"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; diminishing northwest winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,735. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1912.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SCHIFF TELLS OF BRANDT CASE

No Mystery in Sentence of Self-Confessed Burglar, Says Banker in a Formal Statement.

WHOLE CASE REVEALED

What Brandt Did in Mr. Schiff's House Learned by The Times and Verified by Mr. Schiff.

BRANDT'S INSTANT DISMISSAL

Followed First Letter to Mrs. Schiff—His Present Story Repetition of One Fischer-Hansen Published About Another Burglar Two Years Before the Schiff Assault.

Mortimer L. Schiff issued a statement last night concerning the case of Foulke Brandt, his former servant, who is now serving a thirty-year term in prison for burglary at Mr. Schiff's home. Brandt pleaded guilty after his indictment, but recently appealed to the Governor for release, on the ground that he is innocent, but was persuaded to enter his plea through promises that he would get a short term. The Governor refused his appeal and sealed the records in the case.

Mr. Schiff's Statement.

Mr. Schiff's authorized statement reads:

As long as the Governor had the Brandt case under advisement I refrained from making any comment, notwithstanding the scandalous and infamous attacks, emanating from various sources, to which wide circulation has been given. Now, however, that final disposition of this case has been made by the Governor, I desire to make my position clear to the public, and once for all put an end to the attempt which has been made to inject mystery into this case.

The facts are simple. Brandt wrote an impertinent letter, and was at once discharged. Shortly afterward he broke into my house, lay in wait for me in a dark room, and attempted to murder me. Not knowing whether I had an armed maniac to deal with or not, I parleyed with him, and finally persuaded him to leave the house. A few days later he appeared at my office, and after having him examined as to his sanity, as I thought the man must be crazy, which proved not to be the case, I caused his arrest.

After his indictment by the Grand Jury for three felonies, and while he was in the Tombs, various attempts were made to influence me in his favor, to all of which I refused to listen. Finally, on his own volition, he pleaded guilty, and was in due course sentenced.

While in prison he has at various times tried to enlist sympathy in his behalf by telling scandalous stories which, in every instance, upon investigation by parties to whom they were addressed, have been found to be false. Even so, I would not have opposed his recent appeal for Executive clemency if it had been based on contrition and repentance for the crimes he has committed. But when, as in this case, he has again tried to secure consideration for himself on lying and scurrilous grounds, I have felt it my duty toward my family and society to oppose his application.

As a matter of fact, action by me has not proved necessary, as the Governor, upon the facts being placed before him, has reached the only conclusion which could be expected of any fair-minded and honest man, and has done so without hearing either my counsel or myself.

What motives are behind the attacks made upon me or what has influenced certain public officials to take the position which, according to the newspapers, they have done, I do not know, but I protest most energetically against a condition of affairs which permits a prisoner serving a long term for serious offenses to be freely interviewed by reporters and thus circulate lying and scandalous stories. For this I have unfortunately no redress, and I can only deplore that there should be public officials and other agencies which, for purposes of their own, are ready to lend encouragement to the circulation of such lying stories emanating from such and other equally disreputable sources.

The Truth About the Case.

In the past ten days the columns of many newspapers have been filled with conjecture, suspicion, and innuendo in regard to the Brandt case. THE TIMES, having investigated the case, has obtained what it believes to be an accurate account of the events from the beginning. This account appears below. It was submitted to Mr. Schiff last night and by him pronounced accurate. He said:

"I have nothing to add to the statement which I gave to the press this afternoon. I do not mind saying, however, that the article which you have shown me and which you intend to publish correctly states the facts. The various ridiculous, lying, and scandalous stories which have been printed about this case are beneath my notice, and I have no comment to make upon them."

On Feb. 11, 1907, Brandt, or as he was then known, Laurence De Foulke, after serving tea to Mrs. Schiff late in the afternoon, placed upon the table a letter, which he asked her to read. Then he left the room. To her amazement Mrs. Schiff discovered that the letter was a crude declaration of admiration, with a request that she deign to notice the writer. Distressed and greatly alarmed Mrs. Schiff fled to her children's nursery and locked herself in, and there Mr. Schiff found her when he arrived home from downtown at his usual hour.

Mrs. Schiff explained the cause of her alarm, and gave her husband the letter. He at once summoned the butler, and directed him to discharge "De Foulke," and to see that he left the house at once. This was done.

Three days later there arrived through

Continued on Page 2.

ROOSEVELT LETTER EXPLAINS

Not a Candidate, but Will Not Tie His Hands by Statement, He Writes.

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 4.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt has made his course clear in letters to West Virginians regarding his Presidential aspirations. He writes:

"I am not and shall not be a candidate. I shall never seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of any intrigue, but I will not tie my hands by a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I ought to do that task."

No attack is made upon President Taft by Col. Roosevelt. In one statement he called the latter's nomination "proable." Col. Roosevelt's own words are:

"If I should consult my own pleasure and interest, I should most emphatically and immediately announce that under no circumstances would I run. If, as I deem it probable, Mr. Taft is nominated and my name continues to be mentioned, my opponents will all say that I secretly or openly strove for the nomination and was defeated. If Mr. La Follette is nominated the same thing will be said.

"If the utterly unexpected happens and I am nominated I may very probably be defeated, in which case I shall be not only assailed, but be derided. If I won I should take office carrying a burden for which I am not responsible and facing conditions such as to make it almost certain not only that I should be unable to accomplish all that I would like to accomplish, but that I should be very severely condemned, probably by a considerable majority of the people, for failure to accomplish what it would probably be beyond the power of human being to accomplish.

"If at this particular crisis, with the particular problems ahead of us at this particular time, the people feel that I am the one man in sight to do the job, then I should regard myself as shirking a plain duty if I refused to do it."

IN A RACE TO MOUNTAIN TOP.

Alaska Explorers Out to Beat Prof. Parker Up Mount McKinley.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4.—A cable dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, to-night announces that The Fairbanks Times started an expedition out late to-day in an attempt to beat Prof. Herschel Parker of New York and his party to the top of Mount McKinley.

The Fairbanks party will make the ascent up the north side of McKinley, starting at the lower end of Muldrew Glacier. The party expects to make this point, distant 150 miles from Fairbanks, in less than ten days. Several weeks will be spent in getting timber to bridge crevasses in the glacier, and the dash for the summit is expected to be begun late in March, with the return to Fairbanks about the middle of April.

Prof. Parker plans to scale McKinley by ascending the Susitna and Chulitna Rivers on the ice as far as possible. He has not yet left Seward. The Alaskan party will be ahead of the New Yorker's schedule by at least one month. In the Alaskan party are Martin Nash of Dawson, G. S. Lewis, former United States Reclamation Service engineer; Jack Phillips, well-known dog musher, and Anson McCabe, formerly in the Government Land Survey.

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Actors Flee from Burning Houses in Old Theatrical District.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Fire tonight swept through the old theatrical district of Philadelphia, leaving behind as wrecks three theatrical boarding houses, a moving picture and vaudeville house, and two factory buildings. The money loss will total about $900,000.

The Majestic Theatre, on Vine Street, between Franklin and Eighth, was damaged by fire and by the falling walls of the Hensel-Colliday factory across the street. The Majestic Hotel, near by, was damaged. The Standard House, at Franklin and Seventh Streets, was crushed under the falling walls of the factory, as was the Miles House, on the opposite corner of the same street.

The fire started in the Hensel-Colliday factory, at the northwest corner of Franklin and Vine Streets, where yarns were manufactured, communicated to a connecting box factory, and jumped the street to the Majestic Hotel.

A general alarm, calling forty-eight engines to the scene, was turned in, and the police ordered that all the theatrical boarding houses for the entire block south and east of the fire be vacated. The theatrical people lost no time in obeying. They hastily threw what they could into their trunks, and, dragging them after them, made a merry procession along the streets, looking for new quarters.

For a time it was feared the fire would sweep the entire block, but by 9 o'clock it was under control.

ONE KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH.

Boiler Explosion Hurls Lehigh Valley Engine Into Another Engine.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—One man is dead, another is missing, and two others are badly injured as the result of a peculiar accident which occurred on the Lehigh Valley Railroad about a quarter of a mile east of Flagtown Station tonight. Flagtown is about seven miles southeast of this place.

The dead man was the fireman of a freight train which left Jersey City about 5:30 this evening. The missing man is the rear brakeman, who was riding in the engine. It is believed that he is in the wreck. The engineer of the freight had his right arm broken, was badly scalded, and is in a serious condition. An engineer and fireman in another engine, which was running light, were cut and bruised, but not seriously injured.

The boiler of the locomotive of the freight train burst just as a light engine eastbound was passing. The bursting of the boiler threw the freight engine off the rails into the light engine, and the two engines and two freight cars were piled up in a mass. Four other freight cars were hurled off the rails.

The wreckage piled up and over the two tracks and tied up traffic for many hours. Trains had to be diverted to the Jersey Central tracks.

ALLEGES 5,000-MILE TALK.

Inventor of Telephone Device Predicts Under-Seas Conversation.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 4. — After ten years of experiments, Charles Adams Randall, a former assistant to Thomas A. Edison, has patented a new telephone transmitter and "repeater," which, he asserts, has solved the problem of long-distance telephoning.

Tests have been made in the Middle West, and it is said that with the use of a repeater on every thousand miles of wire the voice can be carried along as many miles as the equipment permits. A test of 5,000 miles has been made before prominent telephone engineers.

Mr. Randall believes that in time it will be possible to talk not only from coast to coast, but also with foreign countries over a submarine cable.

Ask for ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY and begin to enjoy your whiskey. Luyties Bros., New York.—Adv.

TWO MEN SOUGHT IN BOMB MYSTERY

One Is the Victim's Husband, the Other a Sales Agent for an Electric Igniter.

WOMAN HAD MANY NAMES

Autopsy Shows That Rib Was Driven Into Her Heart—Dickinson's Contradictory Stories.

The police had not succeeded last night in establishing who it was that made the infernal machine that killed Mrs. Grace Walker, also known as Mrs. Helen Taylor, in her apartments at 103 West Seventy-seventh Street on Saturday evening. They did find out that Howard Walker, said to have been the woman's legal husband, probably died of consumption some weeks ago in the Adirondacks; that another man named Taylor, who was a salesman for an electrical ignition device, knew the woman well, and may, despite reports to the contrary, be alive; that Dickinson never slept more than three nights in his rented furnished room on West Sixty-first Street, and that when he appeared there on Friday last it was after an absence of many weeks.

The two persons from whom the detectives obtained most of this information are Dr. L. J. Osborne, for twelve years Mrs. Grace Walker's physician, and Mrs. William O. McCabe of 36 West Sixty-first Street, who conducts the house in which Dickinson had a furnished room.

Scores of detectives under the personal direction of Second Deputy Police Commissioner George Dougherty, Chief of Detectives Hughes, and Capt. Gloster, in command of the middle west side district, are at work trying to clear up the mystery. Last night it was admitted by the detectives that the case presented more irreconcilable features than any they have been called upon to solve in years, but it was added that clues had been found that probably would lead to the arrest of the person who made the bomb and caused it to be placed in the woman's hands.

Charles M. Dickinson, who was with Mrs. Walker when she was killed, and who has a furnished room at 36 West Sixty-first Street, in which he slept only three or four nights in the last four months, is still a prisoner in the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station. He is held without bail for the hearing that is to take place in the Coroner's Court at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Edna Lamarre, the young woman who shared Mrs. Walker's apartment on the ground floor of 103 West Seventy-seventh Street, is in the House of Detention, where she is held as a material witness for the State.

Neither Dickinson nor Edna Lamarre would talk yesterday, the former even refusing to see Dr. L. J. Osborne of 146 West Forty-sixth Street, who was the physician who attended him when he was ill of pneumonia in Mrs. Walker's apartments some time ago.

Dr. Osborne Gives a Clue.

Detectives had discovered that Mrs. Walker once lived with a man named Howard Walker, but it was not until Dr. Osborne put in an appearance at the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that they learned anything about Walker himself. Detectives were at that moment searching the city for him. According to Dr. Osborne, Walker went to the Adirondacks nearly two years ago because of lung trouble.

"I have not heard anything about Walker for several months," Dr. Osborne told Capt. Conboy, "but the last time I did I was told that the trip to the mountains had not been of any benefit to him, and that he was growing weaker all the time. If that report was true, and I have no reason to doubt it, the man probably is dead by this time. I do not know whether Walker was legally married to the woman or not, but I am under the impression that he was."

Dr. Osborne said he did not know the man named Taylor who is said to have been a friend of the murdered woman. He appeared, however, to know a great deal about Dickinson, and on this point Capt. Conboy questioned him closely.

Mrs. McCabe had told the detectives that Mrs. Walker and Dickinson pretended to be brother and sister. When she asked Mrs. Walker to explain why Dickinson had not been in his room at 36 West Sixty-first Street, for several weeks, she was told that Dickinson had quarreled with her (Mrs. Walker's) husband, and that after a fight between them Dickinson had gone off on a spree and landed in Canada. This was repeated to Dr. Osborne, and he was asked:

"Do you think it possible that Dickinson could have had any trouble with the woman's husband within the last few months?"

"No, I do not," Dr. Osborne replied, "for I am sure Walker was then, and that he is still, if alive, at the Raybrook Sanitarium, in Essex County, in the Adirondacks."

"Do you think Walker is still alive?" the doctor was asked.

"No, I hardly think so. The report I got of his condition was that he had grown steadily worse after reaching the mountains."

"Do you know of any other man besides Walker who passed as the husband of Mrs. Walker?"

"No, I never heard of any husband but Howard Walker," Dr. Osborne replied.

"When Dickinson was sick in the woman's apartment, while she was living in Sixtieth Street, did you not think it strange that he was in such a place?"

"No, not exactly."

"You saw other women in that apartment, and you knew what kind of a place it was, did you not?" Capt. Conboy asked.

"Yes, I had an impression that it was the kind of a place it is said to have been."

Detectives Looking for J. H. Taylor.

Dr. Osborne said he had never treated Mrs. Walker for anything except ordinary illnesses. He also said he had seen a girl named Olivet, for harboring whom Mrs. Walker was fined $50 in Special Sessions a little time ago. He did not know, he said, a man named Cassabieri, who was also arrested in connection with the Olivet case, but who was not indicted by the Grand Jury.

The police so far have been unable to find Cassabieri. They want to question him in the hope that he can give them the names of some of Mrs. Walker's friends who may be able to shed more light on the woman's history. The Olivet girl was found yesterday, but she knew very little about the dead woman, and did not impart any information of value in hunting down the maker of the bomb.

The other man the police want to know about is a J. H. Taylor, a package of whose business cards was found in Mrs. Walker's apartment yesterday. The cards showed that Taylor was in the employ of the American Electric Fuse Company of Muskegon, Mich., and that he sold a specialty known as "the American igniter."

Coroner Feinberg found in Mrs. Walk-

Continued on Page 2.

RUTLAND R. R. TO MONTREAL. Sleepers lv. Grand Central daily 7:25 P. M. Particulars 1,216 Broadway. Phone 6810 Mad.—Adv.

MR. DOOLEY COMES BACK.

Finley Peter Dunne's famous humorist and philosopher returns to the columns of The Times next Sunday with some characteristic observations on "The Education of Woodrow Wilson." Mr. Hennessy, who is almost as entertaining as Mr. Dooley, has some interesting things to say about his friend on page 11 of this morning's Times.

Mr. Dooley will be a regular feature of The Sunday Times during the Presidential campaign.

Order Next Sunday's Times To-day.

DIES IN PARACHUTE FROM EIFFEL TOWER

Inventor, in Testing His Device, Had Scorned the Use of a Dummy.

DROPPED LIKE A STONE

Device Was Intended to Safeguard Aviators When Accidents Befell Their Machines While Aloft.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Franz Reichalt, an Austrian tailor, who had been experimenting with a new form of parachute, jumped to-day from the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, 180 feet high, and fell to the ground like a stone. He was killed instantly.

Reichalt had long been interested in aviation questions. Every spare hour he spent pursuing this hobby. He recently decided to compete for a prize offered for the best form of parachute or other device which would safeguard an aviator in the event of an accident happening to his machine.

Reichalt tried several designs for a parachute and experimented with them in the courtyard of the house he occupied. Apparently his experiments to some extent were successful. At all events for weeks past Reichalt had been petitioning the authorities to allow him to make a serious trial of his apparatus from the Eiffel Tower.

Such permissions were not easily obtained, and that which he finally got from the Prefecture stipulated that the test be made with a dummy. There was little secrecy about the fact, however, that Reichalt intended to substitute himself for the dummy in spite of 10 degrees of frost and a stiff northeaster.

Several hundred people gathered underneath the Eiffel Tower toward 8 o'clock, when the experiment was to be made. Reichalt arrived with a friend carrying his parachute, which was made of khaki colored canvas, weighing about 20 pounds and had a surface of nearly 40 square yards.

Several aviation specialists were present, among them M. Hervieu, who made several experiments with the same kind of device himself, and it is significant that M. Hervieu, on examining Reichalt's apparatus, expressed great doubt as to its practicability, advancing one or two technical arguments against it which Reichalt was quite unable to oppose.

But he was not shaken in his conviction even at the eleventh hour, for he said almost jauntily: "I am confident of success." Mr. Hervieu emphatically declared, on seeing a preliminary test from a distance that the parachute required much too long a time to open itself out. His judgment had hardly been made when it was most fully confirmed.

Reichelt clambered over the hand rail and threw himself forward, but the parachute never opened, and his descent was one of unbroken acceleration 180 feet to the ground. His body was a shapeless mass when the police picked it up and carried it with all speed in a taxicab to the nearest infirmary.

The accident caused a protest to be raised this evening against a repetition of such experiments except with the fullest approval and knowledge of specialists.

As a consequence it is likely that a prohibition will be made against the prospective experiments by Aviator Guillaume, who arranged a few days ago to fling himself from a monoplane when 1,000 feet avobe ground, and alight with the aid of a parachute. His experiment was to be made either on Feb. 18 or 25.

KEEPS TABS ON FRATERNITIES

President Schurman to Compare Scholarship of Secret Society Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—A record of the scholarship standing of the thirty odd fraternities at Cornell is to be compiled by the university officials after the close of the examination this week, and when the tabulation has been completed President Schurman proposes to make it public at a meeting of fraternity men.

For several years he has been endeavoring to raise the general scholarship standing of the fraternity students, of whom there are 1,000 in the university, by publishing at the close of each mid-year examination period the list of those who lost no men because of scholarship deficiencies.

President Schurman thinks that a fairer and more comprehensive method will be to average the marks of each fraternity and make up his honor roll on the marks of the fraternity as a whole, on the theory that while one fraternity may lose one or more men, the general average standing of the society may be higher than some fraternity which does not lose a man.

PINEHURST TOUR, $35. Pennsylvania Railroad, Feb. 9. Pullman accommodations and meals going. Three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good returning until Feb. 26. See Ticket Agents, or telephone Madison 7900.—Adv.

SWEPT TO DEATH ON NIAGARA ICE

Ice Bridge Breaks and Two Men and a Woman Are Carried Kneeling Into the Rapids.

ENGULFED IN THE WHIRLPOOL

Efforts to Save Them by Ropes from Bridges Failed — Five Others Adrift Reached Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The big Niagara ice bridge moved out suddenly to-day, causing the loss of three sightseers, who were borne down the gorge on the ice and perished while thousands looked on from the shores and bridges, unable to help. This is the first time in the history of Niagara that lives have been lost in this way.

The victims of the thrilling tragedy were:

HEACOCK, BURRELL, 17 years old, of Cleveland.
STANTON, ELDRIDGE, of Toronto.
STANTON, Mrs. ELDRIDGE.

The older man twice put aside chances of rescue to remain with his terror-stricken wife, and in the shadow of death spurned assistance for himself and tried to bind about the woman's body a rope dangling from the lower steel-arch bridge. The Heacock lad was cast in the same mold. Had he not turned back on the ice to aid the man he, too, might have reached shore.

For weeks great fields of ice had been coming down the river, piling up against the barrier until it was sixty to eighty feet thick. The jam was about 1,000 feet wide and in some places a quarter of a mile in breadth. For two weeks it had offered safe passage to the hardy, and to-day a great crowd of excursionists came to view the wonder.

A Race for Shore.

On the bridge it tore free from the shore were besides those who were lost Monroe Gilbert of this city, Ignatus Roth of Cleveland, Heacock's companion; William Hill, and William Lablond, rivermen, and an unidentified Italian. Hill's shack was nearest the American shore. When he heard the grinding and crashing of ice, just after noon, he ran at top speed towards the Canadian shore, calling to the others to follow him. Lablond, Gilbert, and the Italian followed their lead, but the others became confused. Before they could act the bridge was moving down the river.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanton started first toward the American shore, but they were stopped by open water. Back they ran toward the Canadian side, then turned about and made for the American side. When hardly more than fifty yards from the rocky shore the woman fell on her face exhausted.

"I can't go on; I can't go on," she cried. "Let us die here."

As the woman fell the man tried to get her on her feet and drag her along the ice, calling for assistance to Roth and Heacock, who were nearest. Heacock turned back and helped support the woman.

Roth struggled along over the hummocks, getting close to the open stretch of water at the Canadian end of the jam. He was afraid to trust himself in the icy waters, but Lablond jumped out to the field of ice with a rope, and half carried, half dragged the boy ashore.

By this time the American shore was lined with thousands of persons, who stood watching breathlessly the tragedy in the gorge below.

After getting Roth safely ashore the men tried to reach the other three on the ice floe. But at a point about 600 feet below the upper steel-arch bridge the ice broke into two great fields. One section went toward the American shore and anchored on a great rock. The other part, bearing the three helpless beings, moved slowly down the river.

Canadian firemen were sent to the lower steel arch bridge and there took station with a rope. Other Canadian firemen had two ropes down from the cantilever bridge, about 300 yards above.

Quarter of a mile from the Whirlpool Rapids the floe on which the three were borne broke in two. The man and woman were on one, Heacock on the other. Heacock waved his hand to his companions in distress as his floe moved off from the other.

Struggling Up a Rope.

Heacock saw the ropes dangling from the bridge and made ready to catch one. Coolly he took off his overcoat and poised himself on the tossing floe. In his course dangled one rope, and a second was moved toward him. He caught that held by Officer Pat Kelly of the Ontario police force and a company of about twenty railroad men—caught it, and jumped from the ice.

The sag of the rope at that great drop, 200 feet, let him into the chilly water up to his waist. Before he was clear of it he was frightfully battered by three successive floes of jutting ice. Not content with the efforts of the men above to draw him up, he tried to assist himself hand over hand. It was after 1 o'clock and the hour or more that the boy had been on the ice and the effects of the ducking sapped his strength. He stopped trying to pull himself up and hung limp on the rope, which spun him around like a top.

Kelly and his men pulled steadily. Ten feet, twenty, twenty-five, thirty feet, up he came. The great crowd on the bridges cheered—those that were not weeping. Grimly the boy hung on, trying always to get his legs wound about the rope. Then his hands began to slip. He sought to get hold of the rope with his teeth, but could not.

Finally, just as he was about sixty feet clear of the water his head fell back. He lost his grip and plunged far down into the stream. When he came up, his face turned toward the great wave and he feebly moved his arms in the breast stroke. But the rush of water was too much for him. He was caught like a cork and was sent racing on to the midst of the whirlpool waters. For perhaps a half minute he was in view, and then he was swallowed up in the foam.

Heacock's failure was witnessed by the man on the other floe. The woman apparently dared not look. The man appeared calm, as he in turn prepared to make a fight against death, as, caught by a down-river current, the floe moved into the course Heacock had gone.

As the couple swung under the cantilever bridge, the man grasped a rope, and tried to put it about the woman's waist. The current was too much for the rope. It parted and the man waved the torn end toward the crowd.

Knelt as They Faced Death.

There was still another chance—a rope that was dropped from the lower steel arch bridge by the Niagara Avenue firemen. As the floe went into Swift Drift, the man caught it, and hung on. He was given slack, and he tried to wind the rope about the woman's waist. He fumbled in an agony of effort as if his hands were numb. The rush of the ice in the stream was overpowering, and

Continued on Page 2.

DROP TO 11 ABOVE ZERO.

Cold Spell to Last Over To-day, with Less Wind and No Snow.

When the thermometer had dropped to 12 above zero at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from 25 above at 4 A. M., with a biting northwest wind blowing at thirty-five miles an hour, it looked as if the city was in for a blizzard. But the snow stopped and the sun came out, making life outdoors fairly comfortable. At 4 P. M. the temperature had risen to 19 degrees, but with the setting of the sun it went steadily down and at 9 o'clock it was 11 above. It had risen one degree by 11 P. M., but the weather forecaster could not offer much change until to-morrow, except to predict that the northwest wind would diminish and that there would not be any more snow.

ELECTRICITY TO THAW PIPES.

How to Dispense with the Plumber if a Trolley Wire Is Handy.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 4.—A discovery made here yesterday by an electrician promises to make a stir in union plumbing circles, especially among union laborers who depend on trench digging for a livelihood, and arises through nearly the entire range of Euclid Avenue, in the "silk-stocking" district, being frozen solid, there not being a house in which water could be drawn.

Instead of waiting for the services of plumbers and diggers and carrying a water reserve for a week, David B. Neth, Superintendent of the Housatonic Power Company, hitched a transformer to the trolley wires, and, reducing the voltage, charged the frozen pipes by means of a wire at each end. Within sixty-five minutes the water was running freely. The property owners concerned figure that they must have saved nearly $300 by Mr. Neth's idea.

HUDSON FLIGHT POSTPONED.

Coffyn Will Try Out His Hydro-Aeroplane Some Day This Week.

Frank Coffyn, who expected to fly above the Hudson and skim on its waters in the latest type of the Wright aeroplane Saturday afternoon, but who was prevented from doing so by the failure of his mechanics to assemble his machine in time, will give the exhibition, the weather permitting, some tme this week.

The machine, which is a new Wright fitted with pontoons of Mr. Coffyn's invention, is now on the old Pennsylvania pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and can be made ready for flight in a few hours. It is Mr. Coffyn's intention to rise to a height of about 200 feet and after a short air journey come down and skim over the water for several hundred yards, repeating the performance up to a point opposite Grant's Tomb. He will carry his wife as a passenger.

COLLIE FINDS LOST MASTER.

J. A. Stuart Dies Soon After Being Rescued from Brook.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 4.—James A. Stuart, who had been ill for a week, left his home, in Grigg Street, at 7 o'clock this morning, and when he failed to return a faithful collie dog was sent after him. An hour later the attention of residents in Prospect Street was attracted by the dog's actions, and, following the animal, they found Stuart lying at the edge of Horseneck Brook, his face covered with ice and water. In crossing a field he had evidently fallen from a wall at the edge of the brook and been stunned.

Louis Deveau and other men lifted Stuart out, and Dr. Clarke applied restoratives, but the man died in a few minutes. He was 40 years old and married.

THE VERY WISEST HEN.

Lays an Egg with Two Shells to Keep It from Freezing.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The wisest hen has been discovered by George Fox of Elmsford. The hen has been laying its eggs in a warmed coop, but today she was locked out by mistake when Mr. Fox went to church.

The hen laid her egg in a snow drift, and Mr. Fox found it on his return. He was much surprised that it was still warm, for the thermometer was near zero, but on investigation, he declares, he found that the hen had taken the precaution to lay an egg with one shell outside the other, the warm air between the shells keeping the egg from freezing.

MRS. THAW AIDS DEAD GIRL.

To Protect Reputation of Miss Coe at McFarland's Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 4.—Mrs. William Thaw, mother of Harry Thaw, now imprisoned at Matteawan for killing Stanford White, has, according to friends of the Coe family, offered to contribute sufficient money to employ an attorney to protect the reputation of Elsie D. Coe at the trial of the Rev. Dr. William D. McFarland, accused of having caused her death three weeks ago. The girl was Dr. McFarland's secretary while he was Principal of the Central High School.

The interest of Mrs. Thaw in the Coe family was manifested, first, in a substantial manner, when she employed the dead girl's sister, Lillian Coe, as her private secretary. Mrs. Thaw also obtained a place for Elsie D. Coe as secretary to the late Miss Kate McKnight, who was active in educational affairs. Later, Miss McKnight got for Elsie Coe the place in the Central High School.

SUES BRIDE FOR DIVORCE.

Theodore Macken of Baltimore Was Married in November Last.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 4.—Theodore Macken, an attorney, of Baltimore, has filed suit in the Arapahoe County Court, at Littleton, Col., for divorce from Anna M. Macken, his bride of two months, alleging cruelty and infidelity.

The Mackens were married in Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 29, 1911. Mr. Macken was there for his health. He has since come to Colorado, and is now a resident of Englewood. He is 32 years old. His bride is two years younger. She also is from Baltimore. Macken alleges that his wife assaulted him and abused him. She is now at the Willard Hotel in Denver, where she went ten days ago.

Would Be State on Lincoln Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Taft has been asked to issue his Arizona statehood proclamation on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12. The request came in a telegram to the White House, announcing that election returns were on their way to Washington and would probably arrive here about Wednesday. Arizona became a territory during Lincoln's administration.

Angostura Bitters lends delicious flavor to grapefruit and jellies.—Adv.

DIES WITH YOUTH SHE ELOPED WITH

Suicide by Gas Ends Romance of Young Noble and the Former Mrs. Suydam.

HE SOUGHT DEATH BEFORE

She Had Lost Confidence in Him and Realized That She Still Loved First Husband.

ELOPED LAST SEPTEMBER

Married a Month Ago, After She Was Divorced — Her Mother's Fear Leads to Discovery of Bodies.

Frederick Noble and his bride of a month, who eloped with him from Blue Point, L. I., while she was still the wife of Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., agreed on Saturday night to end their lives. The twenty-two-year-old son of a Brooklyn plumber and the older woman who had left a home of luxury for his sake lay down together in the kitchen of the apartment they had rented in the Regina, 82 West Twelfth Street. They were found dead there yesterday morning. Gas escaping from five jets in the stove had killed them.

The couple whose love affair had brought them so much notoriety had not been altogether happy. They quarreled less than a week ago. The woman, it is said, had realized that she was, after all, not in love with Fred Noble, but with her first husband. It is likely that Noble, too, had discovered her real feeling, for he made an unsuccessful attempt to end his own life last Friday night. No letters were left behind by the couple to explain their act.

Sends Her Pet Dogs Away.

According to David Serviss, owner and superintendent of the Regina Apartments, Mr. and Mrs. Noble were last seen together when they left their apartment at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. They seemed happy then, Mr. Serviss said yesterday, and bade him the usual good-bye.

An hour later a messenger, who came with a note from Mrs. Noble, asked Mr. Serviss for Mrs. Noble's two black Pomeranian dogs, called We-uns and Dixie. The note stated that Mrs. Noble would spend the night with her mother, Mrs. John J. White, whose town house is at 1 Lexington Avenue. The messenger boy took the two dogs away with him.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Serviss received this telegram from Mrs. Noble:

> Please go to my flat and get Pluffles and take him to your apartment. I'm going to stay with my mother over night.

Pluffles was a Pomeranian puppy, the latest addition to Mrs. Noble's collection of thoroughbred dogs. He has white curly hair, and was Mrs. Noble's favorite. Mr. Serviss at first thought it was Mrs. Noble's idea to get the dog out of the apartment because it would whine all night, being alone, but he now realizes that it was her plan, considering her great love for her pets, to get them all away in preparation for what was to follow. Mr. Serviss entered the Noble apartment with a pass key and got the puppy.

He was surprised at 11:30 Saturday night to see Fred Noble enter the apartment house. He spoke to Noble and told him that he had removed the dog and that Mrs. Noble had decided to stay with her mother for the night.

"Well," Noble replied, "I'm going to stay here to-night."

Woman Returns Secretly.

Some time after that, probably after midnight, Mrs. Noble, unseen by the night elevator boy, entered the apartment house. It is probable that she opened the outside door with her key and slipped up the stairs to the third floor while the elevator was descending. Mr. Serviss, at any rate, did not know that she was in the building, and no one could be found yesterday who had seen her enter. Nothing was heard from the Noble apartment during the rest of the night.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Serviss received a telephone call from Mrs. White, the mother of Mrs. Noble, who asked the Superintendent whether there was any one in her daughter's apartment. Serviss told her that only Noble was there.

"I ask this," the mother said, "because my daughter was with me last night, and I can't find her anywhere this morning. I missed her at 10 o'clock in the evening, but went to bed, thinking that she had just stepped out to see a neighbor. When I awoke this morning I found her bed untouched, and I fear that something is the matter."

Mrs. White also said that she would come to the Regina as soon as she could get ready.

Serviss, in the meantime, called the Nobles' apartment on the telephone, but received no answer. Then he knocked at both doors leading to the nine-room apartment from the hall, but still received no answer. He tried the maid's entrance with his passkey and found it bolted. Then he tried the main entrance and found it blockaded with furniture.

He immediately called up Police Headquarters, and within half an hour Policemen Brennan and Donnell came from the Mercer Street Station. Mrs. White also arrived in her automobile about the same time, and the policemen, with Serviss and Mrs. White following, broke open the main entrance to the apartment at 10:35 A. M. Mrs. White was already frantic with the fear that something had happened to her daughter.

"Louise, Louise," she cried, but no response came.

The room nearest the door is the bathroom, and everything was found in order there. The next is the bedroom, and on the bed, arranged neatly, were Mrs. Noble's street clothes, the ones she had worn when her mother had last seen her. The bed was untouched, and the room was in perfect order. There was not the least odor of gas in the hallway.

Bodies Found in the Kitchen.

The next room is the kitchen. The door was closed, but unlocked, and when Policeman Brennan opened it gas poured out into the hall. Mrs. White glanced into the kitchen and then swooned.

On the floor, parallel with the gas range, lay the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, their heads near the open door of the range, and their feet near the only window, which was closed tightly. Gas was escaping from five fully turned-on jets, two in the boiler and and three on the top of the range. Noble lay on his back, dressed in a white silk shirt and a pair of Summer trousers. Resting on his left arm, and lying on her side. was Mrs. Noble, dressed in a silk kimono. The woman's eyes were closed, and there was a peaceful expression on her face. Noble's expression was less peaceful, and his eyes were wide open.

Dr. Walter Scott Graham, who lives on the ground floor, was immediately called. He said that the couple had been dead for about three and a half hours, indicating all-night preparations for the deed. The doctor left to attend Mrs. White, who had been carried to Mr. Serviss's apartment. Soon after many detectives and Coroner Hellenstein arrived.

A pitcher of beer, half emptied, was found on the kitchen table. The other rooms in the apartment were found to be in good order. Among them was a second bedroom, used by Mrs. Noble as a wardrobe. About a hundred fine gowns and coats, and almost a score of hats, hung in this room. A den in one end of the apartment, which really consisted of two apartments thrown into one, contained pictures of Mr. and Mrs. Noble, cut from newspapers and magazines, and scrapbooks filled with clippings of the couple's elopement and subsequent escapades.

The most remarkable room in the apartment was the so-called kennel room, facing on Twelfth Street. This room was strewn with sawdust, and contained three dog kennels which Noble had made out of soap boxes. Fence wire was strung around the room to keep the dogs within their confines, and a regular garden gate had been constructed at one end. On the window facing the street was a lace curtain.

When Capt. Dominick Henry of the Mercer Street Station arrived he suggested calling for Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., the former husband of Mrs. Noble, who had divorced his wife. He was found at his town house, 5 East Seventy-sixth Street, and came over in his automobile, arriving shortly after 11 o'clock. He was visibly affected by the shocking news of the double tragedy. When reporters approached him he waved them aside.

"I have nothing to say," he declared. "She is not mine now, you know. I'm here simply as a friend to do all I can."

He remained until noon, and then went uptown, but returned later to assist in the funeral arrangements. He went to and from the Regina Apartments many times during the afternoon. He drove his own automobile, and at 2 o'clock, while on an errand with E. J. Cudahy, the undertaker, an accident, which might have ended another life, happened.

Mr. Suydam was driving his car north on Broadway, running side by side with a Broadway surface car. At Thirteenth Street he allowed the street car to pass his machine. Just at that moment a mail carrier, Edward Rapphold, 43 years old, of 102 Fourth Avenue, was attempting to cross Broadway. Suydam's car struck him, knocking him to the pavement.

At first Rapphold appeared to be dangerously hurt, but on the arrival of Dr. Cowan from the New York Hospital he was found to be suffering with a scalp wound, which, the doctor said, would not prove dangerous. He was taken to the hospital. Policeman Brennan, who had earlier in the day broken into the Noble apartment, took Mr. Suydam's name and address. The policeman was of the opinion the accident was unavoidable, and did not arrest Mr. Suydam.

Noble's Father Wept.

H. M. Noble, the father of Fred Noble, who is a successful boss plumber of Brooklyn, arrived at the Regina from his home, 389 Decatur Street, shortly after Mr. Suydam arrived for the first time. He had been told of the tragedy over the telephone, and was crying when he entered the Twelfth Street apartment house. When he saw his son's body he sobbed bitterly. Fred was his oldest son, and he had foreseen a great future for this fair-haired, aggressive youth, who, at the age of 16, had already been able to support himself in small business enterprises. Mr. Noble's sister also came to the house in the afternoon.

By agreement the elder Mr. Noble waived all right to any of the property in the apartment which his son had occupied in favor of Mrs. White. This act excused the police from making any inventory of the property. Most of it, moreover, including all the furnishings, had been the property of Mrs. Noble before her second marriage.

All that the broken-hearted Mr. Noble wanted, he said, was the body of his boy. This was granted and Mrs. White, with Mr. Suydam, took charge of Mrs. Noble's body.

It was decided that they should not be buried together, according to the undertaker, Edward J. Cudahy of 644 Lexington Avenue. Mrs. Noble's body, he said, would be taken to the White mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery, there to rest until it could be taken for burial to a family plot in a cemetery in Philadelphia. Mrs. Noble's father, John J. White of Washington, it was said, was at present on a shooting expedition in Central Africa, and the burial would not take place until he returned.

Young Noble's body, the undertaker said, would be taken first to the undertaker's establishment, and be shipped to Patchogue, L. I., some time to-day for burial in the Noble family cemetery plot.

It was almost 6 o'clock when Mrs. Noble's body was taken from the apartment, and the start made for Woodlawn. There were no mourners to follow the hearse, the Whites' automobile as well as Mr. Suydam's remaining behind. A single wreath of lilies lay on the coffin. It was put there by Mr. Suydam. Two hours later the body of young Noble was taken from the apartment. No mourners followed this body, either, and there were no flowers.

How the Suydams Drifted Apart.

The marriage of Louise White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White of Washington, D. C., to Walter Lispenard Suydam, Jr., occurred on June 10, 1903. Miss White was only 16 years old. The wedding was one of the social events of the season, both Mr. Suydam and Miss White coming from families of social prominence. The marriage was solemnized in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Walter Lispenard Suydam, Sr., presented the young couple with a house on his estate at Blue Point, L. I., called Monowtasquott Lodge, overlooking the Great South Bay. Mr. Suydam's activities as yachtsman and fisherman took him away from home a great deal. Several times he took his wife with him on trips, and on one of these occasions he also took Fred Noble to assist in the cooking. Noble lived with his father in a cottage near the railroad station at Blue Point, and earned a few dollars by doing odd chores for members of the social colony. It was this same Fred Noble who a few years later eloped with Mrs. Suydam.

Mrs. Suydam, it was generally known in Blue Point and the neighborhood, soon tired of her husband's fishing trips. He seldom came home at night, saying that the night hours were best for fishing. He came to be known as the "millionaire fisherman." Although a lawyer by education, he made a business of fishing, and sold his fish in the market as other fishermen did.

Last Summer Noble and Mrs. Suydam were seen much together. Mrs. Suydam did not hesitate to declare that she was fond of the fair-haired youth. Noble also expressed his love for Mrs. Suydam. Noble was "Billy" to Mrs. Suydam, and with "Billy" she had, as she later stated, found life really seemed worth while.

Mrs. Suydam had at her disposal all that wealth could buy—horses, automobiles, and many servants. Yet she asserted repeatedly that she was not happy. Suddenly, early last September, it was rumored that Mrs. Suydam and Fred Noble had left the village together. Then it developed that it was an elopement, which Mr. Suydam did not deny.

A search revealed that the couple were living in the apartment house at 82 West Twelfth Street, where they were found dead yesterday. Mrs. Suydam declared that her husband knew all about her plans, and she freely stated that she had eloped with Fred Noble because she could not be happy with her fisherman husband.

"Mrs. Suydam," said the husband by way of explanation of the elopement, "is a woman who often acts on the impulse of the moment."

Then came the divorce proceedings, started by Mr. Suydam, which were welcomed by Mrs. Suydam, and particularly by Noble, who was as happy as a boy over his prospective marriage to the woman he loved. The interlocutory decree was granted late in September, and the couple had to wait ninety days for the final decree. This was granted at Riverhead on Jan. 8 last.

Lost Confidence in Noble.

Those ninety days, it develops now, were not all as happy as it appeared on the surface. Fred Noble worked at first, but then, because of the publicity it occasioned, he quit or lost his job as agent for a patented article he was selling in this city. He tried to sell another patent appliances, but was again unsuccessful.

Then a great scheme was proposed, Mrs. Suydam aiding in the scheming. Fred was to drive an automobile from here to Florida, thence across the continent, and back to New York. Mrs. Suydam was to write stories of the trip, and they were to pool their sales to newspapers and magazines and live happily ever after. But that scheme also feel through, and with it, it seems, Mrs. Suydam's confidence in Noble was broken.

She was independently wealthy in her own name, and her first husband, it was understood, had also settled some property on her. From an estate held in trust, she once told a TIMES reporter, she received every week $125. This sufficed for the needs of both, it appeared, and gradually Noble quit working altogether.

Those few who came into the confidence of Mrs. Suydam felt certain that she was undecided as to marrying Fred Noble, in spite of her previously announced intention. She told of seeing her former husband, of meeting him on the streets, and she showed that she loved him still. On one occasion she openly avowed her love for him, and in the same breath admitted that reconciliation, as far as he was concerned, was impossible. It is known that she saw her former husband even the day before she married Fred Noble, and following that visit the final determination to marry Fred Noble was announced.

The wedding took place on Jan. 10, two days after the signing of the final decree, before Justice of the Peace Edward A. Ranson, 42 Astor Place, Jersey City. Mrs. Noble announced her intention of being remarried in an Episcopalian Church, but that plan was never carried out. She married Fred Noble, she admitted in an interview, to set herself right in the eyes of the world. She did not consider her unconventional actions immoral, she said, nor even unmoral. It was her nature to act on impulse, she wanted it understood, and impulse was law to her.

In her apartment on Twelfth Street she read from morning to night, usually, and her reading was along philosophical lines. She was inclined to dwell long on morbid topics, preferring them to everything else. She handed a TIMES reporter a book by Victoria Cross on one occasion. It is called "The Religion of Evelyn Hastings." The first chapter dwells upon death. She read this from the introduction:

> I am not one of those who wish to believe and cannot. I am rather one who would not believe, but am obliged to.

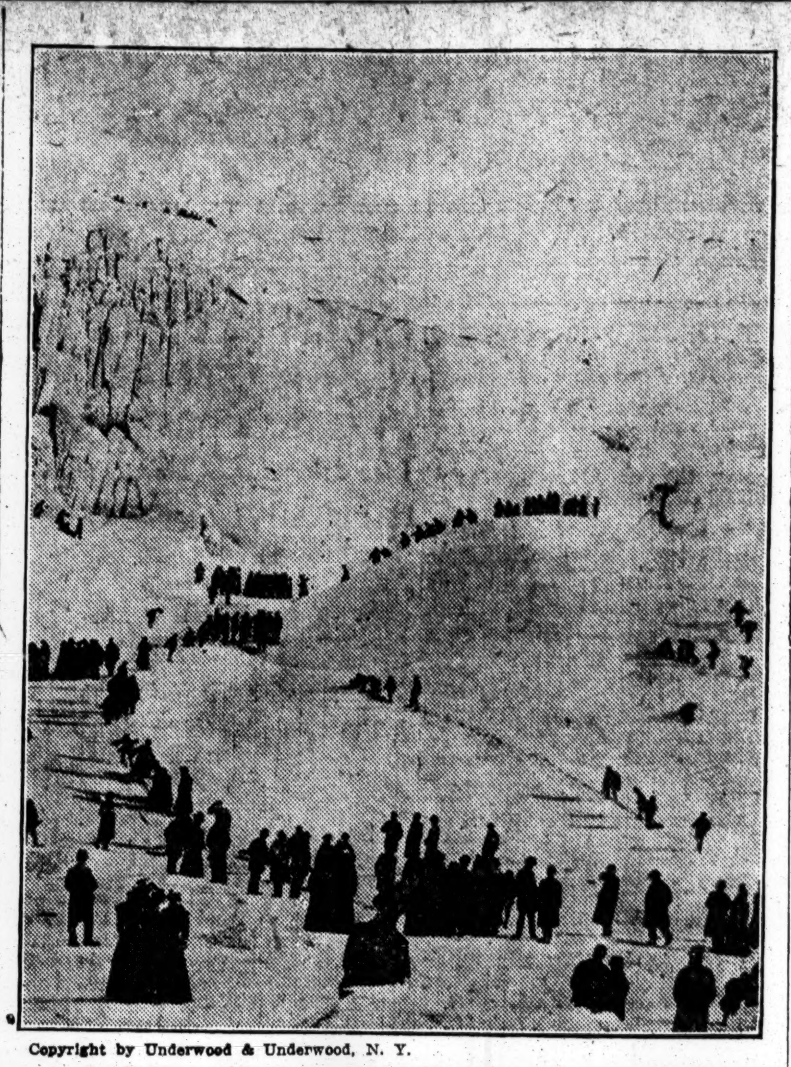
"That's about the way I feel about life," she said. "My view of life may seem peculiar to some, but I acquired it myself. I never told it for publication, but I have done something worth while. Many times have I gone to the east side and lifted girls out of sinful lives, given them money, and secured employment for them, and made them self-respecting. That is my idea of being good."

The estrangement with Fred Noble, her friends believe, was bound to come. Last week, it is understood, when she chided her husband about not working, the first serious quarrel resulted. Then, last Friday, according to David Serviss, the Superintendent of the Regina, and Capt. Henry of the Mercer Street Station, Fred Noble tried to take his life.

Mrs. Noble, on that occasion, telephoned for two doctors in the apartment house, but both were out. Then she telephoned to a third doctor, who came, but was not admitted. It was assumed that Noble had been saved on that occasion by his wife's timely appearance.

This, of course, led to the crisis. There may have been a misunderstanding as to finances also, for Mrs. Noble, it was learned, received a check from her mother on Saturday for $110. This check was signed and the amount was filled in, but the payee's name had not yet been inserted. This check was found in the apartment yesterday.

SIMPLEX STEAM CROUP KETTLES.
Also used for lost voice, bronchitis, colds; 35c, 75c, $1, $1.50. All Leading Druggists.—Adv.



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Ice Bridge at Niagara on Which Three Were Swept to Death.

SWEPT TO DEATH ON NIAGARA ICE

Continued from Page 1.

when he could not tie the rope about the woman, he let it go.

There apparently was no thought of himself. He raised the woman to her feet, kissed her and clasped her in his arms. The woman made as if to cross herself, then sank to her knees. The man knelt beside her, his arms clasped about her.

The ice held intact until it struck the great wave. There it was broken to pieces and the gallant man and the woman disappeared from view.

It is not likely that the bodies will be recovered, as they may be ground to pieces by the ice in the whirlpool.

The bridge that broke away was a week old, and was the third bridge which has formed this Winter. It was not of the substantial lake ice that comes later in the season with a thaw, but was of soft, slush ice without substantial body. Thus it was lighter than ice bridges usually are, and for this reason was easily set afloat by the rising river when the wind drove an unusual amount of water down from Lake Erie.

That the bridge gave way on a severely cold day was a surprise, for while it might be expected in warm weather, ice bridges have been thought safe in cold weather.

An ice bridge went out in very much the same manner on Jan. 22, 1899, but thirty-six persons who were caught on it escaped to the shore.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Stanton of this city, who were lost at Niagara, went to spend the week-end at the Falls.

Mr. Stanton was 36 years old, and Secretary-Treasurer of the O. B. Stanton & Wilson Company, printers and stationers of 50 Yonge Street. Mr. Stanton had been connected with the business twenty years, he and his brother, O. B. Stanton, President of the company, having built it up. Seven years ago he married Miss A. Butcher, sister of Nelson R. Butcher, court stenographer; of Mrs. Charles Sheard, and of Mrs. A. T. Lawson of Renfrew, Ontario. She also had several cousins in Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Stanton was an Anglican and a member of the Masonic Order of St. John. He was well known in this city.

OYSTERMEN IN PERIL FROM ICE.

Special to The New York Times.

McDANIEL, Md., Feb. 4.—The lives of ten men are in peril to-night on Chesapeake Bay vessels adrift in rapidly moving ice floes driven by a northwest gale blowing forty miles an hour and the temperature nearly to zero.

The boats are the schooners Mary E. Wrightson, Capt. John Wilson; Clara Garrett, Capt. B. T. Harrison; the bugeyes Nellie G., Capt. J. H. Murphy; J. C. Armiger, Capt. D. Messick; Florence, Capt. J. T. May; the bateaux H. T. Marshall, Capt. L. T. Mister; Lillie, Capt. Sidney Gibson; the gasoline launches Elmira, owned by Capt. W. S. Covington, and Helen, owned by the Tilghman Packing Company.

The boats were carried out of Dogwood Harbor, Tilghman's Island, early this morning, when the gale started the ice out of the harbor. At noon five boats could be seen about three miles out in the Choptank River. With glasses men could be seen running on the ice from boat to boat. Later the boats were seen to be in clear water, but there was no sign of life on them. At least ten men were in the fleet when the vessels drifted out, and one skipper, Capt. Sidney Gibson.

It is impossible for the men to control the boats, as the sails are frozen and the counterboards also. For this same reason no relief can go to them from Tilghman's Island, as the only large gasoline launches there were caught in the ice and probably lost.

The ice boat was called to their assistance last week, but owing to the conditions around Baltimore it was found impossible to get there. Appeals were again made last Friday, and a reply was received that the ice boat would go to their relief this morning, but no boat came, although it was seen in Eastern Bay at 10 o'clock. Two of the boats have been sunk by contact with the ice. The heavy winds are fast ice-logging the other boats, and if assistance does not soon arrive it is feared they will all sink.

Hundreds of other oyster boats are in a serious plight at other points off the Eastern Shore. Many of the men on them have been badly frozen. The men in peril to-night have been sticking to their boats through the terrible weather of the last three weeks waiting for a thaw, which would bring rich financial returns, enabling them to replenish the oyster markets of this city and Philadelphia.

TWO MEN SOUGHT IN BOMB MYSTERY

Continued from Page 1.

er's apartment discharge papers from the United States Army, in which one J. H. Taylor, a regular artilleryman, had been honorably discharged from the army. They are not of recent date.

This discharge and the cards are accepted by the detectives as indicating a very considerable degree of intimacy between Taylor and Mrs. Walker.

Dickinson, when asked by the police about Taylor, said that he had died some time ago. The police, however, are not certain that Taylor is dead, and think that Dickinson probably had Walker in mind. The police of Muskegon, Mich., and also of Plattsburg, N. Y., have been asked to find out what has become of the man. He was discharged from the army at Plattsburg Barracks.

As for Dickinson, who has been employed as a secretary by J. H. Edwards, the Chief Engineer of the United States Motor Company, he was as mute yesterday as he was talkative on Saturday night. He realizes that he is in a very serious position, and yesterday morning he asked Lieut. Bresnan to telephone to his father, Thomas H. Dickinson, Postmaster of Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y., and ask him to come to New York. Bresnan did so, and the father of the young man said that he would leave Champlain in time to arrive in New York early this morning. Pending the arrival of his father, Dickinson said he would not retain counsel. When Dr. Osborne called to offer him some money, Dickinson declined to see him. Capt. Conboy took the $10 the physician offered and carried it down to the prisoner.

Capt. Gloster said last night that an expert on explosives, after an investigation of the circumstances surrounding the explosion of Saturday evening, declared that a person could not have remained in the room at the time without having his ear drums broken. This, the police believe, goes far to show that Dickinson was not in the room at the time the bomb was exploded.

In their investigation of the murder the police learned that some weeks ago Mrs. Walker gave to Dickinson a stickpin worth about $25. Dickinson pawned the pin, and Mrs. Walker, finding out what he had done, redeemed it. Then she wrote him a letter giving him to understand that she no longer desired to remain his friend. The letter is said to have been written within the last two weeks.

Referring to the arrest of Dickinson, Capt. Conboy insisted that the prisoner had contradicted himself on several very important points. In the first place, he said, Dickinson told him that when the bomb exploded and the woman fell to the floor that he had rushed to the door, and, going to the hall, had shouted for the janitor.

"The janitor says," the Captain added, "that nothing of the sort happened. When he heard the explosion he ran to the apartment and beat on the door until Dickinson opened it. In another story, Dickinson said that he and Mrs. Walker had had a quarrel, that she had ordered him out of the house, and that he was just going out of the door when the infernal machine went off. In still another story, which he told to Inspector Hughes, he said that he was seated in the room, and was talking to the woman, who was seated opposite him, when she opened the box.

"When I got to the place on Saturday night, within a few minutss after the explosion, he was in the room, and he told me he had been hit on the ear by a fragment of the bomb. I looked at the ear and saw that there was not even a scratch there, and when I told him so he replied, 'It was only a sting.'

"Now as for the messenger boy who figures in the case. I have had every messenger office in this part of the city investigated and have found that no boys were sent to 103 West Seventy-seventh Street from any of them on Saturday. Of course, there is no good reason to believe that the boy who was seen in front of the house at the time of the explosion was a district messenger of either of the telegraph companies. Both Dr. Perkins and William Classen, the janitor, who saw the boy, say that he had no insignia on his cap, and that the buttons on his coat were not of the metal kind used on messenger boy uniforms. Of course, it is barely possible that the boy may have been a messenger boy and that he delivered the package without the knowledge of his employers. If that be true, it will be hard to place him, and our only hope is that he will come forward and volunteer the information. Dr. Perkins describes the lad as being about 15 years old and tall for his age, and the janitor gives a similar description."

Capt. Conboy pointed out that even if the boy were a messenger there is no conclusive evidence that he had delivered a package of any kind to the Walker apartment. Dickinson in his stories does not mention any messenger boy.

As for the strange man Dickinson says was in the Walker apartment when he arrived there, all that is known of him is that his first name is John. All the evidence now at hand indicates that he went there to see Edna Lamarre, and not to see Mrs. Walker. The mysterious John and Edna Lamarre went out to dinner together, and the woman returned to the apartment without him. It was on her return that she was asked to go out and telephone the false message that Mrs. Walker's sister was coming to visit her, for the purpose of getting rid of Dickinson.

So far, the police say, they have been unable to get any information from Edna Lamarre. This statement, however, may have been given out for police reasons. It is intimated that the police know who John is and can find him whenever they desire to.

Mrs. McCabe, Dickinson's landlady, told the story of the infrequency with which Dickinson used the room he rented from her four months ago. She said that Mrs. Walker was with Dickinson when the room was rented, and that Dickinson told her that Mrs. Walker was his sister.

"He has slept in his room not more than three nights since he rented it, four months ago," Mrs. McCabe said, "and he owes me $25 rent. Sometimes he was gone for weeks, and we never saw nor heard of him. Last Friday, however, he came here early in the morning and remained in his room all day. That night he went out, but came back early Saturday morning and stayed in the room until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that was the last we saw of him. I do not know what he did in his room Friday and yesterday, but supposed that he was sleeping."

Detectives searched the room yesterday, but they did not find any evidence indicating that an infernal machine had been made or assembled there.

Last night Acting Capt. Gloster said that the investigation made by the police would indicate that Dickinson arrived at the Walker apartment about 5:30 P. M., Saturday, and that a quarrel between Mrs. Walker and the man resulted. In the quarrel Mrs. Walker told Dickinson she was through with him and did not wish ever to see him again. Dickinson himself admits the woman told him to go, but declares that scratches still showing on his face were made when he had a quarrel with Mrs. Walker on Wednesday last.

J. H. Edwards of the United States Motor Company, by whom Dickinson is employed as a secretary, was out of town yesterday. Frank R. Dorman, the Secretary of the company, however, was seen, and he gave Dickinson a good name. He said the young man was a faithful employe.

Before closing the apartment yesterday the police disposed of Mrs. Walker's pets, consisting of a Boston bull and a fox terrier and a cat. The Boston bull they gave to Mrs. Evans, a sister of the dead woman, and sent the other dog and the cat to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Last night an autopsy was held on the body of Mrs. Walker. Dr. T. D. Lehane, who performed it, said that death had resulted from the laceration of the lower walls of the heart. The left eye, it was found, had been driven into the head. There was also a gash upon the left thigh. The body was covered with cuts and bruises.

No pieces of metal were found in the body. Even the large section which caused the death wound had glanced outward. It had driven inward the fifth and sixth ribs so that they pierced the muscles of the heart, but, strangely enough, had not imbedded itself in the body.

The autopsy revealed no powder burns on the body, and the wound on the hip is taken by Coroner Feinberg as showing the characteristic of nitro-glycerine in exploding downward.

The bomb was incased in a white wood box with a sliding top. A bit of spring like that of a clock was found, and fragments of two small batteries. Each battery had a strength of something less than two volts and less than half an ampere. Two bits of copper were found. They had been scraped so that on coming into contact a circuit would be formed instantly. As the bomb is described by Coroner Feinberg, the wires were touched when the cover was slid back and the spark so formed set off the bomb.

The body of Mrs. Walker has been claimed by a sister, Mrs. Susan Evans of 405 West Ninetieth Street.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 4.—J. H. Taylor is not known here except as a traveling salesman for the Igniter Company, a branch of the American Fuse Company, which is now bankrupt. He also was the company's Eastern representative.

DICKINSON WAS IN OREGON.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 4.—Charles M. Dickinson, arrested in New York in connection with the death of Mrs. Howard Walker, lived in Portland during 1909 and 1910.

"Dickinson was employed by me as a stenographer for one month in 1909," said Harvey O'Bryan, an insurance broker, to-night. "At the end of the month I dismissed him because he neglected his business to devote most of his time to women."

The following year Dickinson worked as stenographer for the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company. While in Portland Dickinson lived with Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sweet at 603 East Main Street.

Sweet is an electrical contractor and said to be related to Dickinson.

SCHIFF TELLS OF BRANDT CASE

Continued from Page 1.

the mails addressed to Mrs. Schiff a letter from the discharged servant, apologizing for his effrontery and asking Mrs. Schiff to certify that he was "sober, honest, willing, industrious, and a good waiter," so that he might be able to get other employment. This, too, was handed by Mrs. Schiff to her husband, and the reference was refused.

Discovers Brandt in the House.

One evening four weeks after this Mr. and Mrs. Schiff returned from a dinner engagement about 10 o'clock. Mrs. Schiff went to her room on the second floor. Mr. Schiff went into his library on the same floor, in the front of the house. After staying in the library about thirty minutes he started to go to his dressing room at the rear of the house. He passed through a long darkened passageway into his dressing room, where he was suddenly struck on the head with a bowling alley ninepin. Upon turning on the electric light he saw Brandt in the act of again striking. He sought to press the electric bell, but found that the button had been cut off. He realized his danger, being unarmed, and feeling himself at the mercy of a man who had the power to take his life, he decided to parley with Brandt, and asked him what he wanted, and Brandt replied:

"I have come here to do you up. I have no money and you are rich. After I do you up I am going to take what you have and skip."

Mr. Schiff lighted a cigarette and finally induced Brandt to lay aside the weapon. Mr. Schiff played for time and did what he could to render the man powerless. He asked Brandt how he got into the house, and Brandt said, "Through the areaway," and that he had left his shoes in the cellar.

Mr. Schiff gave him $30 and told him to go and put his shoes on, and he would let him out of the house himself. He also told Brandt to come to his office the following Monday and he would determine before that time what to do with him.

After Brandt had gone Mr. Schiff had the wound on his head bandaged and there was then discovered in the room a coil of rope and a large carving knife. It was also found that several articles of value had been stolen.

The next day Mr. Schiff put the Pinkerton Detective Agency on the man's track and conferred with counsel. Monday arrived before the Pinkertons had been able to locate the man, but on Monday he appeared at the office. Mr. Schiff, strong in the opinion that he had a dangerous lunatic to deal with, sent for Drs. Mabon and McDonald, the alienists, and had them examine the man. They conversed with him and examined him. To them he told the same story that he subsequently confessed in court when examined by Judge Rosalsky, except that he admitted to them the theft committed in the house which he thought it expedient to deny to the Judge. Also he explained to them his reason for coming to Mr. Schiff's office. They asked him whether he did not know he might be arrested. He said yes, but he had spent the $30 he had received from Mr. Schiff on Friday night, mainly for wines and cigars; he was penniless, he knew Mr. Schiff could get him anyway, and he thought he might as well take a chance.

Held Sane; Then Arrested.

After the examination the doctors pronounced him sane. Mr. Schiff, now convinced that he had a dangerous criminal to deal with and feeling that it was his duty to the community to prosecute, had Brandt arrested at once. He was taken before Judge Whitman, then a Magistrate. Complaints were made charging burglary in the first degree, assault in the first degree and grand larceny in the first degree. This was late in the afternoon of March 11, 1907. The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters to be photographed and to have his pedigree taken as was then the custom. Next morning he was arraigned before Judge Whitman, pleaded not guilty and waived examination. Ten days later he was indicted, and within a few days pleaded not guilty. Three days later he changed the plea to guilty.

Judge Rosalsky examined Brandt, and directed that further investigation be made and for that purpose adjourned the proceedings one week to the fourth of April. On that day, after hearing Carl Fischer-Hanson, the third attorney with whom the prisoner had consulted, and who made a plea for leniency, he announced his sentence.

Not a Chivalrous Sacrifice.

The story now circulated that Brandt's theft of the stickpins was a chivalrous blind to cover, by the appearance of crime, the real purpose of his presence in the house, is exactly the story that Carl Fischer-Hansen, a disbarred attorney and former convict, told about another burglar in 1905, two years before the assault on Mr. Schiff, for publication in The World. The story in that case was woven about a burglar said to be serving a five-year sentence in Sing Sing. This story as now retold and applied to the Brandt case is that having stolen the pins Brandt admitted the theft and confessed the crime as a chivalrous act of sacrifice. To comport with this story it would seem to be necesary that Brandt should have confessed the theft.

On the contrary the court records show that he denied it. The pins were surrendered in open court by his attorney several days later, and when he denied all knowledge of them, he apparently forgot that he had confessed the theft to Drs. Mabon and MacDonald some days before, and had admitted it in his written confession of the crime.

Moreover, at the same time there was turned over by his counsel to Mr. Schiff a number of pawn tickets, so that Mr. Schiff's counsel might ascertain which of the articles covered by them had been stolen from him, and it was discovered that some of them represented pilferings during the time of his employment.

The Letters He Wrote.

The first letter written by Brandt to Mrs. Schiff has not been published, but has been seen by District Attorney Whitman and by editors in various newspaper offices, including that of THE TIMES. It can be said that this letter contains illiterate, crude, and insulting approaches, and clearly implies that it is the first of its kind, and expresses the writer's fears as to the response. The second letter is an appeal for a recommendation.

There has been talk about a third letter written while Brandt was in the Tombs, and some of the contents of that letter have appeared from the recollection of Fischer-Hansen, the disbarred lawyer already mentioned. It was Fischer-Hansen who produced the letter which purported to be written after Brandt's thirty-year sentence had been pronounced, and Fischer-Hansen pretended to have broken the seal by accident, and also by accident to have read it. According to the story told by Fischer-Hansen it laid the foundation of the romantic story which is now being circulated, a story that is a repetition of Fischer-Hansen's narrative published in The World two years before the assault on Mr. Schiff. This, it is pointed out, is a story that might be told of any woman by any discharged servant.

Finally, there is the intimation that the plea of guilty was interposed upon a promise or assurance that the sentence would be a light one. No one vouches for this story but the convict himself. The only people who could have given any such assurance have repeatedly denied it, and there is also said to be documentary evidence to the contrary.

WHITMAN'S STAND IN CASE.

District Attorney Decides Not to Make His Report Public.

It has been intimated that District Attorney Whitman, out of resentment at Gov. Dix's action in sealing the records in the Brandt case, would himself make public his report and recommendations if the Governor, after a reasonable period, could not be induced to do so.

"Have you made up your mind yet what you will do with your rejected report?" Mr. Whitman was asked last night.

"Yes," he replied. "I am going to allow it to remain as a sealed document exactly where it is. It would be extremely discourteous to Gov. Dix for me to give it out. I shall not do anything of the kind."

The case occupied the attention of Mr. Whitman very largely yesterday. Several lawyers called to see him about it, and it was understood that he was in consultation with members of the bench, whose advice he has sought on the points of law involved in what is reputed to be his appeal for clemency on Brandt's behalf.

The legal code of the State of New York was open on Mr. Whitman's desk throughout his discussion of the case with friends, and the paragraph to which he referred his visitors many times was that defining the crime of burglary. The paragraph specified that entrance to a house for the purpose of burglary must be by strategy or a ruse or by breaking through a closed door or entering by some other aperture than a doorway.

Lawyers who are interested in the plan of a legislative investigation of the case to force the unsealing of the documents before Gov. Dix declared that in an investigation of the proceedings before Judge Rosalsky they have found that a score or more of questions asked by Judge Rosalsky when Brandt was on the stand had for their purpose the bringing out of his method of entering the house. Brandt answered all of the questions, they assert, by repeating that he entered by the doorway used for servants, and that the door was open when he arrived at it.

There is one indictment against Brandt in the office of District Attorney Whitman on which he may still be brought to trial. This indictment charges assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder.

A case against Brandt could have been made, according to a lawyer who has examined all of the evidence that has become public, on any one of the three charges of burglary, blackmail, or assault with a deadly weapon. Mr. Whitman's belief, as expressed by his friends, is very positive that the facts developed would not support a charge of burglary if Brandt had not himself entered his plea of guilty.

Should clemency be extended on the charge of burglary of which the District Attorney holds Brandt was wrongfully sentenced, he is said to be very willing to have him retried on the indictment still pending, charging assault with a deadly weapon.

At the home of George B. Post, Jr., the banker, whose servant, Josephine Johnson, an aunt of Brandt, sent him money at occasional intervals, it was said last night that the family had been unable to obtain from the maid any additional details of the story of her contributions, as told in yesterday's TIMES. The maid was busy at her duties when a TIMES reporter called at Mr. Post's residence in East Fifty-first Street last night. Other servants in the house said she had been very agitated all day, and was afraid that by talking of the money she had sent him she would be helping to keep him in prison. Representatives of the District Attorney's office who visited Brandt in prison state that he showed them endearing letters from Josephine Johnson, and spoke of her in affectionate terms.

State Senator Robert F. Wagner said last night that he had heard some members of the Legislature talking over the confusing data of the Brandt case.

"But I am not prepared to say that I favor a legislative inquiry," he said. "I doubt seriously whether all questions as to whether or not a man secures exact justice should be considered beyond the Judges and the Governor. I am inclined to think that the Governor's power to pass finally upon them is not open to review. But, however that may be, I am not sufficiently informed about this case to care to express an opinion as to the proper legislative attitude toward it, one way or the other. I know of no precedent for interfering with a Governor's wish to seal the documents in such a case."

STATE INQUIRY NOT LIKELY.

Assembly Leaders See No Need of Taking Up the Brandt Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—While it is probable that resolutions for an inquiry into the case of Foulke E. Brandt, Mortimer L. Schiff's former servant, who is serving a thirty-year sentence in prison for burglary, will be introduced this week, leaders of the Assembly who were seen to-night take the position that the case is one for the courts or other governmental departments.

"It isn't likely that there will be an investigation," Speaker Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., said. "It does not seem to be warranted, and, furthermore, the Court of Appeals has had something to say about legislative investigations which is apt to make the Legislature go slow in the future."

Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said:

"So far as I know there seems to be nothing for the Legislature to do in the Brandt case, at least it should not be done in a hurry. If a resolution should call for a special committee with an appropriation for expenses it would be referred to the Ways and Means Committee which would look into the question and give a public hearing."

If a resolution should call upon a standing committee of either House an appropriation would not be necessary. Resolutions may be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow night, but they could not be considered for a week. While the Legislature has power to send for papers in various State departments in connection with legislation, members who are here say it is doubtful if the Legislature could or would instruct any official as to what course he should take in the Brandt case.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Senator Brackett said to-night: "So far as I know there is nothing to the story that the Legislature is to investigate the Brandt-Schiff case. The first I heard about it was in to-day's newspapers."

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THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

SKELETON FIND ADDS EONS TO MAN'S AGE

English Scientists Are Deeply Interested in Discovery Made Amid Pre-Glacial Debris.

MUCH LIKE MODERN MAN

Noted Anthropologist Deduces That Evolution Must Have Taken Hundreds of Thousands of Years.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—English scientists are taking a vast amount of interest in the discovery of a skeleton beneath an undisturbed layer of boulders and clay in East Anglia. If the evidence is good, this skeleton must be that of a man who belonged to a race that lived in that district before the most severe of the various ice-movements of the glacial period.

A singular feature of the discovery is that in most respects the skeleton resembles that of the modern Englishman and is not of the more Simian type to which the Neanderthal man, though a very much later phenomenon, belongs.

There now seems to be a growing body of evidence that the modern type of man was evolved at an extremely early date, before the beginning of the glacial period, but that for thousands of years afterward the primitive, or Neanderthal type, continued to flourish in Europe.

Until this find the Neanderthal man was regarded as the oldest in Europe and one of the scientific commentators says:

"Some people were hasty enough to discern in them with their monkey-like qualities evidence of the missing link. It is now clear that they were survivors of a stock which had deteriorated, and not progenitors of our race. If we have to accept the theory of evolution (and it is still only a theory) it is a puzzling fact that man has changed so little in 100,000 years."

On this point Prof. Keith, anthropologist at the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, says:

"There is every evidence that this man lived long before the glacial period. During this period England was covered with a great thickness of ice. Finally this melted and a layer of débris was deposited. It was underneath a deposit of this sort that the skeleton was found, hence he must have lived before the ice age and before the rivers formed.

"The finding of this skeleton strengthens the belief that the evolution of man was an infinitely longer process than we originally thought. At one time believers in the evolution theory thought that man's development to his present state might have taken something like 10,000 years. Later they put the period at something around 20,000 years. The difference, if any, between this man's bodily frame-work and modern man's are so minute as to prove that the evolution must have taken hundreds of thousands of years.

"This discovery shows that England was inhabited as early as, if not earlier, than any Continental country."

The question of the antiquity of man was the subject of an article which appeared in The Century last October by Frederick A. Lucas, Curator-in-Chief of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. In the light of most recent discoveries he placed Neanderthal man at a period 100,000 years ago. The first discovery of a Neanderthal skull was at Dusseldorf, Germany, in 1857, and this was the first evidence of the race of mankind strikingly different from any now living, and of a lower type.

According to Mr. Lucas, it has been shown that this skull "was really a characteristic example of a race very different from any now living, and of late years one discovery has followed upon another, all tending to show that not only did man exist at a very early period, but that his still more primitive ancestors must have lived at an almost inconceivably early date."

Other specimens of Neanderthal man were found in 1866 at La Naulette, Belgium, and in 1866 at Spy, Belgium. In more recent years similar remains have been found at many other places.

There have been two discoveries very recently of great importance in establishing the antiquity of man. The first was at Mauer, near Heidelberg, Germany, on July 21, 1907. A jaw was found lying in undisturbed stratified sand. It was wide, low and very closely resembled the jaw of an ape. Only the teeth were typically human. The great antiquity of this find was shown by the bones of extinct animals found with it.

The second discoveries were made in 1909 at La Chapelle Aux Saintes. An imperfect skeleton of an old man lying with some primitive implements and bones of various extinct animals was uncovered.

"Man was looked upon as old," says Mr. Lucas, "when it was shown that he was contemporary with the mammoth in the Glacial Period; but these recent discoveries prove him to be immeasurably older and to have lived with the forerunners of the mammoth and the Etruscan rhinoceros.

"He found his way into Great Britain while the British Isles were still a peninsula and the Thames a tributary of the Rhine, and in the ancient valley of the Thames pursued the deer or fled from the cave bear and the tiger."

According to anthropologists, the antiquity of the remains found at Mauer is between 400,000 and 750,000 years. The earliest possible appearance of the Pithecanthropus erectus, "or the erect man ape," is given by the same authorities as 750,000 years ago.

SUGAR CONFERENCE HALTED.

Waits German Action Regarding Russia's Sugar Exports Westward.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—The International Sugar Conference is at a complete standstill pending the German Government's action with respect to the westward export of sugar by Russia. The delegates to the conference, with the exception of the Germans, have practically agreed to the Russian demand that her sugar exports, which were limited by the previous convention, should be considerably increased. The German delegates recently submitted this proposal to their Government, which has been strongly opposed to any increase. The delay is taken as a bad omen for the settlement of the difficulty.

It is said that Russia is now considering an important concession, and will probably offer to remain in the sugar union under the same conditions as other nations, that is, with a limited export.

IS ULSTER BLUFFING?

Most Observers Think She Is — See Phantom of Pope in Home Rule.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—This week will furnish an answer to one of the most serious problems connected with home Rule for Ireland. Thursday next is the day fixed for Winston Churchill's speech in Belfast, the announcement of which has evoked threats of civil war, and preliminary arrangements for which have provided a spectacle that would have been highly diverting had grave issues not been at stake.

It is no figure of speech to say that home rule for Ireland now turns on the question whether Ulster is in earnest or only bluffing. The preponderance of opinion, I believe, is in favor of the latter view, and certainly the majority of Liberals consider that Ulstermen will show themselves as law-abiding citizens and accept the inevitable decision of the present Imperial Parliament.

On the other hand, I find there are serious, competent men who believe that there is no exaggeration in the reports of the bellicose, intransigeant spirit manifested by the descendants of the victors of the battle of the Boyne Water. One who knows Ulster well says that a stranger, in reckoning with Ulster, must begin a new study and divest his mind of all he knows about the British.

"Ulster," he says, "is a study in elemental passions of hate, fear, and passion that no constituted authority will ever subdue. Religion is a tragedy in Ulster, and the phantom figure of the Pope is a black shadow that hangs over the province. The men who will fight are black, dour men, who first saw the phantom of the Pope at their mother's knee. To these men home rule, not politics, is an apparition of the Pope looming over them."

These men, according to some good judges, will undoubtedly fight if necessary, and Protestant England, it is argued, will never consent to their submission being obtained by force.

For these reasons Thursday next is looked forward to as likely to furnish, if not a complete solution, at least much new light upon one of the most difficult problems of the home rule question.

OUR FLAGAIDED GERMAN REDS

Waved by Kaiser's Subjects Who Had Enjoyed American Freedom.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—There appears to have been a good deal of campaigning done toward the triumph of Social Democracy at the recent elections by Germans who had lived a long time in the United States, then returned to the Fatherland. Such aid was warmly welcomed by the Socialist leaders.

Prodigal sons of that type who return to their native heath prove to be first-class agitators. They are full of the spirit of liberty, being especially influenced by the freedom from supervision by soldiers and police which they are able to enjoy in the United States, and found opportunities for waving the Stars and Stripes on every possible occasion before their "enslaved countrymen."

They were encouraged to do so to the utmost degree during the recent campaign. More than one "Red" victory in a close constituency is ascribed to the campaign ammunition these "penitent subjects" of the Kaiser brought back with them from the land of unlimited possibilities.

The Kaiser opens the new Reichstag in state at the Palace next Wednesday. As the Socialists refrain on principle from going to the Palace, only 287 of the new Parliament's 397 members will obey the Imperial "command" to assemble at the foot of the throne. It will be the smallest Parliamentary "party" which the Kaiser has ever given "die Liebe Augustine."

BERLIN SEES NEW OPERETTA.

Piece by "Dollar Princess's" Composer Pleases Audience and Critics.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The title of a long-time popular ditty, "Ach du lieber Augustine," is the name of a sprightly operetta by Leo Fall of Vienna, creator of "The Dollar Princess," produced last night at the Neues Theatre, Berlin.

The music pleased the audience and critics immensely. Some of the latter say that there hasn't been such an entrancing waltz melody as that contained in the piece since the days of Johann Strauss's operetta.

PRESS CLAIMS ON CUBA.

Foreign Groups Decline Proposition That President Taft Arbitrate.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The three groups of foreign claimants (English, German and French,) refuse to entertain Señor Sanguilly's proposition that President Taft act as arbitrator and demand a direct acknowledgement of their claims.

Herr Breher, representing Franco-German interests, renews the offer to underwrite the Cuba National loan and cancel the advances made by the Speyers to the Republic.

French Army Airman Dies of Hurts.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 4.—Capt. Le Maguet, a military aviator who fell yesterday while attempting a flight, died in a hospital to-day from his injuries.

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KING GEORGE HOME FROM DURBAR TRIP

Nation Is Immensely Relieved by His Safe Arrival from the Voyage to India.

ROYAL PARTY LANDS TO-DAY

King Has Touched the Imagination of His Subjects in Risking the Dangers of Hindu Unrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—"With cold hands, but warm hearts, we acclaim the return of the King and Queen to-day. There can be no bounds to the gratitude and enthusiasm with which the nation will welcome their Majesties home."

Sentiments such as these, which are quoted from The Daily Mail, find a general expression in this morning's London papers. King George undoubtedly returns much more deeply and generally appreciated than he was when he left. His visit to India has been a magnificent achievement, one of the most signal triumphs that stand to the credit of his kingly personality.

It is no secret that the gravest apprehensions were felt for the safety of the British monarchs in India, and many counselors advised King George against making the trip.

The King alone knew no fear, or perhaps it may be more correct to say that, knowing the risk, he faced it because he felt it was his duty to do so.

The full credit for the extraordinary success which has attended the Durbar ceremonies belongs to him. He has now accomplished what he had previously failed to do—he has touched the imagination of his subjects.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 4.—King George and Queen Mary, who left Portsmouth on Nov. 11 on the steamship Medina, bound for India, returned from their Durbar trip to-day. The Medina arrived at Spithead at 10 o'clock this morning, fourteen hours in advance of schedule time. She was convoyed by the cruisers Cochrane, Argyll, Defence, and Natal, which, in command of Sir Colin Keppel, accompanied them to the Far East. A heavy snowstorm obscured the view from shore, and the Medina slipped in without ceremonial or salute. She went direct to her appointed moorings between the lines of the welcoming fleet.

The King and Queen will remain aboard until to-morrow morning, when the Medina will enter the harbor. Their children, the Queen Mother, Alexandra; Winston Spencer Churchill, and the other Lords of the Admiralty arrived here in the course of the day. A family gathering and the official welcome will take place in the morning.

The Medina sailed from Bombay on Jan. 10 and reached Gibraltar on Jan. 30.

DUKE WANTS KING TO SEE US

British Monarchs Are Likely to Do So, Says Liverpool Post.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A London contributor to the Liverpool Daily Post, who taps excellent sources of Court society information, says that the Duke of Connaught is said to be very anxious that the King and Queen should visit New York.

It is quite likely, this informant adds, that they will. Such a visit would do a lot of good, he says, and certainly make the grip of hands across the sea yet closer.

DOUBT PEERS' PROPOSALS.

Friends of Mrs. Leeds and Mrs. Astor Discredit Marriage Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Reports of the matrimonial intentions of two well-known American women, published to-day, are quite uncredited by their friends in London. Reynolds' Weekly stated that Mrs. Leeds was going to marry Lord Falconer, who is one of Mrs. Leeds's party aboard the Semiramis, while the Paris edition of The New York Herald said that Mrs. Ava Astor would wed a well-known diplomatist, supposed here to be Count Festetics, one of the Secretaries of the Austrian Embassy in London.

The Count, the latter report added, was to have gone with Mrs. Leeds on her cruise, but that almost at the eleventh hour he discovered his diplomatic duties would not permit his absenting himself.

FELICE LYNE TRIUMPHS AGAIN

Receives Twelve Recalls at Her Albert Hall Debut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Felice Lyne had a triumph to-day, when she made her first London appearance, outside Oscar Hammerstein's opera house, at the Albert Hall.

A huge audience gave the Kansas girl twelve recalls, and altogether her Albert Hall début was one of the greatest successes in the history of that home of concert and oratorio music.

FRANCE SUSPECTS ITALY.

Seeks Information of Warship's Bombardments on the Red Sea.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The French Government has sent telegrams to Constantinople and Obok, French Somaliland, in quest of information regarding the activities of the Italian warships in the Red Sea, especially with reference to the bombardment around Hodeida. The Government has instructed a Messageries Maritimes steamer now in the Red Sea to call at Hodeida, and take off the French resident there.

While it is admitted that Italy appears legally to be entitled to bombard the railroad which is being constructed at Hodeida under the supervision of French engineers, the many Italian assaults on this territory and the rapid succession of incidents in this connection, of which France is the sufferer, are causing a good deal of bitter feeling among a large section of the French people, who believe that they are something more than a mere coincidence.

TRIPOLI, Feb. 4.—Gen. Caneva, the Italian commander, left here for Italy to-day. Gen. Frugones is now in supreme command of the troops.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Daily Chronicle says it is officially announced that three Italian transports have foundered off Susa, Toarmina, and Tobruk.

No confirmation of this report has been received in London from other sources.

PROCTOR'S HUNT FOR ARTISTS

Searching the Operatic Field—Predicts Changes in Vaudeville.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—F. F. Proctor, head of the Proctor Vaudeville Circuit, is spending a few days in London looking over the vaudeville situation before going to Paris. Naturally he is taking in the theatres, music halls and other entertainments, but so far the prospects of obtaining fresh novelties, he said, were poor.

"While there has been a speedy growth in the tone of vaudeville, it is getting correspondingly difficult to obtain high class attractions. We don't know where to look for them. It seems the only field practically untouched is opera, so we will get hold of some great operatic singers."

Asked how New York music halls compared with those of London, Mr. Proctor replied:

"Very favorably. They are fully as high class as in London, with one distinct advantage. Admission prices are very much cheaper in New York than here, where the best halls get regular theatre prices. This is rather extraordinary, remembering that artists cost at least fifty per cent. more in New York, while rents, orchestras, &c., are correspondingly higher."

Mr. Proctor thinks that London music halls have the advantage in being able to supply patrons with refreshments during the performance, which as he puts its "Helps to keep the audience in good humor."

He thinks this innovation certain to be adopted in New York, though it may take some time yet; also smoking in all parts of the house instead of in the balconies only, as at present.

TO STAGE SHAW PLAYS HERE.

Granville Barker to Produce Two—Also One of John Galsworthy's.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Lee Shubert has contracted with Granville Barker to go to America to produce four plays at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, chief among them being Bernard Shaw's "Fanny's First Play," which had a remarkable run at the Little Theatre here, and which is described by several American judges who saw it in the Summer as an intellectual treat. The whole English company will appear in the New York cast.

Another Shaw play, "Major Barbara," and John Galsworthy's "The Voysey Inheritance" will be other productions. The fourth play is as yet undecided.

Lee Shubert has also arranged with Leslie Stuart to compose a comic operetta for the New York Winter Garden. Mr. Stuart is already at work on the score and the complete work will be ready in four weeks' time.

Mr. Shubert hopes to sail on Wednesday next.

PUNCH JOKES WITH ASQUITH.

Says He Acts as Prime Minister Under Leadership of Lloyd-George.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Punch signalizes the return of Ministers from vacation and the first meeting of the Cabinet by the following:

"We are informed there is no truth in the sensational statement that Lloyd-George is shortly to be made Prime Minister. There is no intention of putting an end to the present working agreement whereby Asquith acts as Prime Minister under the leadership of Lloyd George."

RECORD COLD IN GERMANY.

Severe Weather General in Empire—Vessels Ice-Locked on the Elbe.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Unusually severe weather prevails throughout Germany. A heavy snowstorm raged all last night in the western section, in some places the snow falling to a depth of three feet. Cuxhaven reports a temperature of 9 degrees below zero, Fahrenheit, which is the coldest on record in this country.

The heavy ice drift in the Elbe is endangering shipping, it being almost impossible for vessels to leave port. Several steamers are locked in by the ice and a Kosmos liner has been stranded by the ice pressure. The British fruit steamer Sultan is ice-locked in the Baltic, six miles off shore near Kelberg.

LINDSEY SAW ROOSEVELT.

And He, Too, Heard That if the Call Came the Colonel Would Run.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 4.—The Rocky Mountain News publishes a statement this morning by Judge Ben. B. Lindsey, who recently returned from the East, in part as follows:

"Theodore Roosevelt will accept the Republican nomination for President. This is not because he wants it or seeks it, but because the people are recalling him to a job that he left unfinished.

"I know this because of several visits to his home in the last year. He told me he would accept the nomination if the call came from the people."

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Every cent contributed will be spent only for relief and ministration.

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NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
R. FULTON CUTTING, President.

CHINA'S EMPRESS DECREES A REPUBLIC

Dowager Signs a Secret Edict Asking Premier to Organize It, South Co-operating.

YUAN SEEKS SOLE CONTROL

At Least Temporarily, but Revolutionists Will Insist on a Coalition Government of North and South.

PEKING, Feb. 4.—The Empress Dowager issued an edict this evening instructing Premier Yuan Shi-Kai to establish a republic in co-operation with the Southern Republicans. The edict has not yet been published, and it is expected that it will be kept more or less secret, so far as the public is concerned, until arrangements in the South have been completed.

Yuan Shi-Kai is now endeavoring to persuade the Nanking Government to hand over the control of affairs to enable him to carry on the Administration of the whole empire until the National convention appoints a permanent Government and adopts a constitution.

It is doubted here if the Republicans in Nanking will consent to this course. It is believed that the only solution possible is the creation of two provisional Governments, and the continuance of temporary control. Yuan Shi-Kai is opposed to the transfer of the capital to Nanking, but there appears to be a close understanding between the imperial Premier and the Republicans, who have again offered him the Presidency.

The fact that the abdication of the throne has been decided upon is not known to the general public in Peking, and the skillful manner in which the transition is being effected leaves small apprehension of disturbances. Many of the imperial Princes are leaving Peking. Prince Kung, leader of the Mongolian anti-abdicationists, and Prince Su of the Board of Dependencies have gone to Manchuria. Gen. Chao Erh-Hsun, Viceroy of Manchuria, has espoused the Republic, but Chang Chou-Lin, Commandant of troops, is irreconcilable.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 5.—"It is grotesque to suppose that Sun Yat-Sen is dictating terms or that the Throne at Peking will offer blind submission to the Nanking Government," says a Peking dispatch to The Daily Telegraph. "What is really happening is that Yuan Shi-Kai, by brilliant cross play, has reduced both the Manchu extremists and republican extremists to virtual powerlessness, and is building up a great middle party and arranging a purely Chinese solution of the present difficulty."

"The abdication edict," continues the dispatch, "will be followed by edicts proclaiming the Emperor's sacerdotal office to be hereditary, and not connected with politics, and affirming sacrifices and other ceremonies for the preservation of the Confucian code and the imperial right of conferring titles. After the commonwealth is organized the Manchu banner organization will be dissolved, and the commutation of pensions will follow."

The Japanese Government has refused to permit the transport of imperial troops by the Antung-Mukden Railway, says a dispatch from Tien-Tsin for the purpose of repelling an invading force on the Yalu River.

NANKING, Feb. 4.—The simultaneous announcement that Yuan Shi-Kai has received permission from the throne to organize a republic in the north in conjunction with the Southern Government, the arrival at Nanking of Wu Ting-Fang, the Republican Minister of Justice, and Tang Shao-Yi, the representative of the imperial premier, and the extension of the armistice for one week, indicate the approaching end of the present stage of indecision, and future amicable negotiations looking to organization acceptable to both sides.

The last stage of the peace negotiations involves the question of the capital, which the Republicans assert must inevitably be Nanking, as the South would never consent to Peking. It is also declared that the Republicans will not agree to an interval in which Yuan Shi-Kai would have control in the North.

They will insist upon a coalition Government, with Yuan Shi-Kai as President. Sun Yat-Sen will probably be premier, and Tang Shao-Yi Foreign Minister. The Republicans point out that they are in a position to obtain their demands, as the Manchu Government from first to last has failed to strike a blow except in self-defense.

The main question now, as the revolutionary leaders view the situation, is the preservation of peace and the prompt restoration of order, which they say is already assured.

Those best informed fear that the ambition of Yuan Shi-Kai may create prejudice at Peking, and that a general under-estimation of the spirit which actuates the Southerners may lead to further complications.

It is absolutely certain that if Yuan Shi-Kai attempts to arrange a two-Government system, even temporarily, Nanking will positively refuse to recognize it. The imperial premier, it is declared, must accept the present Provisional Government at Nanking, and subscribe to an oath to support the republic, and act as President under a temporary constitution, before he can be elected. After that is done, the Cabinet will probably be reorganized and other temporary agreements reached.

It is believed that powerful influences are at work to induce Premier Yuan to insist upon a dual Government temporarily, but this would result in dividing China, inevitably and hopelesly, and lead to an immediate resumption of fighting.

SU CHOW-FU, Kiang-Su Provinc, Feb. 4.—Revolutionary forces yesterday captured the town of Su-Xhow-An, province of Anhwei, Gen. Chang Hsun, the Commander of the imperial forces, retiring to Fulisi, ten miles to the north.

Five hundred of the imperial soldiers joined the revolutionaries. Gen. Chang's troops are disorganized, but have not been routed. The casualties in the engagement are said to have been more than 100.

AMOY, Feb. 4.—The United States monitor, Monterey, sailed from here last night for Foo-Chow.

LIVES IN HOLE UNDER BARN.

Mourning Wife, Retired Jerseyite with Ample Income Spurns Society.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVILLE, N. J., Feb. 4.—Since the death of his wife four years ago, John D. Cooper has gradually withdrawn from the sight of men. He now lives like a hermit in a hole he has dug underneath the floor of his barn. He has given his farmhouse over to tenants, sees them only when compelled to, and dwells as much out of their sight as possible.

At first Cooper let out a few rooms of his house. One by one he surrendered the remaining rooms to tenants, until last Fall, when he migrated to the barn. He found himself unable to keep warm in the barn, yet, spurning the kindly offers of his tenants, he set to work to solve the problem by himself.

Patterning after hibernating animals, Cooper dug a deep hole in the ground and lined it with straw, where he seems to be perfectly satisfied, though he never discusses his own affairs.

Cooper is 71 years old. He served the Lackawanna Railroad as section foreman for fifty years, and was retired last August on a pension. He is also in receipt of a comfortable independent income from the real estate he owns.

Ask the man who owns one

DOMINANT

Over half of the American cars driven by tourists in Europe are Packards, according to registrations in the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

At mountain touring centers in the United States, Packard cars outnumbered all others, according to registrations at the leading touring rendezvous.

The dominant position at once conceded to the Packard "Six" has so spurred the demand for Packard cars that sales for 1912 models in mid-season exceed the total sales of the 1911 season, 77 per cent of the entire 1912 output already having been sold.

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TWO PIANOS IN ONE
$375 For These Artistic Player Pianos
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LA FOLLETTE TO REST, BUT WON'T QUIT FIGHT

Cancels His Engagements and May Go to the Mediterranean for Six Weeks.

MAY SMOKE OUT ROOSEVELT

Republican Regular Say the Senator Has Eliminated Himself and the Colonel Must Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The immediate result of Senator La Follette's collapse at the Periodical Publishers' dinner in Philadelphia on Friday night is his withdraway, for a time at least, from active campaigning for the Presidential nomination. Walter L. Hauser, in charge of the La Follette headquarters, has already telegraphed to Trenton, N. J., and other places where the Wisconsin Senator was scheduled to speak, and canceled his engagements, asking that other insurgents be substituted for Mr. La Follette. Mr. Hauser based his cancellation of Mr. La Follette's engagements on the strict orders of the Senator's physician, and the Senator himself is said at last to realize that a rest for the present is imperative if he is to regain his health.

His friends, including Senator Bristow of Kansas, one of the most loyal of his followers, are urging on him that he take a long cruise in the Mediterranean, and the belief is that in the end he will be prevailed upon to go. This will take him out of the country for at least six weeks, and while it is certain that he will not permit his name to be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate, politicians are of the opinion that at this juncture when the radical element of the Republican Party is looking desperately for some one to overthrow President Taft, the temporary elimination of Mr. La Follette from the arena may have a decided effect in adding to the Roosevelt boom.

La Follette's friends, however, suggest that a temporary absence will give occasion for a splendid reception on his return, and they are planing to do their best to keep his candidature alive, during his absence.

It is no secret that the La Follette men are deeply stirred against Col. Roosevelt, and one explanation offered of his collapse in Philadelphia is that for weeks he had been consumed with smouldering rage against the Roosevelt propaganda, and at last vented his rage on the publishers in his audience.

La Follette's collapse comes as a distinct relief to the regulars. They feel that it means the permanent elimination of Mr. La Follette, and that it clears the air to the extent of leaving the fight now entirely between Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt. They suggest that now Mr. Roosevelt is the only available radical candidate it will be practically impossivle for him to maintain his sphinx-like attitude and he will be forced to a declaration of his intentions. That remains to be seen, but it is certain that the Philadelphia incident comes as a heavy blow to the La Follette hopes.

The Senator's friends do not feel that there was anything in the incident itself of which Mr. La Follette need feel ashamed. But they realize that the radical's enemies will make the most of his collapse at a banquet for injuring his cause. Already certain dispatches have indicated the line of interpretation that will be put in some quarters upon the incident. But this is manifesly unfair. The interpretation that obtains here from sources close to Mr. La Follette, backed up by the report of those present at the dinner, is that Mr. La Follette for weeks has been on the verge of a mental and physical collapse. He was urged not to go to Philadelphia at all, but having made the engagement he determined to say what he had prepared.

His prepared speech was a typewritten discussion of the public press that would have taken but thirty minutes for delivery. But when he rose to speak at nearly midnight he lost all control of himself. He repeated parts of his speech three times, say his friends, and other say seven times. At any rate, its attack upon the press, in the presence of many newspaper publishers, was dragged out for over two hours.

"Senator La Follette's mental and physical condition is precisely what his friends have expected and have warned him against," said Senator Bristow tonight. "He has been burning the candle at both ends, and is now paying the penalty for his indiscretion. His trouble goes back to the operation for gall stones a year ago last Fall. That was severe enough to kill the average man, but La Follette's rugged constitution pulled him through. When he left the hospital his physician insisted that he take a vacation of at least six months. Instead of doing this he returned to Washington and plunged into the work of the session of Congress, which had just opened. When he addressed the Senate in the Lorimer case he was on the verge of physical collapse; in fact, hardly had sufficient strength to stand at his desk. When Congress adjourned he remained in Washington at work, and later began a preparation of his autobiography for a magazine. Then came his campaign for President and another session of Congress.

"At the dinner in Philadelphia on Friday night Senator La Follette showed the nervous strain from which he was suffering. While I have seen him at high nervous tension, I was unprepared for his outburst at the dinner. Early in his address I realized he was bordering on nervous physical collapse. When he returned to his hotel from the dinner he was seized with a frightful attack of nausea. Shortly afterward he seemed to have regained his composure. I am confident that all he requires is rest. I have suggested that he take a trip to the Mediterranean. The sea voyage will bring him around all right.

He is simply suffering from nervous strain due to overstrain. He has suffered from nervous attacks before, but I doubt if any of these attacks was so serious as the present one."

"How will Senator La Follette's illness affect his candidacy for President?" Senator Bristow was asked.

"I know of no reason why it should have any effect on it at all. Mr. La Follette will certainly not retire from the contest. Why should he? He stands for certain principles and his following will not permit him to retire. I feel sure, however, that he is not considering such a thing."

"The suggestion has been made that he would retire in favor of Col Roosevelt," Senator Bristow was told.

"I do not believe it," he said emphatically.

Seeks Divorce After 38 Years.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—Divorce proceedings have been instituted in the Court of Chancery by Carl Klenk of this city, against Margaret Klenk. Action is brought on the ground of desertion. The couple were married thirty-eight years ago in Philadelphia.

LORIMER JUBILANT OVER INQUIRY ROW

Thinks Official Stenographer's Denunciation of Detective's Notes Will Help His Case.

CONSPIRACY, CRIES LAWYER

W. J. Hynes So Calls Attempt to Impeach McGowan's Testimony—To Free Blumenberg of Contempt Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Lorimer defense is jubilant over the developments incident to the attempt of the Burns Detective Agency to impeach the testimony of Charles McGowan, the young Canadian who denied that he had heard a friend of Edward Hines, the Chicago lumber man and friend of Senator Lorimer, say that Hines had raised a fund of $100,000 to be used in electing Lorimer. A. C. Bailey, a detective employed by Burns, has testified that McGowan confessed to having received $1,500 for "perjuring" himself in Lorimer's behalf, and H. E. Kerr, a friend of Bailey's, and J. E. Sheriden have corroborated him. It was while Sheriden, who is a detective and stenographer, too, was reading his notes at last night's session of the Lorimer investigating committee, that Milton W. Blumenberg, official stenographer for the committee, denounced the notes as having been "faked," and after a wrangle with members of the committee, called off his own stenographers, who were taking testimony, for which he was adjudged in contempt and put into the custody of the Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Sheriden had testified that he was in an adjoining room when he took his notes of McGowan's alleged confession by means of a dictagraph. McGowan was an interested listener to this testimony as well as that of Detective Bailey's, and while he has not yet had an opportunity to refute it on the witness stand, it is understood that he denies he made such a confession.

That Senator Lorimer and his counsel regard Blumenberg's outbreak as a help to them was admitted to-day by W. J. Hynes, who is the personal attorney for Edward Hines. Said Mr. Hynes:

"I regret that Mr. Blumenberg felt impelled to make such a declaration at such a time and in such a manner. I am informed that he is an expert stenographer, a man of high character and with a reputation won by twenty-five years of faithful work. His associates declare that his act was due to the strain occasioned by overwork, but that he believes his statement to be true. Of this I know nothing. I feel sure, however, that the attempt of the Burns Detective Agency to fasten a crime and lasting disgrace on a clean and honest young man has failed. I regret that the public did not see and hear these detectives on the stand before the honorable committee representing the Senate of the United States. For the first time a clear light was thrown on the far-reaching conspiracy to disgrace Edward Hines and to 'drive Senator Lorimer out of politics.'

"We could rest our case without calling a witness, so far as this Burns episode is concerned, but we shall proceed to offer testimony and documentary proof of such convincing character that no fair-minded citizen can remain in doubt of the fact that Edward Hines acted openly and honorably in every matter connected with this incident. The proof is absolute that the now foiled attempt to brand Charles McGowan with perjury is an integral part of a conspiracy more despicable than that plot against Dreyfus, the exposure of which shocked the world."

Mr. Blumenberg was resting to-day in the custody of Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms Cornelius. His friends said last night that he was more in need of a physician than he was of discipline, and a doctor has been treating him. His associates explain that for days past Mr. Blumenberg has been under a great physical strain, trying to do his work in the Senate and at the same time keep up with the all-day sessions of the committee. The result was that he became terribly nervous, and when last night he was directed by Acting Chairman Jones to change his seat he construed the order as one to leave the room, became infuriated, and the disorder followed.

The situation seems to be pretty well understood by the members of the committee, and it is not expected that he will be dealt hard with when he appears before the committee to-morrow morning to answer for his conduct. The committee has authority to punish for contempt, but if its authority is questioned the recalcitrant person could be haled to the bar of the Senate and sentenced to imprisonment for contempt. Such punishment has been meted out in the past, but it is not thought that the committee will add anything to the technical custody to which Mr. Blumenberg was consigned over to-day.

Louis D. Brandeis to Speak.

Louis D. Brandeis will speak on "Big Business and Industrial Liberty" before the Business Men's Group of the Society for Ethical Culture at its meeting house, Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West, on Friday evening. The Business Men's Group is composed of men who are engaged in studying methods of improving industrial conditions and of establishing right relations between employer and employe.

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WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS, values to $2.25, at $1.
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It is a custom, long established, of the industry to carry these fabrics over until another season, but we have chosen rather to cut them on advanced models so as to assure their being good style for a year to come—to have them tailored by the same tailors who would have made them had you placed your order with our special tailoring department—to have, in short, anticipated your coming—to make possible our giving you now, at 17.00, the identical suit (once you find your size and model in the fabric of your choice) for which, purchased through our special tailoring department, you would have paid and secured standard value at from 32.50 to 45.00.

The fabrics are of an exclusiveness impossible at any price in any other ready-for-service clothes, because they are woven and designed for made-to-measure clothes—the models are advanced to a point which assures you of excellent style for a full year or more to come—styles that at any price you could not get now in any other ready-for-service clothes.

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The Whiskey Best since 1788
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an appropriate decoration for St. Patrick's Day celebration. Absolutely a fast color; not only a green decroation, but a floor protector; $1.00 bushel.

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Whiskey

TAFT READY TO PUT ON HIS WAR PAINT

Friends Convince Him That It's Time to Go After a Renomination in Earnest.

FEELS SURE OHIO IS HIS

Official Statement Claims the Full Delegation—Rejoices Over Cook County's Indorsement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The real battle for delegates to the Republican National Convention begins on Tuesday when the State Convention of Florida will be held at St. Augustine. After the Florida State Convention others will come along in rather rapid sequence and in the expectation of those who give attention to such matters it ought not to be very long before a reliable line can be had on what the outcome of the Chicago National Convention is likely to be.

The managers of the President's campaign for renomination are proclaiming themselves thoroughly satisfied with the prospect. They have been much encouraged by several incidents of the past week, and they are confident that the Taft fortunes will improve steadily from now on. The reception given to the President in Ohio probably brought more joy to the Taft managers than any other event of the week. There has been more fighting in Ohio and more promise of trouble for the President than in almost any other State, and since that is his home State, the importance to him of carrying its delegation was much increased.

The Taft managers are satisfied that the fighting tone assumed by the President in his Ohio speeches during the first three days of last week was exactly what was needed to arouse enthusiasm in his followers. They expect him to keep it up, and to wear his war paint when he goes into the field hereafter during the campaign for delegates.

That does not comport very well with the President's personal inclinations, however, nor does it agree with his view of how the campaign should be managed. In all his political experience he has never gone willingly out with personal appeals on his own behalf. He much prefers to have the fighting done in a way that to him seems more dignified and that smacks less of "politics." That is the chief reason why he has resisted thus far all the numerous suggestions that outside headquarters should be opened, whence a vigorous campaign for delegates could be carried on. The President feels that he is entitled to renomination by his party in accordance with the long-standing Republican custom.

Since the days when it won its first victory there has been but one Republican elected to the Presidency whom his party did not renomniate when it had the chance. That one was Rutherford B. Hayes. Renomination has come as a matter of course to every other Republican President from Lincoln to McKinley, and the only time there was anything like an effort to depart from the precedent was twenty years ago, when an attempt was made to defeat the renomination of President Harrison at Minneapolis.

But with the improvement in the President's campaign as noted by his managers during the last few days it is expected that these suggestions for an outside headquarters will not be so numerous hereafter. They are starting this week with a claim that goes a little further than the confident interview given out by Mr. Hilles last week. This time they are claiming a solid delegation from Ohio.

"Mr. Taft's visit to Ohio has stimulated Republican sentiment throughout the Buckeye State," says a statement from the Taft camp to-day, "and although some of the districts yet lack complete organization, the reception accorded Mr. Taft by the public and the press of the State gives promise of a solid Taft delegation of forty-eight members from the President's home State."

There is similar jubilation among the Taft managers over Indiana, and the statement of this afternoon declares that "there is no longer any doubt whatever of a solid Taft delegation from the Hoosier State." That is based upon the fact that the thirteen Congressional District Committees met the other day, and each indorsed the Administration, although only two or three of them declared for the renomination of the President.

There is also general satisfaction in the Taft camp over the fact that the city committee of St. Louis, which had declared in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt, met on Thursday night and rescinded that action.

The Republican committees of New York and Kings Counties added greatly to the joy of the Taft managers with their resolutions in favor of the President, and on top of the news from them came the reports of the meeting of the Cook County Committee in Chicago, where the Roosevelt men were defeated decisively after a lively fight. Added to this were the reports from several Southern Congressional districts where the Taft organization had triumphed. So that all told there are several reasons for the smiles which the Taft men are wearing to-night.

SKULL BROKEN; PUT ON A CAR

Laborer's Companions Leave Him in Conductor's Care, Then Hurry Off.

Charles Albrecht, a laborer of 415 East 159th Street, was helped aboard a westbound 149th Street car last night at Southern Boulevard by two men, who paid his fare, asked the conductor to put him off at Third Avenue, and then left him. Conductor Dennis Flaherty, before the car had gone a block, saw in Albrecht's dazed appearance something more serious than intoxication.

By the time the car reached Third Avenue Albrecht had lost consciousness. Flaherty got help and carried him to a drug store at 149 Third Avenue. He was treated by Dr. Benjamin and removed to the Lebanon Hospital, where it was found that he had a compound fracture of the skull. Later in the evening he recovered consciousness and was questioned by detectives. He refused to tell what had happened to him.

ABANDONED BURNING SHIP.

Crew of Six in a Yawl Rescued by the Steamship Suwanee.

A wireless message received yesterday from Capt. Kerwin of the Merchant and Miners' steamship Suwanee stated that at 7 A. M. yesterday, 40 miles southwest of the Fryingpan shoals, a yawl was sighted with six men in it making signals for help. When the steamer got close up the men in the yawl, who appeared to be exhausted, managed to pull alongside and were taken aboard.

The rescued sailors were Capt. Donovan and his crew of five of the three-masted schooner Frank M. Low, which sank about six hours before the Suwanee was sighted.

Lawyers' Dinner to Federal Judges.

The annual bar dinner, under the auspices of the New York County Lawyers' Association, will be given this year at the Hotel Astor on Saturday, Feb. 17, to the Federal Judges within the second circuit, embracing the States of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont. The purpose of the dinner is to commemorate the reorganization of the Federal courts under the recently enacted Judiciary Code. Judge Parker will preside. Judge Lacombe will speak for the Circuit Judges and Judge Holt for the District Court Judges.

TAFT RECALLS ORDER AIMED AT CATHOLICS

Urges an Inquiry Before the Church's Insignia Is Barred from Indian Schools.

PROTESTANTS COMMEND IT

Call Upon the President to Let It Stand—Question to be Brought Before the House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—President Taft has directed the suspension of the order of Indian Commissioner Robert G. Valentine providing that with the beginning of the next school year no sectarian teachers in Government Indian schools shall be permitted to wear the garb or insignia of their church. Neither the President nor Secretary of the Interior Fisher were consulted in regard to the order.

In a letter to Secretary Fisher, which was immediately forwarded to the Commissioner, the President ordered Mr. Valentine's action held up until a hearing could be given to all interested parties, "and a conclusion reached in respect to the matter after full consideration." The correspondence was made public to-day.

The President's letter said in part:

"I fully believe in the principle of the separation of the Church and State on which our Government is based, but the questions presented by this order are of great importance and delicacy.

"They arise out of the fact that the Government has for a considerable period taken over for the use of the Indians certain schools heretofore belonging and conducted by distinctive religious societies or churches. As a part of the arrangements then made the school employes who were in certain cases members of religious orders, wearing the distinctive garb of these orders, were continued as teachers by the Government, and by ruling of the Civil Service Commission or by Executive action they have been included in the classified service under the protection of the Civil Service.

"The Commissioner's order almost necessarily amounts to a discharge from the Federal service of those who have thus entered it. This should not be done without a careful consideration of all phases of the matter, nor without giving the persons directly affected an opportunity to be heard."

Commissioner Valentine's order is directed at three or four score Catholic teachers, most of them nuns, who have been employed for years in Government Indian schools. Some of them have worn the garb of their calling in these schools for over twenty years. Catholic interests made vigorous complaint against the order, which directed that those who could not conscientiously comply would have reasonable time to make arrangements elsewhere than in the Indian schools.

Various organizations devoted to the aid of Indian schools and institutions are, however, appealing to President Taft to stand by Commissioner Valentie's order. The Rev. Charles L. Thompson of New York, President of the Home Mission Council of National Protestant Mission Boards and Societies, one of the largest organizations interested in Indian civilization and progress, has sent to President Taft the following telegram:

> New York, Feb. 1, 1912.
>
> The President, the White House, Washington, D. C.:
>
> The action of the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs issued Jan. 27, relative to sectarian insignia and garb in Federal Indian schools, is to our minds so manifestly American in spirit, so judicial, and righteous that we heartily approve and commend it. We did not know that such an order was in preparation. But we now express our condemnation, and ask that nothing be permitted to weaken its force. We desire representatives to have a conference with you if you find opportunity and occasion for this.
>
> CHARLES L. THOMPSON,
> President of the Home Mission Council of National Protestant Mission Boards and Societies.

A resolution will be introduced in the House of Representatives this week affirming and approving the action of the Commissioner and the whole matter will be brought to the attention of the House as soon as possible.

Killed by First Avenue Car.

Robert Sharkey, 50 years old, employed in a restaurant at 753 Broadway, and living at 242 East Thirty-seventh Street, was run down and almost instantly killed last night at Thirty-seventh Street and First Avenue by a south-bound First Avenue surface car.

IMPORTANT!

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Formerly of 298 Fifth Avenue, New York

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Sunday's newspapers gave full particulars of this most extraordinary event

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Starts Upon Its First Full Week with Abundant Interest in Every Section. Savings Average 25 Per Cent.

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In the SUBWAY STORE

The Chief Event of the Day Is the February SALE OF CUT LENGTHS OF PIECE GOODS At One-Third to One-Half Below Regular Prices

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Music by Nahan Franko's Orchestra, Restaurant, Daily

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The Russian Blouse Waist In Its Correct Interpretation Our Prices, $1.00 to $4.98

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This striking innovation gives a remarkably attractive air of style and grace. It is something absolutely new and entirely different, and will appeal instantly to the woman of smart ideas.

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Knowing this fact, we have always made "ONYX" Hosiery so *Good* that *Most People* would wear it All of the Time.

The highest standards are maintained in the "ONYX" brand and include every range from the most popular to the finest made.

"ONYX" Hosiery is made for the entire family—in Soft Lustre Cotton, Finest Lisle and Silk Lisle Yarns and of Pure Thread Silk, selling from 25c per pair to $25.00.

Sold by dealers everywhere. If you cannot procure at your dealer's, write to P. O. Box 336 Madison Square.

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Cooking Utensils of every kind—Tin, Copper, Aluminum, Nickel and Enamel Steel. Moulds, Cutlery, Earthenware, China and Glass, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, House Cleaning Materials, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, Fireplace Furnishings, etc.

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Refrigerators: Metal Lined. Glass Lined. Enamelled Steel Lined.

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On Monday and Tuesday, February the 5th and 6th

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores*

Blankets and Comfortables, at reduced prices.

Extra Fine California Blankets.

Full size......................5.75 per pair

Extra " ....8.00 " "

Comfortables, silk top finished with plain borders. 4.50 each

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores*

Double Damask Table Cloths in new artistic designs. Exceptional values. 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 each

Napkins to match....4.50 " 6.00 dozen

500 dozen Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. 5.00 dozen
usual price 7.00

300 dozen Hemstitched or Scalloped Huckaback Towels. 2.75 dozen
usual price 3.75

1,000 dozen Individual Huckaback Towels. 1.25, 1.75 and 2.25 per dozen

ORIENTAL RUGS. *In Both Stores*

Small size Oriental Rugs at unusual prices.

Commencing Monday, February the 5th

Kurdistan, Mosul and Shirvan Rugs. 15.00
usual price 25.00

Antique, Mosul and Kurdistan Rugs. Average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 19.50
usual price 30.00

Extra quality Fereghan, Serebend and Mosul Rugs. 25.00 and 35.00
usual prices 35.00 and 50.00

Antique Bokhara,—saddle bag stripe. Size 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 12.00
usual price 18.00

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Fifteen Thousand Yards of wide width Dress Satin in White, Cream or Black. 1.50 per yard
value 2.50

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25,000 yards of Imported Voile in a complete assortment of Dots, Stripes, Floral and Bordered designs. 35c per yard
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value 75c

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street *34th Street*

¶ The greatest all-round man America ever produced was a Printer.

¶ He was born in Boston and died in Philadelphia. He was also a scientist and diplomat. His name was Benjamin Franklin.

¶ Franklin wrote an Almanack—for his own pleasure, altho it has given posterity more pleasure than it gave him. We, too, issue a magazine called "Common Sense." It is published every month. If you'd like to receive it regularly simply say so on a postal.

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Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. Furniture in Suites and Odd Pieces, a magnificent Louis XVI. Clock Set in Ormolu, Suits of Armor, Andirons, Fenders, rich Floor Coverings, Hangings, Lace Curtains, &c.

and a collection of Genuine Antique Furniture of the Chippendale, Sheraton and Hepplewhite periods.

Beautiful Bohemian Glass, China, Delft, Lowestoft, and Minton Porcelains, Brasses, Coppers and many objects of household adornment,

The property of the descendants of a prominent early New England family.

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Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday & Saturday, February 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10, at 2 o'clock each day.

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The Standard of Excellence for over 40 years. Has no equal for cleaning and polishing **SILVERWARE** and all the fine metals. Easy to use and economical. **FREE FROM ACIDS AND CHEMICALS.** 10c. per box. **Beware of Spurious imitations.** Send address for
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Scores of furnished rooms within easy access of traffic lines are advertised every day in the Furnished Room columns of The New York Times.

TAFT MEANS TO END BOUNDARY FIGHTING

Congressmen Believe He Will Urge Intervention if Necessary to Stop Disorders.

WOULD BE FINAL RESORT

Two Regiments Ready to Move to El Paso—House Committee to Discuss Mexican Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—It is clear from the indications of prompt and firm action in the War Department that President Taft has decided that, if events render it necessary for the United States to act again for the repression of disorder along the Mexican border, a strong force embracing practically the entire army, available in the United States, will be mobilized.

Orders were sent to-day to the commanding officers of the Seventh Infantry and the Fifteenth Cavalry to be in readiness to move to the vicinity of El Paso. The former regiment is now at Fort Leavenworth, and the latter is divided between Fort Myer, Fort Sheridan, and Fort Leavenworth. These are the regiments that will be moved first to the Mexican border.

The fact that a firm attitude has been outlined in dispatches to Ambassador Wilson has started reports that the matter will be the subject of a message to Congress, which may lead to a decision that as a last resort to quell the disturbances which for a year and more have been a menace to Americans along the boundary the United States will be forced to intervene on Mexican soil. Congressmen who have talked with President Taft say that the Administration will undoubtedly act more effectively the next time that fighting occurs at Juarez than it did during the Madero revolution, and this more effective action is construed to be actual interference to stop fighting on Mexican soil. For this, of course, the authorization of Congress must first be obtained.

For the present, however, the trend of Administration talk is to the effect that under no circumstances will active hostilities by citizens of Texas be permitted, and that no invasion of Mexican territory is intended by this Government, unless the Government of Mexico is unable to cope with the situation, and prevent the danger to American lives and property. If the Mexican Government fails to safeguard Americans, this Government will enforce strict responsibility, even if it be necessary to cross the border and suppress the mutineers and revolutionists.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will discuss Wednesday the manner in which the State Department is trying to hold the Mexican Government responsible for the damage done last Summer when five persons were wounded at Douglas, Ariz., and five were killed and eighteen wounded at El Paso. Every person in El Paso and Douglas who suffered by the border outbreaks near those places has been told to submit his claims to a Mexican commission in the City of Mexico and to appeal to the Mexican courts, if not satisfied with the awards by that commission. The State Department made it clear to the claimants that the United States will not press their claims, and will have nothing to do with them beyond laying the cases before the Mexican commission without comment. The claimants were advised to hire lawyers in Mexico to prosecute their claims.

At Wednesday's meeting a hearing will be given on Representative Smith's resolution, demanding that the State Department, through a commission of State Department officials, determine what shall be a reasonable demand on Mexico for damages for each person and that the Department shall press the claims for settlement. It is expected that discussion of this resolution by the committee will touch incidentally on the present trouble in Mexico and its possibilities.

ANOTHER GARRISON REVOLTS.

Casas Grandes Rebels in Control—Knox Cautions El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 4.—Reports from Casas Grandes say the garrison there has revolted in favor of Gomez and that the rebels are in entire control.

A Mexico Northwestern passenger train seized by the rebels yesterday is reported as still being held in Casas Grandes.

Meanwhile Juarez is again under the control of the Madero Government, and the garrison that mutinied is on its way to Chihuahua in a special train.

The tangled affairs of the Mexican city just across the border were straightened out by Gen. Pascual Orozco after a half-day's negotiations. About 1,000 loyal Federal troops are expected to arrive there soon.

A telegram was received here to-day from Secretary Knox by J. S. Clayton, President of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, which said in part:

"I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States is taking measures to safeguard American lives and property on the frontier, and in this connection indulge the sincere hope that the Chamber of Commerce and the local authorities of El Paso will use all influence possible upon your citizens to exercise all prudence."

THREE CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

Trapped in Their Home When Flames Sweep New Jersey Village.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Feb. 4.—A fire, which for a time to-day threatened to destroy the village of Alpha, three miles from here, resulted in the death of three children and the destruction of five two-story buildings.

The children burned to death were James Chicorelli, 14 years of age; Joseph Chicorelli, 8, and Amelia Chicorelli, 6. They were the children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Chicorelli, who with two other daughters escaped from the burning building. The victims were trapped on the second floor.

Alpha is without water protection, and there was nothing the villagers could do but stand by and watch the buildings burn up. Word was telephoned to Phillipsburg and to Easton, Penn., for help, but as there was no water in the town the engines were not sent to the scene.

PALESTINE ZIONISTS PROSPER

Own Their Own Farms, Says H. E. Clark, Back for Short Stay.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool was Herbert E. Clark, who was American Vice-Consul in Jerusalem for eighteen years. He resigned on Jan. 1. When asked by a TIMES reporter if the war between Italy and Turkey had caused any bad feeling between Christians and Mohammedans in Palestine and Syria, Mr. Clark said:

"When the war began last Fall we were afraid there might be trouble, as the Syrians in and around Damascus are fanatical in regard to their religion, but it all passed off without creating any disturbance. The Turks in Jerusalem realize that Italy will beat them as she is superior in force, but they declare that Turkey will worry her all she can and will not give in to the infidels any more than Saladin the Saracen did in the times of the crusades."

"What are the Zionists doing in the colonies they have established in Palestine?" he was asked.

"The old Zionists who came first," said Mr. Clark, "have all returned to their own country. They were not agriculturists, and had no knowledge of farming or making their own living in a country away from large cities or towns where they could ply their trades.

"Seven years ago Baron Rothschild of Paris turned over the first colony to the Acard Corporation, which has the management of the Baron Hirsch fund in Palestine, with $600,000 in cash in addition to the land and machinery. The colonies are now in a prosperous condition, and the Zionists own their own farms. They are agriculturists mostly from southern Russia, and are happy and contented.

"The land is sold to the colonists on a twenty-five-year installment plan at 8 per cent. interest. The farmers use modern implements in cultivating the land, and all the machinery comes from Germany, with the exception of a few American mowing machines. Freight rates from New York to Jaffa are about $12.50 per ton against $7 per ton from German ports."

Mr. Clark was born in Massachusetts and went to school in Jerusalem, where he learned to speak and write Arabic and Turkish fluently.

DEDICATE SOUTH CHURCH.

Ceremonies Held at New $500,000 Buildings in Park Avenue.

The new $500,000 South Reformed Church, church house, and parsonage at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street were dedicated yesterday. This church was formerly at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. Its new plant is paid for, and after the old one in Madison Avenue is sold there will be an endowment of $200,000.

Taking part in the dedication service yesterday were the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed Bridges; the Rev. Dr. James Palmer, and the Rev. J. R. Duryee, Reformed Church ministers; Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral and the Rev. E. C. Chorley of Garrison, Episcopal, and the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder, Lutheran. Each made a short address of congratulation. The address from a Collegiate minister, of which system South Church was once a part, was made by the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb.

PINCHOT POLITICS IN CHURCH.

At Union Meeting He Advocates Progressive Movement.

The series of Sunday night union meetings held at the Lyceum Theatre by the Church of the Messiah, the Free Synagogue, and the Church of the Divine Paternity for the discussion of social justice from many standpoints took on a marked political appearance last night, when Gifford Pinchot, who was down on the programme to talk on "Democracy and Social Justice," brought his speech around at the close to an argument for the progressive movement.

In the midst of his speech he stopped to say, in a digression, that he was not making a partisan speech, and that the progressives had men on both sides of "the nominal dividing line of the two great parties," but he ended his speech with a defense of the initiative, the referendum, and the recall, and the declaration that the outlook for the progressives was very bright.

In the lobby after the service, which was the usual church service of songs and prayer and a collection, there were representatives of the "Progressives of New York," who handed out La Follette literature.

ELECT B'NAI B'RITH OFFICERS.

Delegates Close Annual District Convention with a Dinner.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 4.—The annual convention of District No. 1, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, comprising New England, New York, and Eastern Canada, was brought to a close tonight with the election of officers and the annual dinner. The officers chosen are:

President—Charles M. Stern, Albany, N. Y.; First Vice President—The Rev. Joseph Silverman, New York; Second Vice President—Hermann Asher, New York; Secretary—Reginald Zunder, New Haven; Treasurer—Sol Sulzberger, New York. Board of Governors, all from New York City—W. D. Kohler, E. D. Rosenfeld, Morris Minzesheimer, Jacob Cane, S. M. Lyon, Albert Peiser, Henry Gutenstern, and Edward Sander.

Trenton True American Sold.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 4.—William H. Gutelius, a New York book publisher who lives in Hopewell, has bought The Trenton True American, one of Jersey's oldest newspapers. This is the second time the paper has changed hands within a few weeks. It has been supporting Gov. Wilson for the Presidency.

CONSOLS SINKS, A FLAMING WRECK

Burned Almost to Water's Edge, British Steamer, Under Tow, Is Abandoned.

CAPTAIN TELLS OF STRUGGLE

All Through Afternoon and Night Crew Fought Hopelessly Against Flames Amid Cotton Bales.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—At 3:30 o'clock this morning the revenue cutter Onondaga, which a few hours before had received the burning British steamer Consols, in tow, from the British steamer Castle Eden, was forced to cut the towing cable, and in less than twenty minutes the vessel sank. The race for Hampton Roads ended about thirty-three miles south of Cape Henry.

The officers and crew of the Consols, thirty-four in number, who took refuge on the Castle Eden, were landed at Newport News, and this afternoon came to Norfolk, sailing to-night for New York. They were a despondent lot, all showing the effects of the long fight with the flames. Capt. Jones said that after leaving Galveston they made a fast voyage across the Gulf and up the coast. Off the South Carolina coast fire was discovered among the cotton cargo in the forward hold. The cargo consisted of 9,500 bales of cotton, cotton seed meal and asphalt.

All Friday afternoon and night the crew, divided into two shifts, fought the fire, first using steam and then water. The fire spread steadily, and Saturday morning it was evident the entire cargo was ablaze. Officers and crew stuck to the ship, although they had asked the Castle Eden to stand alongside.

"I shall never forget the fight against that fire," said the captain, almost in tears. "I shall never forget the brave men who stood by me and endured the heat and strain of the desperate struggle. For hours the deck was so hot beneath our feet that shoes were no protection and nothing could be touched that was not first drenched."

The Consols did not sink until practically burned to the water's edge. For hours she had been wrapped in flames from stem to stern. The cargo was valued at over $500,000.

CLUB "YELL" IN CHURCH.

Hillsdale Lads Whistle Hymns to the Delight of a Congregation.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 4.—Just before the Rev. William Burd, pastor of the Methodist Church at Hillsdale, prepared for his sermon this evening he clapped his hands as a signal and twelve smiling youngsters who had been occupying the front seat stood up. At that moment the pastor's wife, seated at the organ, began playing "Onward Christian Soldiers," and the boys, receiving a second signal, wheeled around and marched to the platform, facing the audience.

The pastor introduced the boys as the Boys' Whistling Club of the Hillsdale Methodist Church, and without the slightest hesitation the boys gave their club yell. Here it is:

Say, My Friend,
Have You Seen
Second Timothy,
Two-Fifteen?
First Thessalonians,
Five-twenty-two,
Tells You Exactly
What To Do.

Then the boys proceeded to whistle "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus" and "Wonderful Words of Life," Mrs. Burd accompanying them on the organ.

This innovation at the church service was well received, and, despite the cold weather and drifting snow, the church was crowded to the doors.

"That club yell of the boys is really intended for outdoors, but it has a Scriptural bearing and significance, so I didn't think there was any harm in allowing the boys the privilege of giving their yell," said the pastor.

The members and officers of this Boys' Whistling Club are William Denton, President; Floyd Burd, Vice President; Walter Rich, Secretary; Dwight Kimmoth, Treasurer, and Leonard Steiger, James Titus, Leonard Burd, Nicholas Houseman, Everett Westphal, Harold Horn, and Edwin Joscelyn, Membership Committee.

Cantor Sirota Due To-day.

Sirota, the cantor from Warsaw, who is to give a concert at Carnegie Hall on Feb. 14, and who will later be heard at the Hippodrome, after which he will go on a tour of the principal American cities, will arrive in New York to-morrow morning on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. He will sing many traditional Hebrew melodies at his concerts.

FIRST FIRE CRUSADE ARREST.

Clerk in Custody for Smoking in 636 Broadway—Twice Afire.

When Fire Chief Kenlon turned in an alarm yesterday afternoon for a fire at 636 Broadway, it was the second time within twenty-four hours that the fire-fighting force of that part of the city had been called to that address. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the firemen put the final damper upon a blaze that centred about the fifth floor of the twelve-story loft building, given over to many tenants pursuing a variety of business.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a second fire was discovered gaining fierce headway in the sub-cellar, used as a storeroom by Spingarn Brothers, dealers in millinery materials, who occupy the first floor. Plaited straw in great quantities and many fine feathers made excellent fuel, and the firemen had stiff work in confining it to the sub-cellar.

Chief Kenlon had a suspicion that the second fire was caused by a cigarette or cigar dropped carelessly by some one of the people who trail into a building in the wake of a fire. Some such idea was in his mind when he went up to one man whom he found standing about with a cigar in his mouth. And when the man explained hastily that he was the proprietor, Chief Kenlon did not seem particularly impressed. Then it was brought out that the cigar was not lighted, and the matter might have dropped there if George S. Vredenberg of 228 West Fourth Street, a fire adjuster's clerk, had not walked in just then. According to Chief Kenlon, the young man had a cigar in his mouth, and it was lighted. The Chief turned to Sergt. Pierce, who was standing near by, and ordered the arrest of Vredenberg. He will be arraigned this morning in Essex Market Court, charged with carrying a lighted cigar into a building in which were both people and a vast amount of highly inflammable material.

In court this morning Chief Kenlon, Fire Commissioner Johnson, and a representative of the Corporation Counsel will be on hand, for yesterday's arrest was the first under the new programme for fire prevention inaugurated by the Commissioner. The statistics on fires for 1910 had it that of the 14,405 fires in the city, causing a property loss of $8,500,000, 3,240 could be traced to carelessly handled cigarettes, cigars, or matches. The statistics for 1911 showed 13,868 fires, with a loss of $12,000,000, and of these an even greater proportion went back to the careless smoker and the dropper of matches.

H. B. SHEPARD A SUICIDE.

Retired Broker Despondent Over Financial Losses and Brother's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Henry B. Shepard, a retired broker, ended his life in a room at the Orawapum Hotel early this morning by inhaling gas. Col. Shepard had made his home at the residence of the late Mrs. Mary E. Purdy of Ridgeview Avenue, White Plains. It is thought the double shock of the death of his brother, Edward D. Shepard, who dropped dead at the entrance to the Astor House, New York, early in January, and the death of his friend, Mrs. Purdy, coupled with financial reverses, was more than he could stand.

Col. Shepard, who was 67 year old, was about the hotel until midnight with friends, and announced that he would stop there for the night, something he had never done before. When he did not respond to a call this morning the proprietor, Frederick Seimer, and Dr. S. Purdy broke in the door to find he had taken his life. He left a brief note, unaddressed, but evidently intended for relatives, saying that he did not care to be a burden on them longer.

Mr. Shepard was at one time connected with his brother's brokerage firm, Edward D. Shepard & Co., which went into the hands of a receiver some months ago. He is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Alfred D. Smith and Miss Florence Shepard of 32 Midland Avenue, this village, and Mrs. H. W. Fuller of Washington, D. C.

TRAVEL IN SWITZERLAND

THE Swiss Federal Railroads maintain, at 241 Fifth Avenue, New York City, an official Bureau of Information. The purpose of this Agency is to furnish to the American public full data concerning travel in Switzerland, the educational advantages of that country and to advise those who purpose residing there for a longer or shorter time.

The Agency has a full assortment of maps, an accurate list of hotels, illustrated pamphlets and other literature about Switzerland in general and about the more important places in particular where tourists are accustomed to go, all of which are at the disposal of the public without any charge whatsoever.

The Agency will also loan, without charge, any of its large collection of photographs, cuts and lantern slides, for use in connection with publications or lectures concerning Switzerland.

The undersigned announces that the former manager of the Agency is no longer in the employ of the Swiss Federal Railroads and that the above named Agency has no connection of any sort with the periodical known as "Current Topics," with "Switzerland Society," or with any other enterprise.

C. P. WIEDEMANN,
GENERAL MANAGER PUBLICITY SERVICE,
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241 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, January 31st, 1912.

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Pianos known as cheap pianos—that is, those cheaply built and bought on a false idea of economy, because of little prices, are always a very questionable purchase.

While it is true that the *Artistic Sterling Piano* has always proved to be the most economical purchase a person can make, there are many people, with high ideals of music, too, who will not assume the responsibility of an amount larger than the cost of a cheap piano.

To those music lovers we say, in all sincerity, watch an opportunity to buy a carefully used *reputable piano offered at a genuinely reduced price*.

This annual February sale offers just such an opportunity.

Many of these exchanged pianos come from musicians who are most careful of their instruments and would not have parted with them except for the wish to have a Sterling Playerpiano.

Every piano has been thoroughly overhauled in our own workshop with as much care as in making a new one.

Every purchase you make is surrounded and safeguarded by over half a century of manufacturing and selling of pianos.

Our own reputation is back of every sale.

Any piano you buy is fully guaranteed by us and may be exchanged within a year if not perfectly satisfactory.

As for terms, we will meet you with an offer of the easiest monthly payment plan possible in the piano business.

We are rearranging our Music Roll Library and offer 65 *Note Music for 15c a Roll*, or *Ten Rolls for* $1.25. A very large choice for selection, but we will not have time to try the music on the piano.

The average regular price of the music is $1.00 a Roll—the sale price is really less than the cost of sheet music.

Arlington, Large Size, Dark case, mellow tone, good for a beginner. Regular price new, $250, now.......... **$115**

Jacob Bros., Mahogany Case, Fine condition, looks like new, sweet, mellow tone, Regular price new, $325, now.......... **$165**

James & Holstrom, A good, reliable make, carefully used, excellent condition. Regular price new, $350, now.................. **$155**

Weser Bros., Dark Case, Good, brilliant tone, exchanged for Sterling Piano. Regular price new, $250, now...... **$140**

Walters, Large Size, Concert scale, mahogany case, big, brilliant tone. Regular price new, $250, now..... **$160**

Sterling, Medium Size, Dark case, exchanged for Playerpiano. Regular price new, $350, now.............. **$185**

Sterling, Large, Handsome Walnut Case, Empire design, almost new, used at factory show rooms. Regular price new, $400, now.. **$300**

Mendelssohn, Medium Size, Fancy carved case, sweet tone, slightly used. Regular price new, $225, now...... **$175**

Hall & Son, Medium Size, Good, sharp tone, nice condition. Regular price new, $225, now.................. **$135**

Bradbury, Large Size, Rosewood case, a good, substantial Piano. Regular price new, $400, now.............. **$140**

Steger, Medium Size, Walnut case, cabinet grand scale, good tone. Regular price new, $275, now.......... **$165**

Kranich & Bach, Largest Size, Dark rosewood case, mellow tone, Regular price new, $450, now.................. **$200**

Armstrong, Largest Size, Fancy mahogany case, mellow tone, Regular price new, $275, now.................. **$145**

Sterling Boudoir Size, Mahogany Case, Sweet, mellow tone. Regular price new, $325, now... **$235**

Schuman, Large Size, Dark rosewood case, brilliant tone; a good Piano for little money.................. **$150**

Hardman, Walnut Case, Largest size, good tone and action. Regular price new, $450, now.................. **$230**

Calvin Weser, Medium Size, Dark case, tone and action good. Regular price new, $250, now...... **$155**

Spielman, Concert Size, Mahogany case, brilliant tone, excellent condition. Regular price new, $275, now...... **$170**

Estey, Walnut Case, Sweet, mellow tone, thoroughly overhauled. Regular price new, $350, now...... **$180**

Cameron, Fancy Mahogany Case, Very pleasing tone, exchanged for Playerpiano. Regular price new, $325, now...... **$175**

Richardson, Large Size, Mahogany case, fancy panel, modern style. Regular price new, $225, now...... **$175**

Volze, Large Size, Fancy mahogany case, brilliant tone. Regular price new, $250, now...... **$170**

Hallet & Davis, Concert Size, Dark case, good tone. Regular price new, $325, now...... **$165**

Huntington, Cabinet Grand, Plain mahogany case, colonial design, handsome piano. Regular price new, $300, now...... **$245**

New Pianos as Low as $195 & $225

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HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—NO TUNNELS

SCORING EASIER UNDER NEW RULES

Football Men Predict High Tallies Under Latest Revised Code.

The brief consideration which football men have been able to give the new rules adopted by the Collegiate Rules Committee on Saturday seem to show that the changes, as they appear on paper, will bring about the results which were looked for, that is, more scoring, but just how much freedom the changes will give to the attack is a question which will not be decided until two teams get out on a gridiron and try out the new code.

The most surprising change made by the committee was the permitting the forward pass to be used as a scoring weapon. One of the members of the committee said yesterday: "This rule was adopted only after a very lengthy discussion. Its object is to prevent the massing of the defense when the team which is carrying the ball approaches its opponent's goal line. With the possibility of the forward pass being thrown over the line to one of the offensive team's players for a touchdown, the defense will have to be widely scattered and far back to be on the alert for the long toss. Keeping the secondary defense back lined up for the forward pass, the attacking team will have a fair chance to show its best rushing and running game, just as it has been able to do in the middle zone of the gridiron. This is the play of all the new ones which should do much to enable teams to score touchdowns, a feature of the game which has passed into oblivion in some of our big games during the past few seasons."

Tossing the ball over the goal line within the limits of a ten-yard zone behind the line will, in the opinion of many football men, give the game more of a basketball flavor than it has ever had before.

Many football coaches have made little or no attempt in the past to develop the forward pass, but now that it may be used as a means of scoring, it presents unlimited offensive possibilities. Under the new rule, there is everything to gain by trying the pass near the goal line and nothing to lose, any more than that the ball will go to the opposing team on the 20-yard line in the event of an incompleted pass.

The older football men view the changes in the game with various degrees of surprise. One player who gloried in the mass plays of the old game remarked yesterday: "If it is higher scores they are looking for, teams surely would be able to run up the points pretty fast under these new rules. With four trials at rushing the ball, which means five downs to gain the necessary ten yards, the freedom to toss the ball anywhere around the field and the privilege to shoot it over the line like tossing a basketball, I'll be surprised if you'll find a no-score game in the records of next season's games. Take a coach like Yost of Michigan, with the mania he had a few seasons ago of running up high scores. Why, he will revel in these new rules and send the scores of games sky-high. Think of what the Carlisle Indians will do with this game against the weaker colleges on their schedule! Glenn Warner will have to get an adding machine to keep track of the totals. While I don't especially approve of this steady drifting away from old football, until it is bound to become an entirely different game than in the old days, this new-fangled game that they made Saturday is sure to be a good spectacle to watch, and I can see the spectators getting excited at the ball bobbing up and down among the players during a game."

The Rules Committee, according to those interested in the game's welfare, is deserving of much credit for pitching into the rules without gloves, and bringing about the changes which the football public has been calling for. There was a popular demand for more touchdowns and higher scores, so the committee went ahead fearlessly and made new rules which they knew would give much greater importance to the offensive features of the game. The question as to whether the sweeping changes adopted will work out so as to make the offensive possibilities too strong, of course, remains to be seen. In doctoring the rules so as to favor the offense, there was, of course, the danger of going from one extreme to the other. As far as the rules can be figured out by experts on paper without seeing the actual performance of the changes, they believe that the rulemakers have not overstepped the mark, but when the rules are tried out, it may be seen perhaps that they have made it too easy to score.

The committe was very careful to avoid any change which would in any way encourage the old mass play style of game. Some of the members went to the meeting with the idea that if a rule was made allowing one player to help the runner, the attack would be strengthened. This point was discussed at much length, and the idea was championed by representatives of some of the larger colleges, but, in this move, the conservative members saw a danger of returning to the old "push and pull" game, and the idea was squelched. George Foster Sanford, the Yale coach, who was about the Holland House during the meeting, was championing this idea strongly, as he was a plan, also indorsed by Dr. Harry Williams of Minnesota, to have the distance to be gained reduced to seven yards outside of the 20-yard lines, and to five yards between the 20-yard lines and the goal. The committee was not in favor of discriminating between the distances at various parts of the field, mainly because it would bring up many complications in the marking of the gridiron, and also because it would be very confusing for the officials. Ten yards to gain in four trials on all parts of the gridiron keeps that feature of the game in its simplest form.

Taking the limitations from the forward pass and establishing it as a scoring weapon is a blow to the defense, which the committee believes brings about just the proper balance in the relative values of this play between the attack and the defense. Under this new code, the defense must keep at least four players in the back field to be on the lookout for the forward pass, and this leaves the defense of the scrimmage line a fairer opposition to combat, with the tactics of a running game. With the rule retained that the runner can have no assistance at advancing the ball, the increase of one down should not in any way encourage mass play.

There is perhaps a slight difference of opinion about the wisdom of increasing the value of a touchdown from 5 to 6 points, but those in favor of this new rule are probably greatly in the majority. The team which can hold a sustained attack long enough to rush the ball over its opponents' line for a touchdown is a better football machine than one which depends on the toe of one of its kickers. That a touchdown and a goal kicked after a touchdown should be of more value than two field goals seems eminently fair to most football enthusiasts.

The ovation in making the kick-off sixty yards from the opposing goal line is a welcome change to teams, because it will mark the beginning of the scrimmaging nearer the middle of the field and give the attack a better chance to get started. It often happened that the old kick-off went close to the opposing goal line, and unless a player happened to make a good run out, the game started with the scrimmaging close to the attacking team's goal line. Now, with the kick-off sixty yards away, there will be a better chance to rush the ball back, and the scrimmaging will begin near midfield.

While in the end the committee was unanimous in all the changes, and the meeting came to an end in commendable harmony, there was some lively discussion among the members. The committee refused to state how the various conclusions were arrived at, stating that it was enough for the public to know that every change had unanimous indorsement. However, there are changes in the rules which go much further than representatives of some of the larger colleges have advocated. All attempts to bring about any of the tactics of old football failed. The object of a "safe" game was always before the committee.

BRITISH FOOTBALL CUP PLAY.

32 Teams in Second Round — Eleven Beaten—Five Matches Drawn.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Sixteen matches played yesterday in the second round for the Football Association Cup resulted as follows:

Barnsley beat Leicester Fosse, Bolton Wanderers beat Blackpool, Bradford City beat Chelsea, Bradford beat Portsmouth, Manchester United beat Coventry City, Blackburn Rovers beat Derby County, Fulham beat Blackpool, West Bromwich Albion beat Leeds City, Oldham Athletic beat Manchester City, Swindon Town beat Notts County, and Wolverhampton beat Lincoln City.

The following tied: Middlesborough and Westham, Everton and Bury, Darlington and Northampton, Crystal Palace and Sunderland, Aston Villa and Reading.

Coach Gettell Is Disappointed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—R. G. Gettell, former Captain of the 1902 Ursinus football team and Professor of History and football coach at Trinity College, said to-day that he was much disappointed with the rules adopted by the Football Committee in New York, and thought that it meant a return to the old fashioned style of play. He said:

"It means a reversion to the old style running game. With four downs a team that has any kind of an attack will be inclined to hold onto the ball rather than take any chances with the forward pass, however much the play may be facilitated. The offense has been greatly strengthened and I look for large scores with little variety in the game. A team only slightly superior to its opponents will be able to retain the ball and make steady progress by old fashioned football. Kicking will again become almost exclusively a defensive play. The field goal is almost as good as obsolete since three of them are now required to offset one touchdown and goal. I am personally sorry to see the onside kick abolished. The light, fast team will be the sufferer by the new rules."

TUXEDO BOBSLED CONTESTS.

A. R. Jones Wins Championship Cup After Tie with C. D. Winslow.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 4.—In spite of the cold weather with the thermometer about ten degrees above zero, a large number of well-known people came out from New York for the week end bobsled contests of the Tuxedo Toboggan Club and to enjoy the skating and sleighing. There were two cups offered to-day by the club and some very exciting bobsled races were witnessed. The championship cup went to A. R. Jones after some very keen bobsledding, Mr. Jones having tied with Carroll D. Winslow for first place, each doing the course in the remarkably fast time of 1 minute and 6 seconds.

In the play-off Jones beat Winslow out by two and three-fifths seconds. There was also a tie for third place, Miss Rose Kane and W. R. Betts having made the Curtis incline in 1:06 2-5. In the run-off Mr. Betts made the best time of the day, doing the hill in 1:05 4-5.

The visitors' cup was won by N. T. Tilney of New York in 1:08 2-5. There were more entries to-day than any previous day. A large number of spectators witnessed the races in their closed automobiles which lined the finishing course. The summaries:

Championship cup—A. R. Jones, 1:06; C. D. Winslow, 1:06; W. R. Betts, 1:06 2-5; Miss Rose Kane, 1:06 2-5; H. L. McVickar, 1:06 4-5; Stoddard Hoffman, 1:07 4-5; R. D. Wrenn, 1:07 4-5; George I. Scott, 1:08 2-5; G. B. Wagstaff, 1:09 4-5; Miss Helen Rogers, 1:10; J. C. Fargo, Jr., 1:10; C. G. Hoffman, 1:10 1-5; G. M. Miller, 1:10 4-5; Miss Madeliene Carey, 1:11 1-5; C. Lanier, 1:11 4-5; Miss Anzonella Kane, 1:12 1-5; Miss Dorothy Kane, 1:13 1-5; W. R. Betts, Jr., 1:13 3-5; Miss Helen Seton, 1:14 1-5; Griswold Lorillard, 1:14 2-5; H. S. Hooker, 1:15 2-5; L. S. Morris, 1:15 4-5; T. J. Pooler, Jr., 1:16 2-5; F. T. Frelinghuysen, 1:18 1-5; P. Lorillard, Jr., 1:18 1-5; R. L. Morris, 1:18 3-5; C. S. Lee, 1:28 2-5; Miss Clara Farmer, 1:25 2-5. Visitors' cup—N. L. Tilney, 1:08 2-5; J. L. Breese, Jr., 1:08 3-5; T. H. Welling, 1:09; Frederic Derham, 1:09 1-5; R. Whitman, 1:10; Miss Dorothy Hyde, 1:12; C. H. Welling, 1:12 1-5; Miss Harriet Alexander, 1:13 1-5; F. Godwin, 1:14; Miss G. Andrae, 1:15 1-5; A. Perrins, 1:15 3-5; Miss Alice Andreae, 1:16 1-5; Frederic Cruger, 1:16 2-5; Walter Carey, 1:16 3-5; George Carey, 1:17 4-5; Miss Wiborg, 1:22 1-5; William Manice, 1:24 2-5; Miss Ingalls, 1:24 4-5.

MODEL AEROPLANE FLIGHTS.

New Rules to Govern West Side Y. M. C. A. Competitions.

The first indoor model flight for 1912 under the auspices of the West Side Y. M. C. A. will be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday at 1 P. M. The following additional rules will govern the flights:

All models must not measure more than two feet in length.

Contestants must not have reached their twentieth birthday.

A cup will be awarded for general efficiency as follows:

a. If a model flies more than 240 feet one point will be given for each foot of flight beyond 240 feet. This distance (240 feet) may be increased on two weeks' notice by being announced on the floor during a regular contest. Each contestant is entitled to three official flights

b. Points will be awarded by the judges according to the accuracy of the flight from a given point to a given point. A perfect flight is to count ten points. The contestant who secures the largest number of points during the season will be awarded the cup.

Cups will also be awarded for the longest outdoor flight and for the longest duration of flight. Further details regarding these outdoor flights will be announced later.

COLD HANDICAPS GUNNERS.

Poor Attendance at Larchmont Yacht Club Weekly Shoot.

A bitter cold breeze from the northwest, sweeping across the club grounds at Larchmont yesterday, not only numbed the fingers of the thirteen gunners that faced the traps in the regular week-end shoot, but it played havoc with the clay pigeons sending them at most erratic angles after leaving the traps. Despite this severe handicap, some excellent scores were made in the nine contests that were decided.

Ralph L. Spotts and T. J. McCahill divided the honors of the day, each winning three matches. Spotts proved "high gun," with a score of 100 "birds" smashed out of the total 125. McCahill was second man, with 99 broken. Spotts and McCahill, in the shoot for the February Cup, tied with 23 targets apiece broken, and in the shoot-off Spotts proved the winner. He also won the leg for the Bemis trophy—a new prize—his score being 23 out of the 25.

There was some close shooting in the match for the Vice Commodore Cup between B. M. Higginson and T. J. McCahill. Higginson broke 24—one more than McCahill, but the leg went to McCahill because Higginson is not a member. The contest for the Accumulation Cup was also close. McCahill finally won the leg with a total of 46 out of the possible 50, M. V. Lenane and B. M. Higginson tying for second place with 45 each to his credit.

McCahill's score of 91 was the top one in the 100-target handicap match, in which twelve competed. R. J. Johnson and R. L. Spotts were the runners-up, with 86 apiece as their scores. D. F. McMahon won the Take Home Trophy with a full score of 25. The winners of the 10 and 15 target scratch contests were H. K. Waters with a full score and J. H. Henry with 14, respectively.

Small Field in Morningside Run.

Owing to the cold weather of yesterday the Morningside A. C. weekly cross-country run turned brought out only five seasoned runners. George Hooley of the Pastime A. C., who has repeatedly showed the way over the course to the large fields this season, again romped home the victor in an easy manner. At the start Hooley took command and led the small pack a merry chase, closely followed by George Mazzucca of the Glencoe A. C. Hartnett tried hard to overhaul the leader, but was unable to show to advantage, had to be content with second honors. Hooley making the finish fully ten feet ahead of him, while the latter in turn beat Mazzucca for second place by ten yards. The order of finish: G. Hooley, Pastime A. C., 21; W. Hartnett, unattached, 21:50; G. Mazzucca, Glencoe A. C., 22; R. Mandel, Ninth Regiment A. A., 22:07; A. Spiezer, Glencoe A. C., 22:12.

MANY STAR BOXERS BUSY THIS WEEK

McFarland, Gibbons, Cross, and Brown to Appear at New York Clubs.

With practically all the prominent boxers in New York engaging in bouts at local clubs this week, boxing enthusiasts are in line for the most active spell by the headliners that has been furnished in months. On the card for bouts this week appear the names of Packey McFarland, Mike Gibbons, Leach Cross, Knockout Brown, and Walter Coffey. For the first time in several weeks all the big clubs of the city will put on a star show, exclusive of the week-end stags. The week will be ushered in to-night with no less than five boxing shows and eight clubs will bring about the finale Saturday night.

Interest among boxing enthusiasts this week is about equally divided between the McFarland-Burns clash at the Fairmont Athletic Club to-morrow night and the Gibbons-Cashman affair at the Empire Athletic Club on the following night. In each case a promising New York youngster clashes with a recognized star of the boxing game, and, while neither of the local boys is expected to win, there is much interest in the showing they will make. The McFarland-Burns bout will probably draw a full house on McFarland's sole account, as it is several months since the stockyards champion performed here, and New Yorkers generally credit him as the perfection of scientific boxing. They turn out to see Packey perform regardless of the opponent he may have. In Burns, the west side lightweight, McFarland will find a rugged youngster, who is strong alike at give and take, but it is not anticipated that Packey will have any great difficulty with the west sider. The bout will serve the twofold purpose of enabling the stockyards champion to show his finest wares to a New York crowd, and also to put him on edge for his bout with Young Erne at Philadelphia Thursday night.

The bout between Mike Gibbons and Mike Cashman at the Empire Athletic Club Wednesday night will mark the entry into high boxing society of the most sensational New York boxer of the year. A few months ago Cashman was only a preliminary boxer, but he has been winning so consistently that he is regarded as a coming star. He has outgrown the lightweight ranks and is now a full-fledged welterweight. Gibbons is a more experienced boxer and has more cleverness, but Cashman possesses a knockout punch, great strength, and a fair amount of cleverness. He is expected to give a good account of himself.

The bouts in which Knockout Brown and Leach Cross figure will be staged at Brooklyn clubs and against opponents who hardly rank well in comparison, so they are not attracting the attention on this side of the bridge that usually attaches to bouts in which these lightweights take part. Brown will hook up with Frankie Madden, once known as the Bowery champion, at the American Boxing Club, Thursday night. Both are boxers of the slam-bang type, but Brown should find little difficulty in annexing the verdict.

Leach Cross will get his chance Wednesday at the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn, when he gets into action with Johnny Dohan, the Brooklyn welterweight. Dohan has a large following in Brooklyn, and is the type of boxer that should give Cross a hard go, but Leach is picked to win with considerable to spare.

Walter Coffey will perform to-night at the Fordon Athletic Club in a bout with Freddie Hicks of Milwaukee, who recently proved so easy for Jack Denning at the Olympic Athletic Club. On recent form Coffey should have little trouble with Hicks.

Another bout of unusual interest this week is that between Eddie O'Keefe, the Philadelphia featherweight, and Johnny Dundee of this city at the National Sporting Club Thursday night. O'Keefe has become a great favorite here through his recent bouts against Young O'Leary and Jimmy Carroll, and many pick him as the likely successor to Abe Attell at the head of the featherweight division. He is a harder hitter than Dundee and has a shade on the local boy in cleverness.

Phil Cross, a brother of Leach, will mix up with Cy Smith of Hoboken to-night at the Olympic Athletic Club, and this bout should be one of the best slam-bang affairs of the week. Phil has been winning lately, but he has not fought boys of Smith's ability and will have to go strong to hold the Jerseyite even. Leach defeated Smith less than a month ago at the same club.

Brooklyn clubs will have their usual busy evening to-night. At the Carlyle Athletic Club Jack Martin and Tommy Rowan will be the headliners, and at the Brooklyn Beach Athletic Club Frankie Pass and Jack Doyle will do the honors. Joe Howard and Willie Adams will exchange punches at the East Avenue Athletic Club of Maspeth.

Two prominent local featherweights, Young Reilly and Joe Wagner, will star at the weekly show of the Long Acre Athletic Club Wednesday night. On the same evening a pair of heavyweights, Battling Brooks of Weehawken and Jumbo Wells of Australia, will hook up at the Sharkey Athletic Club.

Eddie Kelly and Battling Mantell will be the headliners of Friday night's show at the New Polo Athletic Association. The American Athletic Association of Brooklyn will hold forth on the same night with Frankie Callahan and Joe Bell in the star bout.

Shamus O'Brien of Yonkers and Tommy Stagg of Williamsbridge are carded as the star attraction at the Mount Vernon Sporting Club to-morrow night.

Amateur boxers will have their chance in a tournament which is to be started to-night at the Irish-American Athletic Club. There will be five boxing classes at Olympic weights (107, 114, 122, 133, and 145 pounds.) The finals will be held Wednesday night.

The usual week-end stags will be held Saturday night at the Fairmont, Sharkey, Long Acre, and Olympic Clubs in this city, and at the Royale, Gowanus, Standard, and National Clubs of Brooklyn.

AGAINST BOXING LAW REPEAL.

Promoters to Circulate Monster Petition Favoring Sport.

The first move by the boxing promoters of New York in the interests of the Frawley law was made yesterday when a number of managers and club representatives met at the Hotel Bartholdi. The meeting was called because of the present agitation in certain quarters favoring the repeal of the Frawley law.

As a result of the meeting a monster petition will be forwarded to Gov. Dix and to the legislators at Albany, asking that no action be taken against the Frawley law. It is proposed to get signatures to the number of 100,000 from voters who are in favor of boxing as conducted at present. Blanks will be circulated in various sections of the city, at all athletic clubs, and in the offices of the various boxing clubs, so that all may have an opportunity to sign. It was the general opinion at the meeting that the 100,000 signatures could be secured within three weeks' time.

In the circulation of the petition a special effort will be made to get the names of as many prominent persons as possible. Those in charge of the movement feel that it would be comparatively easy to secure the desired number of names without trouble, but they believe that the standing of the signers is a more important feature of the proposed petition than mere numbers. The petitions will probably be put in circulation to-day, and another meeting will probably be held within a few days to further the work.

Pro Golfers in Foursome Match.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR, Fla., Feb. 4.—Gil Nicholls, metropolitan open champion; Fred McLeod, who was National champion in 1908; Alexander Smith, holder of the Eastern and Southern open championships, and Willie Leith, Northwestern open champion, will play here on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons in a thirty-six-hole match play tournament. Nicholls and McLeod arrived here yesterday, and in practice rounds to-day, broke even with Smith and Leith, the former pair winning this morning, and the latter this afternoon.

CONKLIN'S CLEAN SLATE.

Chicago Balkline Expert Leads in the Race for Championship Honors.

With the completion of the first half of the Class A 18.2 balkline billiard championship now being played at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, the series has reached an interesting stage and shows the National and international champion, Charles R. Conklin of Chicago in the van with a clean string of victories. His team mate, Percy Collins, Morris D. Brown and Ferdinand Poggenburg have each won two; Joseph Mayer and Dr. Uffenheimer one apiece, and Dr. W. G. Douglas is at the bottom of the list with three defeats and no wins.

Conklin has high average and grand average marks to his credit of 12, 16, 32, and 11 56-104 respectively, with best high run 65; while the best average and winning grand average of the other players are as follows: Collins—13 10-30 and 10; high run, 77; Poggenburg—11 15-35 and 8 48-94; high run, 85; Brown—8 and 7 72-104; high run, 48; Mayer—8 32-42 and 7 43-51; high run, 51; Uffenheimer—9 22-42 and 9 22-42; high run, 58.

Conklin has necessarily tallied 1,200 points in his three games, the other players totalling as follows: Collins, 1,198; Brown, 1,192; Poggenburg, 1,179; Mayer, 1,003; Uffenheimer, 1,144 (four games); Douglas, 945.

The closest game of the tournament was that between Mayer and Collins in which the little Chicagoan was defeated by 400 to 398. The greatest margin of defeat was doled out by Poggenburg when he met Dr. Uffenheimer and led him by 400 to 177.

All of Conklin's victories have been clear cut and decisive as shown by the scores made by Mayer, Douglas and Uffenheimer who tallied 235, 229 and 193 respectively. Brown had a narrow squeak against Collins, who beat him by 8 points. Uffenheimer showed surprising form when he met Mayer, whom he beat by 400 to 368, after Mayer had defeated Collins by 2 points. Collins has the best single game average, with 13 10-30, and Poggenburg the best high run mark, with 85.

The following table shows the standing of the players, games won and lost; high run, high average, grand winning average and total number of points scored:

	W.	L.	H.R.	High Av'ge.	Grand Winning Av'ge.	Total P'ts.
Conklin	3	0	65	12 16-32	11 56-104	1,200
Collins	2	1	77	13 10-30	10	1,198
Poggenburg	2	1	85	9 4-44	8 48-94	1,179
Brown	2	1	48	8	7 72-104	1,192
Mayer	1	2	51	8 32-42	7 43-51	1,003
Uffenheimer	1	3	58	9 22-42	9 22-42	1,144
Douglas	0	3	52	......	......	945

This afternoon Mayer will play Douglas, and at the evening session the opponents will be Collins and Poggenburg.

Billiard Champions to Play.

C. B. Terry of Palisades, N. J., the recent winner of the new National Class C amateur 18.2 championship, will play a handicap game with George P. B. Clarke, the National Class B champion, at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, to-morrow evening. Clarke will play 250 points and Terry 175. Terry, who is the first holder of the Class C Trophy, finished with a grand average of a trifle over 4. He made the best average of the tourney—4 32-42—and the best high run, which was 31, thus winning two special prizes which were presented by the Morningside Academy. The Class B champion made a best average of a fraction over 8 during the tournament that gained him the title.

GRANT IN WINNING FORM.

Former Tennis Champion Captures Regimental Tennis Tourney.

Wylie C. Grant, the former National indoor lawn tennis champion, yesterday repeated by winning the open tournament on the courts of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. Grant scored his victory in straight sets over L. Millens Burt, the former player of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, by the score of 6—2, 6—4, 6—1.

Throughout the other rounds of the tournament Grant played indifferently at times. He was uncertain in winning the place in the final over George S. Groesbeck, who ran the second set up to 10—8. All of his indisposition had disappeared yesterday and Grant was as fast as he has ever been on boards. During the first set he worked a telling deep drive against Burt, followed it with a slowly played half lobb to the base line, which allowed him to come up to the net. Burt being held back, often found himself powerless to prevent a smothering shot for the point.

The former Bostonian worked splendidly in the second set, and held the games even up to 2—all. Grant served in the fifth game, and by sizzling cross drives that landed the ball in the corners Burt managed to carry the score to love—40 in the fifth game. Then Grant showed his form by tricking Burt in a fast rally. Then he followed with three service aces in a row, finishing with a smash for the game.

Gustave F. Touchard, a former indoor champion and now the National doubles champion, watched the match from the side lines. He has just become convalescent after being in the hospital, where he was operated upon for appendicitis.

All of the players of the top flight who were present at the match yesterday were preparing to begin practice on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory to-day, and continue throughout the week in preparation for the National indoor championship tournament which begins next Saturday.

Ethical Players in Winning Form.

The basket ball quintet of the Ethical Culture School defeated the senior five of the College Settlement in a fast and exciting game by the score of 28 to 19. The feature of the game was the brilliant team work and heady playing of the winners. All five men of the victorious team played a hard team combination, each doing his share of star performing.

Ethical Alumni triumphed over the Winchesters of Public School 62, by a close margin of 2 points. The interest of the game was marred by too much rough work. The Winchesters failed to get a field goal, making their entire tally on fouls called frequently during play. The Alumni scored 2 goals from the field, and the balance of their points on fouls.

A. A. U. Registration Expirations.

Announcement is made by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union that all registrations up to and including the following numbers will expire on the following dates: Feb. 6, 8,290; 7, 8,313; 8, 8,355; 9, 8,378; 10, 8,443; 11, 8,455; 14, 8,541; 15, 8,560; 16, 8,581; 17, 8,611; 18, 8,636; 20, 8,655; 21, 8,694; 23, 8,704; 24, 8,722; 25, 8,764; 27, 8,793; 28, 8,813.

NOTES OF THE GOLFERS.

It is understood that quite a number of professional golfers are after the Apawamis green. Herbert Strong, who has been the "pro" there for several years, will be through on March 1. In the early days of the organization the late Willie Davis was greenkeeper there, and later on Willie Anderson had charge at Apawamis.

The Country Club of Atlantic City, which with rare exceptions has confined its competitive play to the Spring and Fall seasons, will this year blossom forth as a promoter of Summer tournaments as well. In addition to the annual New Jersey State Golf Association affair to be held early in June the club by the sea has also been awarded the annual Philadelphia handicap. The date for this will probably be in July.

Orrin Terry, the popular homebred professional, who is regularly engaged at the Canoe Brook Country Club, is doing well this Winter down at Nassau, where he has succeeded Jimmie Norton. The last named is now located at Camden, S. C.

In advising the golfer as to the best means of getting out of a bunker, Walter J. Travis says: "The proper stroke when you are in a bunker is somewhat akin to a blow you take when you are chopping. It is as nearly perpendicular as you can make it. The essential part of the stroke is that when the club is brought straight down you must turn the wrists as soon as the club has gone beneath the surface of the sand. The club is turned almost at right angles. If you are near the face of the bunker or trap hit further back from the ball than when it lies some distance from the face. Of course, you understand the ball is never hit. The sand will carry the ball out."

Jack Campbell, the professional, who left the Overbrook course more than two years ago to take charge at the Forest Hill Field Club, but returned to Philadelphia after one season, has been engaged by the Old York Road Country Club.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

SHEPPARD WANTS TO REJOIN GUARD

Famous Athlete May Become Member of 69th Regiment—Decision This Week.

That Melvin W. Sheppard, one of America's most famous middle-distance runners and holder of many records, who was recently debarred from participation in athletic sports held in armories hereabouts, may soon have the ban lifted became known yesterday as the result of some discussion after the Military Athletic League of New York session, held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Saturday night.

It is said that Sheppard, who was dishonorably discharged from the Twenty-second Regiment because of his failure to properly perform military duty, expects to join the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and relieve himself of the stigma which attaches to what he has admitted was an ill-considered action, and which resulted in his dismissal from the ranks of Defendam.

It is conceded that the phases in connection with his enforced retirement from the Guard are not so grievous as to warrant his non-acceptance as a member of any other regiment, and because of this fact Col. W. B. Hotchkin of the Twenty-second, with whom Sheppard had an interview last week, and will have another to-morrow, is said to be favorably inclined to Sheppard's desire to again align himself with the National Guard.

A well-known officer of the National Guard had the following to say in relation to the case: "If some regiment desires to give Sheppard an opportunity to retrieve himself in the eyes of those who have the Guards' best interests at heart I am positive that Col. Hotchkin will not withhold his permission to Sheppard if he can get another regiment to view his application favorably."

Sheppard regrets having placed himself in such a position as he now finds himself, and his closest friends promise for him that if he is permitted to rejoin the National Guard his conduct in military matters will be exemplary. His friends assert that the fact that he cannot run in any of the armory games has nothing to do with his decision to rehabilitate himself to his former standing with his former comrades in the National Guard.

TIE IN FOUR-MILE RACE.

Stack and Rosenbaum Finish Together in Bradhurst Run.

The deep snow and the cold wind did not prevent the Bradhurst Field Club of Harlem from holding its regular weekly invitation cross-country run yesterday, and a pack of fifteen harriers finished the four-mile jaunt. From the start J. Stack and S. Rosenbaum had a duel that interested the many spectators that watched the thinly-clad runners pass through the streets. These two men alternated in setting the pace for the field, and when within a few yards from the finish Stack started a sprint. Rosenbaum was not to be outrun, however, and he had enough stamina in reserve to catch the speeding Stack and they crossed the line abreast. Their time for the four miles was 24:30, which, considering the condition of the course, was good. The third man to finish was P. Fay of the Xavier Athletic Club, who was fifteen seconds back of the winners.

All of the runners finished in good shape, with the exception of Tom Maher of the Irish Rifles Athletic Club, whose hands and feet were frostbitten as the result of his traveling through the deep snow. A half hour's rest in front of a warm fire and treatment by the club's physician, T. P. Cannon, brought Maher around. R. Breandson of the Glencoe Athletic Club fell on the slippery pavement at 155th Street and slightly injured his face. The order of finish:

J. Stack, Pastime A. C.; E. Rosenbaum, unattached; P. Fay, Xavier A. A.; J. Crosby, unattached; E. Breandson, Glencoe A. C.; E. McCormick and M. Schultz, Pastime A. C.; A. McKay, Mohawk A. C.; W. Taylor, Bradhurst A. C.; A. Chauffet, Pastime A. C.; W. Carr, Mohawk A. C.; J. Dolan, Pastime A. C.; J. Hand, Dominican Lyceum, and J. Welch, Mohawk A. C.

SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Saranac Lake Selected for International Events on Feb. 19 and 20.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Allen I. Blanchard, President of the International Skating Union, announced to-night that Saranac Lake, N. Y., was selected to-day by a telegraph vote as the point at which to hold the international speed skating championships Feb. 19 and 20. President Blanchard announced the following new schedule of skating meets:

International indoor championship, Boston, Mass., Feb. 15 and 16; American indoor championship, New York, Feb. 17; Eastern indoor championship, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 23 and 24.

The following amateur speed skaters of the United States and Canada have been selected by the Union Racing Committee to compete in these events: L. W. Wheeler and Fred Logan, Montreal; O. B. Buch, Vancouver, B. C.; Lot Roe and Fred Robson, Toronto, Ont.; A. J. Hess, John Leonard, and O'Sicky brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; O. J. Burkholder and William Taylor, New York; Gordon Thompson, Boston; Jack Walker, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Robert McLean, Walter Gunderson, Harry Kaad, Lee Jensen and Harry Halverson, Chicago; Charles T. Fisher, Milwaukee, Wis., and Carl Ahlroth, St. Louis.

The skating union will give a gold medal to the skater wining the greatest number of points on the racing circuit, and the winner of this medal will be the international champion amateur skater for 1912.

Calmar Defeats Senecas.

The Calmar basket ball five defeated the Senecas of Astoria yesterday on the latter's court by a score of 44 to 33. Fast play marked the game throughout, many of the baskets being made at difficult angles. Reid, right forward of the winning quintet, was the star goal getter, caging six as his share during the afternoon. The first half was closely contested, and the tally at this stage of the match showed 17 to 16 in favor of the ultimate winners. In the concluding period the Calmars played their best brand of the game. The summary:

Calmar.	Position.	Senecas.
Reid	Right forward	Jones
Roesh	Left forward	Tully
Harrigan, McAnerny	Centre	Brynes
Bennett	Right guard	Gentle
Welsh	Left guard	Loesh

Field goals—Reid, (6,) Harrigan, (3,) Bennett, (3,) Welsh, (3,) Roesh, (3,) McAnerny, (3,) Jones, (3,) Tully, (3,) Brynes, (4,) Gentle, (3,) Loesh, (2.) Goals from fouls—McAnerny, (2,) Loesh, (3.) Referee—Mr. O'Donnell. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Frisbie Collars
15¢ 2 for 25¢
Greet the "ALLMAN."
Styled for all men of style. Fit-perfect and four ply.
Ask your dealer.
FRISBIE COON & CO MAKERS TROY N.Y.
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MEN'S OUTFITTERS
NASSAU AND FULTON STS

BERLIN BICYCLE RACE.

American Rider, Wiley, Seriously Injured in Bad Spill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Fifteen well-trained bicycle teams, four of which were American couples, finished at midnight tonight at the Hohenzollern Sport Palast Berlin the first twenty-four-hour round of the six-day cycle race. The American contestants are Fogler, Moran, Root, Hill, Walthour, and Collins.

The American rider George Wiley of Syracuse suffered a fall while speeding around one of the turns which may result fatally. Wiley was teamed with Elmer Collins of Boston. When he fell his head struck a beam, and he was picked up unconscious. He was removed to a hospital, where it was said that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He had not regained consciousness tonight, and is believed to be in a critical codition. Wiley's partner, Collins, is now riding with Muenzner, with a loss of four laps. The foreign riders (especially American and French teams, are in excellent condition. The riding has been sharp and interestig, with few spurts.

The American riders are riding in grand form and are exceedingly popular with the Germans, Rutt and Stoll, the German-Dutch team, are riding strong, but the concensus of opinion is that an American team will carry off the honors. Esser and Thomas dropped out, thus leaving Esser and Zander to ride as a new team combination.

Five laps behind the leaders are Folger, Moran, Root, Hill, and Walthour. Then comes Rutt, Stoll, Jacqualin, and Broces with 509¾ miles, which is a German record. The remaining cyclists are in the following order: Hoffmann and Ehlert, Suter and Suter, Nowack and Rottnick, Collins and Muenzener, Zander and Esser, Wegener and Kudela, and Georget and Polledri.

ROAD CHANGES IN JERSEY.

Dangerous Grade Crossings Eliminated—Better Highway Conditions.

New Jersey is making important changes in main line and secondary roads, according to information received by the American Automobile Association Touring Bureau from Col. E. A. Stevens, State Road Commissioner, and Supervisor R. A. Meeker. An asphaltum road has been completed along Carnegie Lake to Kingston, and a State road is now being built from Franklin Park to Kingston; in fact, most of the grading on the latter is already done, and the work may be completed by July 1.

In the northern part of the State a road is under construction from Franklin Furnace to Stockholm, and the local officials have reached a definite understanding with the Erie Railroad officials in regard to the erection of a bridge over the tracks at Beaver Lake. Tourists traveling the old route will remember the several dangerous grade crossings on that line, but at the opening of the 1912 touring season the new road will be ready from Stockholm to Franklin Furnace, without going over the dangerous crossing heretofore necessary. The road from Clinton to New Hampton is under construction, and the grading is being carried on during the Winter in several other sections throughout the State.

In the southern part of the State there is an improved road from Salem to Shirley. Another improvement that will be greatly appreciated is from May's Landing to Tuckahoe, specifications for which have just been prepared, and the work will be pushed through during 1912. An improved road also extends from Palermo up to Great Egg Harbor.

Juarez to Resume Racing.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Feb. 4.—Announcement was made to-day that there will be no races at Juarez to-morrow, that a new list of entries will be made for Tuesday, and that racing will be held every day in the week.

This is no reflection on the underwear!
Just a clean-up.
Nearly 5000 garments, all from our regular stock, and representing nearly every sort of fabric and style.
Winter, Spring and some Summer underwears.
496 garments that were 50c. to 75c.
35c.
3048 garments that were $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50
65c.
1038 garments that were $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.
$1.35
885 garments that were $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.00
$2.35
306 garments that were $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $6.50
$3.15
Sale of Socks, too!
4345 pairs.
Black and plain colors; mostly all our own importation—"Solo" brand.
1284 pairs were 25c.
200 pairs were 35c.
2631 pairs were 50c.
230 pairs were 75c.
20c. to-day!
Mustn't forget Overcoats!
For what you now save on most any one of them will just about stock you up in both socks and underwear!
$15, $20 and $25.
ROGERS PEET & COMPANY,
Three Broadway Stores
at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St.

EBBETS'S DRAFTING PLAN.

Brooklyn Club Owner Makes Suggestion to National Commission.

President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Baseball Club has suggested to the National Commission a new plan to govern the drafting of minor league players by the major league clubs. Mr. Ebbets's plan would be a protection to the minor leagues, because it would prohibit the sale of a player before the end of the drafting season. He says the draft, under the present system, is a gamble to club owners, and where several clubs draft a player, each club owner takes a long chance on getting him. Mr. Ebbets objects because it is too much of a lottery. The club owner is apt to get more players than he needs or none at all. The Brooklyn Club owner also objects to the system now in vogue of the owners intentionally drafting the same players and afterward making trades or sales under the guise of legitimate transactions.

Mr. Ebbets says of the plan he suggested to the National Commission: "I would have a representative of every major league club at the drafting. I would have, say, all the odd numbers from 1 to 15 for the National League and the even numbers for the American League. Then the names of the clubs would be put into two hats and drawn out alternately, first choice between the leagues being decided by the toss of a coin. Allow the first team drawn to take his choice of the minor league star he wanted. Then if he was on any of the lists of the other teams, let the name be scratched. This plan, I think, would be fair and would prevent any collusion among the club owners.

"To show how the present system works out, I was looking for a second baseman, a hitting outfielder, and a left-handed pitcher. When the drafting season came along last Fall I drew three second basemen, one pitcher, and no outfielders. In fact, I landed more Class AA players than any other club, while two or three years ago I drew only one player in the draft."

Ben Ma Chree B. C. Election.

The Ben Ma Chree Boat Club held its annual election of officers yesterday at the clubhouse, Bath Beach. Joseph Y. Cahoon was elected Commodore; Edward Cooper, Vice Commodore; W. Dudley, Rear Commodore; Charles Watson, Secretary; Harry Stoffragren, Treasurer; Charles Fischer, Fleet Captain; W. R. Paynter, Treasurer; Hugh J. Wood, Trustee, and M. J. Vievering, Chairman of the House Committee. There were two tickets in the field, and the contest was the most spirited in the club's history. Mr. Cahoon won by 28 votes to 27.

Automobile Exchange
The car you are looking for and automobile accessories advertised in this column. Unreliable advertisements rejected.
ADVERTISING RATES per agate line: One insertion, 25c.; three insertions a week, including one on Sunday, 60c.; seven consecutive insertions, $1.05.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

STODDARD DAYTON.
1909-10-11, in all types of bodies from 20 to 50 h. p.
Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed.
You can save money by buying now and take delivery at your convenience.
USED CAR DEPT.,
225 West 57th St., near Broadway.

AUTO BARGAINS
We have a large stock of fine (used) cars, all standard makes and large variety. All in best condition. It will be to your interest to see us before deciding.
—CASH OR EASY TERMS—
TIRES at 20% to 50% lower than anywhere else in town.
TOPS, WINDSHIELDS, LAMPS, and other accessories at sacrifice.
TIMES SQ. AUTO CO., 1,710 B'way, 54th St.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.
Only a few weeks remain to secure bargain in our Used Car Department.
The first warm days of Spring will see most of the real good ones sold. Many of the cars now on sale have been overhauled in our shop. Drop in or write for our list, also for our booklet showing how to save 40% on your motor car purchase.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT,
Broadway at 62d St. Tel. Columbus 5300.

BODIES—LIMOUSINES & LANDAULETTES.
Have 20 NEW and 75 used.
NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED NOW.
1,000 open bodies; every style; snap prices.
Complete job finished equal to the best.
"ARENA," 124 to 130 West 56th St.
(Body Department of Broadway Auto Exchange)

AUTOS AT ☞ HEADQUARTERS.
New York's Automobile Bargain Establishment
"Par Excellence."
FOR CASH, OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Prices $150 to $3,500.
BROADWAY AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,759-1,765 Broadway, between 56th and 57th.

SECOND-HAND KNOX TRUCKS.
One 1909 1½-ton rack body, $700.
One 1910 1½-ton express body, $700.
One 1908 1½-ton express body, $500.
Good condition. Big bargains. Demonstration given. Knox Auto Co., 1,966 Broadway, N. Y.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1912.

THE COST OF LIVING.

It was the President's happy experience with his Railway Securities Commission which inspired him with a desire to appoint a Cost of Living Commission, and the country as well as himself may be congratulated if the result shall be equally fortunate. The special object of this Commission is to find the facts for the various nations of the world on the same basis. Each nation now prepares its own statistics in its own manner, and there is no way of assembling such different values into anything like a scientific world's view. Anything less than a world's view is useless nowadays, when men and money circulate about the globe at will. In this way one nation's abundance relieves another nation's need, and in turn raises the prices of the first nation. For example, the United States is now importing foodstuffs and exporting iron, and the fact has effect in other countries which have been accustomed to buy our foodstuffs and sell us iron. It is impossible to understand the subject if only the American view is taken. The world's market for foodstuffs and iron should be considered if the view is to be complete.

Nothing of this sort has ever been undertaken, and it is agreeable to think that there may be some result creditable to Americans as economists. There is an idea among those suggesting this Commission to the President that if the facts are known they can be controlled in a manner to lessen the discontent which is characteristic of times of high prices and lessen the hardships of times of declining prices. The forecasting of the course of prices is the function of speculators as distinguished from merchants. A difference in price corresponding to a difference in places where goods are bought or sold, or corresponding to transactions at wholesale and retail, is a constant quantity, and is the fair profit of traders or merchants. A difference in price due to some alteration in the relation of values between goods and money is the profit of the speculator, which is more hardly won than the merchant's profit. The man who accumulates supplies in anticipation of scarcity and has them for sale when slower minds realize the need for supplies performs a service to society and is as worthy of reward as any laborer. It is equally true that the man who prepares himself to buy when others are under necessity of selling their surplus performs a corresponding service, although it is less appreciated.

The idea underlying this Commission's inquiry is that this function of the private speculator may be performed better by what may be compared to a Weather Bureau for Commerce. Economists fancy that they are broader and more exact in their ideas about the mystery of the movement of prices and the varying relations of values between goods and money. They imagine that they can foresee better than their predecessors, and if they can foresee they think they can control. The technique is difficult, but the underlying idea is simple, and the day may not be so far distant when many who do not understand how the weather reports of commerce are prepared may profit by warnings of cold, or gales, or famine, or abundance, and govern themselves accordingly.

Probably there is no single explanation of the present rise of prices more generally accepted than the increasing supply of gold, making it easier to get and more readily spent. But if this were the sole, or even the chief, cause it ought to be accompanied by constantly higher prices, since the increasing supply of gold is a constant factor. Gold is indestructible, and the increase in the annual addition has been amazing. For the five years ending with 1910 the addition was two billions in value, although so recently as twenty years ago the annual addition was little over $100,000,000. But the increase of gold does not affect all prices equally—as the theory requires—and it leaves unexplained such a phenomenon as the present price of iron, whose fall has been most surprising just when the annual addition of gold has been largest. Besides, there are wastes as large as the additions of gold to the world's capital. Wars destroy values as large as the additions of gold. The single industry of electricity absorbs equivalent values, and the automobile industry is another instance. It is difficult to imagine that the world has too much gold, when the expansion of credit is considered. The views of the Commission on this controversial subject will be most useful.

Another factor is at work which has been scarcely mentioned, and which may be roughly stated for this country alone. If the Commission can give us the figures for the world we may be nearer the heart of the mystery. Human wants are more expansible than the quantity of gold, although it seems to be thought that a man can eat or drink or wear only about so much, the human appetite being nearer a constant quantity than the volume of gold. But here are a few figures showing what human consumption is capable of at different times:

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION.

	1900.	1910.
Raw cotton, pounds	22.57	29.53
Wheat, bushels	4.74	6.22
Corn, bushels	24.44	29.71
Sugar, pounds	65.20	82.24
Coffee, pounds	9.81	11.74
Tea, pounds	1.09	1.29
Raw wool, pounds	5.72	6.67
Malt liquors, gallons	16.01	19.79

This gives precision to Mr. HILL'S distinction between the high cost of living and cost of high living. Prices are high because Americans have been living high, not because of scarcity. Never was greater abundance, and never were supplies more nearly consumed. When consumption is at this rate it is needless to dilate upon the relation between supply and demand. If the units in the above table were to change back to the figures of a single decade ago there would be no trouble about high prices, so excessive would be the supply under that lessened demand. The marvel is that Americans are eating and drinking and wearing at the above unprecedented rate, although never were they working less. Never were wages so high or hours shorter. Why, then, the universal discontent? Especially why should labor rage against capital, when its efficiency has done so much to offset labor's lessened effort? It is a topic for the moralist as well as the economist. No one grudges indulgence in this world's good things when it is earned, but when indulgence is taken rather than earned it is time for the pulpit to consider its duty in inculcating thrift and self-denial.

HAMMERSTEIN'S NEW IDEA.

Mr. HAMMERSTEIN is about to test, in his London Opera House, the commercial effect of cheap prices. The understanding is that he will not cheapen his company of singers or his orchestra, and that pictorially his productions will not be permitted to deteriorate. The obvious comment is that if he knows that with full houses at low prices he can make money, he would have been wiser to sell tickets more cheaply from the beginning. But what seems obvious in the theatrical business to outsiders is not always true. Opera is an expensive luxury. Gifted singers, who have devoted many years to unremunerated study and practice, expect to be paid high wages for the exhibition of their trained gifts. Their expectations are generally realized, too. The modern orchestra requires from 60 to 100 competent musicians. Conductors of quality are scarce and expensive.

Probably Mr. HAMMERSTEIN figures on small profits with packed houses. And for the rush of the multitude to Kingsway he is said to be depending upon the influence of two popular newspapers of enormous circulation. Lord NORTHCLIFFE has no pecuniary interest in Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S venture, of course, but he believes that opera as it is given at the London Opera House deserves encouragement. We have no doubt that it does. The experiment is interesting. Mr. HAMMERSTEIN'S management at the Manhattan was certainly admirable. Iteration daily of the good qualities of his singers and the pictorial and histrionic merits of his performances may send the crowds to Kingsway. But, undoubtedly, they would prefer cheap admission to Covent Garden where they could feast their eyes on aristocracy in full dress. If Mr. HAMMERSTEIN could make his opera house fashionable, however, he would not need to lower his prices.

THE NEW TASK OF FRANCE.

The French Government has now entered formally upon the task of establishing a Protectorate over Morocco, and its course will be followed with close attention in all the Chancelleries of the Old World. It still remains to come to some definite agreement with Spain, but this is well advanced and the better spirit shown by the Poincaré Ministry is a fair guarantee that it will be carried through.

Undoubtedly the work is beset with difficulties. The most obvious is the sinister influence of the clique, or cliques, of financiers, speculators, and schemers known in Paris as "the Colonials," who are deeply interested in concessions and in risky enterprises of all sorts, especially railways and mines, and whose plots wrecked the Caillaux Ministry and might have brought disaster to the treaty with Germany. It was the mischief of which this class is capable that BISMARCK had in mind when he deliberately encouraged French expansion in Tonquin and Madagascar, thinking and probably hoping it would weaken the position of France in Europe. But France has succeeded beyond all expectation in these regions, and in the late crisis showed that she was capable of dealing with rascality even in very high places. M. POINCARE can feel now that, however trying or severe his duty may be, the best opinion of the Republic will sustain him.

Moreover, France has had a good deal of experience in the work it has undertaken, and in the same region with the same kind of people. Tunis and Algiers will not only be a strongly occupied base of any military operations that may become necessary, but will furnish a considerable number of trained and trustworthy officials, familiar with the conditions of the problem and having the prestige of attained success. In these two countries it is conceded that the Frenchmen employed have shown much aptitude in dealing with the natives—a peculiar combination of tact and sympathy on the one hand and of energy, decision, and, of course, courage on the other. Especially they have in marked degree avoided wounding the religious sensibilities of the Arab Mussulmans and have known how to appeal to the fondness—amounting to a passion—for trading in their own way which is generally found among these people. Better than almost any other race the French have been able to work with the people and to guide rather than force them.

The first obstacle they will meet will be the inherent weakness of the Shereefian rule. It will be a cardinal principle that the country must be governed through the Sultan and his officers, but the present Sultan is the third that has held his precarious office since the French control of Morocco was initiated. Each change has been the result of an insurrection. Left to himself the actual ruler will doubtless go the way of his predecessors. However, it must be borne in mind that now the "advice" of the French will be in effect a command, and that there will be force behind it. No ordinary movement of insurgency will be allowed to gain headway if it can be prevented. It will be with a disciplined army, officered by French veterans, well supplied, carefully distributed and capable of relatively rapid movement that the tribesmen will have to contend. There is little reason to fear that the French, if they are cautious and conscientious in their policy, will not be able to carry it out.

The real danger is in Paris, not in Fez. A cautious and consistent policy will be interfered with there, if at all. The speculators, who will not give up their schemes, will urge rapid and reckless advance. The instability of French politics will make adherence to a definite and gradually progressive movement very hard. The tenure of Ministries will depend on home questions and on want of feeling in French constituencies. But these are dangers that have been met with surprising success in the past and probably will be in the future.

THE BRANDT CASE.

The case of the convict BRANDT, whose sentence Gov. DIX lately refused to commute, is unquestionably assuming the proportions of a public scandal through the attitude of certain important officials. The responsibility they have shouldered is grave, indeed, and whatever happens, they must bear the burden of it. Nothing has transpired to justify the innuendoes and insinuations which feed the scandalmongers. The underlying idea is that an act of gross injustice was perpetrated in one of the courts five years ago, with the connivance and co-operation of officers of the law and prominent citizens, and in the mysterious web that has thus been woven a Justice of the Supreme Court and now the Governor of the State are enmeshed.

Of all this there is not a shadow of proof; to support it not an intelligible argument has been made, not a really coherent word spoken. Explanations are desirable, they are, in fact, urgent. The word of a convict, heavily sentenced for burglary with felonious assault, at a period when a wave of crime in this city had aroused the citizens to demand stronger protection from the courts, and that of his attorney, have sufficed to create an intolerable situation, not because the words of either have much, if any, weight, in the circumstances, but because men upon whom the people must rely for the conduct of important public affairs have chosen, with what now seems to be the worst of judgment, to make much of them, while doing nothing at all to justify their attitude.

THE PENSION ROLL.

Senator NATHAN P. BRYAN of Florida has introduced a bill requiring the Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report hereafter to include an alphabetical list of the names of all pensioners, with a statement of the length of service of each, monthly rates of payment and residences. This seems to the unprejudiced mind an essential procedure. Congress takes up the pension matter each year blindly. A complete list of all pensioners, with information as to their right to receive pensions, should be in the hands of every member of both houses.

The Pension bill this year provides for the payment of nearly $160,000,000. If the Sherwood Service Pension bill, which has passed the House of Representatives, should be accepted by the Senate and approved by the President, the amount paid out for this purpose in the ensuing fiscal year would greatly exceed $200,000,000. Senator BRYAN probably believes that if the pension roll could be made public a reduction in the list of pensioners would be the inevitable result. Few can doubt that there are many names on the roll that ought not to be there. There is no possible objection, on any grounds, to a pension granted for meritorious service and need. But, if it is true, as often stated, that from a fifth to a third of all the present pensioners have private incomes of $1,000 or over, the list should be shortened by the removal of that number of names.

In a speech on pension legislation, and pending bills, Jan. 22, Senator BRYAN said that ours had been "the "most liberal pension legislation ever "enacted in the history of the world." It promises to overstep the limit of sane liberality, if it has not already done so. The proposal to have the full list of pensioners published deserves the warmest encouragement.

MORE FALSE ECONOMY.

The economical majority in the House of Representatives, set upon crippling the Army and Navy of the United States, now proposes to eliminate five of the fifteen cavalry regiments. The very day this proposal is made public all of our cavalry now stationed in Texas is ordered to be in readiness for removal to the Mexican border. The outbreaks in northern Mexico are alarming enough to justify the strengthening of our guard along the Rio Grande, at El Paso and points further westward. This is needful, if only to enforce neutrality.

It is said that if the destructive naval and military legislation is not carried out the great cost of the united service will be made an issue of the Democratic campaign this year. That may be, but if the perfectly sensible protests of the Secretaries of War and the Navy are not heeded in Congress it is likely that the Democrats will have a heavier burden to carry in the campaign than they need to assume. They will learn that the people of this country do not favor the crippling of either the army or the navy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Quarantine Should Be National.

"Not less tragic than grotesque," is The Medical Record's description of the spectacle presented by the Chief Executive of this State as he goes about looking "for some "one competent or willing to take the "place of Dr. DOTY, who, with meagre "facilities, guarded the sanitary gate-"way of the Western World."

The grotesqueness of this spectacle is obvious to anybody who followed the "investigation" on the results of which the Governor based his demand for Dr. DOTY'S resignation and the determination to remove him when that resignation was not forthcoming. The tragedy is perhaps only apparent to Dr. DOTY'S professional colleagues. They appreciate, better than laymen, the magnificence of his achievement in keeping cholera out of the country last Summer while harassed by politicians eager to get his place and his patronage, and the certainty that an equal or greater danger will have to be met next Summer by the man whom Gov. DIX appoints to the position of Health Officer.

The Governor's mind is made up, however, and there is not much use now in talking about that. The one effective thing to do, apparently, is to get the position forever out of politics, and thus make impossible any repetition of this great scandal. The way to do it, according to The Medical Record, is to bring about the transfer to the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service the responsibility for protecting from seaborne infection this and the other two ports, Boston and Baltimore, which alone still maintain a State-controlled quarantine. As The Record well says: "The "safeguarding of the country from epi-"demic invasion from abroad is not a "local function; it is National, if not in-"ternational, in its scope."

If everybody who entered this port stayed here, there would be as little excuse for asking, as need for letting, the Federal Government attend to this work, but the city is, indeed, the gateway through which enter immigrants and travelers by the hundreds of thousands every year, to spread hence all over the continent. It is therefore beyond question—by anybody not a spoils hunter—that our quarantine should be a carefully and efficiently co-ordinated part of a general system. That politics could always be kept out of that system will not to some seem quite as nearly sure as it does to The Medical Record and to the majority of the medical profession, but certainly nothing so utterly bad as the removal of Dr. DOTY would be feared if our quarantine were managed by the Marine Hospital Service.

Demanding a Lot of Evidence.

Perhaps the condemnation by the Additional Grand Jury of the evidence presented by the police in gambling cases would have been more helpful if it had been accompanied by explicit information as to the amount and kind of evidence which, in the minds of the jurymen, would justify indictment. Their chief complaint is that in most cases the police supply them with the testimony of only one witness who claims to have seen actual gambling, and this, they say, is not enough, even when it is supported by the seizure of gambling "paraphernalia" made from three to ten days later.

Now, the value of evidence depends a good deal less on the number of witnesses giving it than on their credibility as fixed by character and repute. The interesting question that arises, therefore, is this: "How many police "spies, all of about the same stamp, does "it take to tell a story that can or must "be believed?" One will not do, the jurymen say. Will two, or three, or ten? Of course both the difficulty and the expense of getting detectives into gambling places increases not in arithmetical but in geometrical ratio to their number, and it is little wonder that Commissioner WALDO, with his scanty appropriations, does not order out a whole platoon to work together when he wants some secret investigating done.

As for what the Grand Jurors, with more of sonority than of etymological accuracy, call "gambling paraphernalia," they are doubtless right from the legal point of view—and they can take no other—in saying that these tools of trade prove nothing if captured when not in use. The law, with its delicate consideration for the criminal classes, will not admit that gambling implements are used only for gambling; it insists that they may have been gathered as art objects or curios by somebody with a queer but innocent fad for collecting these particular products of misguided ingenuity. Common people who, unlike jurors, grand and petty, are permitted to exercise plain common sense in collecting and judging evidence, have, and in case of need or opportunity, act upon, a wholly different opinion as to the meaning of roulette wheels, faro boxes and multitudinous disks of ivory or celluloid.

In one of its comparatively rare excursions into practicality, the criminal law makes the possession of tools of recognized utility to burglars a punishable offense, and that, too, though those same tools do have legitimate uses. Why can it not do the same thing with "gambling paraphernalia?

Shocking News for Landlords.

In a city where so many people live in "apartments," and so many more in "flats," much and keen interest will naturally be taken in the latest decision of the Supreme Court's Appellate Division in regard to the landlord's obligation to provide heat for his tenants.

A man who found his rooms intolerably cold moved out before the expiration of his lease, and was sued for rent for the rest of his term. To his plea that the apartment was not kept at a temperature sufficiently elevated to make life tolerable, the landlord replied that the lease which both had signed contained no word on the subject of warmth, and that therefore the tenant had no right either to insist on having it or to depart because he didn't get it. This contention seemed sound to the lower court, but the Appellate Division declares that he who rents for human occupancy rooms which cannot be heated except by the landlord agrees by clear implication to make such occupancy possible—which in Winter and this latitude means fire in the basement and steam in the radiators in reasonable amount and continuity.

So the case is to be tried again, and apparently the landlord won't get another verdict unless he can change the plea that he didn't have to heat at all into assertion and proof that the tenant complained of cold without just cause. In other words, the next battle will be one of thermometers, and, as no two ever register alike, it promises to be interesting.

Meanwhile, it is most surprising to learn that a New York lease, even by implication, imposes an obligation on a landlord or grants a right to a tenant. If that be the final decision, those wonderful documents will at once be thoroughly revised.

THE CASE OF OSCAR KRUEGER.

Not Convicted by Handwriting Experts' Testimony, Says Mr. Kinsley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Jan. 20 a press dispatch with Washington date line was printed, referring to the pardon by President Taft of Oscar Krueger of New York, who had been sentenced for eighteen months for sending an obscene letter through the mail to a young woman.

In the dispatch occurs the sentence: "Krueger was convicted entirely on testimony of handwriting experts, who testified before the jury that his handwriting and that in the letter sent to the young woman were identical." As a matter of fact, no handwriting experts testified at the trial, and the only testimony as to handwriting was that given by Post Office Inspector Anthony Comstock, who made the arrest, and his entire explanation to handwriting similarities occupied seven lines in the typewritten transcript in the stenographer's report of the testimony at the trial.

Not only did handwriting experts not testify at the trial, but they were not consulted about the case. And in point of fact, Krueger was arrested before any of his handwriting had been obtained, and all the handwriting standard put in evidence was lead pencil copies of the address of the questioned letter.

The reading of the testimony given at the trial discloses the following facts: That the defendant noticed and entered into conversation with the young woman at the agreed-upon meeting place; that he answered to the name of "Ed," and was convicted under the name "Ed Kerns," and for some time after his confinement in prison at Atlanta, he wrote letters under the name of "Ed Kerns"; the young woman testified that the defendant showed familiarity with the contents of the questioned letter by mentioning to her on the street figures written in the letter; he informed the young woman that he was going to a certain savings bank to withdraw money, and this information enabled Mr. Comstock to go to the bank in question and learn the correct name of the defendant. Afterward Mr. Comstock arrested the defendant when he again went to the bank to withdraw money.

The defendant was convicted for sending through the mails the letter rather than for writing it. The evidence of the case shows that it was mainly on the facts outlined that he was convicted, and not on handwriting similarities.

Your dispatch, as well as all the other press dispatches on this case, shows that it was handwriting comparisons made by some one at Washington that brought about Krueger's pardon.

The defendant's wife, commenting upon the case, said that had the defendant realized how serious the charge was, he would have called handwriting experts who could have established that the defendant did not write the letter in question.

The facts in the case not only do not warrant such a dispatch as was sent out, but are the exact opposite of those stated in the dispatch: Krueger was not convicted by handwriting experts or handwriting; but was pardoned because of handwriting comparison.

WILLIAM J. KINSLEY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1912.

Cause of Business Hesitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES errs, I think, when it says that the proposed investigation of the so-termed Money Trust by the Democrats in Congress is more important as a campaign issue than otherwise. The Democratic Party has always been the party of the common people, and its representatives in Congress but echo the feelings and desires of the masses who are not desirous of acting in undue haste, but are tired and disgusted with delays, evasions, and hypocritical denials by all those great interests which should be anxious and ready to show and prove that their actions and methods are honest.

The cause of our business hesitation in all branches is uncertainty. The sooner that is eliminated the better.

A. R. J.

New York, Feb. 1, 1912.

Fashions and Textile Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your interview with Louis M. Fisher in last Sunday's paper is a bit exasperating in that Adam-like the whole responsibility of the textile manufacturing depression is thrown on the buying public of women. Mr. Fisher may not have gone out to buy himself a skirt that was anything else than a pillowcase or a hat that was not a hideous monstrosity in every line. Nothing else can be found to buy anywhere, and many women are so situated that they cannot have garments and hats made to order nor made at home. Certainly whoever decide the fashions and prepare designs for the manufacturers of garments are responsible, but not the buying public, and the textile manufacturers are unjust to blame women.

JESSIE C. SAUNDERS.

New York, Feb. 2, 1912.

A Canadian British Capital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The thought occurs to me that eventually it might be advantageous for Great Britain to shift its capital from London to some city in Canada. It is well realized that such a movement would involve some difficulty, and it is probable that some persons, perhaps as much on a basis of tradition as anything else, would oppose such idea. There are numerous points in favor of such a change, a number of which would be readily appreciated if thought be directed toward the suggestion.

A. J. MARSHALL.

New York, Feb. 3, 1912.

NEW WORLD'S OLDEST CITY?

Dr. Tozzer Assails Eminent Archaeologist's Conclusions About Quirigua.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article appearing in your paper on Sunday, Jan. 21, entitled, "Solving the Riddle of Who Were the First Americans," seems to be in the nature of an interview, as it contains several quoted passages and photographs presumably furnished by the person interviewed. Against it I venture to sound a note of warning. In this case there are two possible kinds of error, those of judgment and those of fact. The first are venial, although hardly excusable in one occupying the position of Director of the American School of Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America. Errors of fact are inexcusable, and, these, it seems to me, ought not to pass unnoticed.

In the first place, the ruined city of Quirigua, after having been visited by Catherwood in 1844, was not lost to the world of science until discovered by Edgar L. Hewitt in 1910. In 1881, 1883, and 1894 Alfred P. Maudslay made a very thorough examination of these ruins and the photographs which he took were published in 1889-1902 in "Biologia Centrali-Americana," with an accompanying text and were thus brought to the attention of the public. Prof. George B. Gordon of the University of Pennsylvania and Mr. Owens visited Quirigia in 1892-1903 in the interest of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University. A large number of photographs (including practically all of the monuments as published by Mr. Hewett in The Bulletin of the Archaeological Institute, Vol. II., No. 2) are now in the Peabody Museum and they have been available for years to students in this field. Furthermore, molds of many of the Quirigua monuments were taken by these explorers, and casts are to be seen in your own Museum of Natural History, the Peabody Museum, the Field Museum at Chicago, and elsewhere.

This article also speaks of Quirigua as being the oldest Maya city, and indeed the oldest city of the New World. All evidence of the inscriptions is absolutely against this assertion. The Maya dates, as recorded in the inscriptions, have never been correlated satisfactorily with our Christian chronology, but not one of the historical Maya dates found on the Quirigua stelae is as early as some of the dates on the monuments of Tikal and Copan. It is not probable, therefore, that "the riddle of who were the first Americans" can be solved at Quirigua.

In speaking of the hieroglyphic inscriptions Mr. Hewett states:

> The reading of this mass of decipherable data means the answer to one of the world's great scientific questions, and I have promised to return with that answer before the end of June of the present year.

This is certainly a large contract to fulfill, inasmuch as Mr. Hewett does not show in any of his published writings that he has ever before given one thought to the decipherment of the Maya glyphs. Several German, French, and American scientists have been working for the last twenty years or more on a problem which is to be solved before "June of the present year." The results of these investigations have been published, and they contain many drawings of the hieroglyphs of Quirigua, (See Bowditch, "Maya Numeration, Calendar, and Astronomy," Cambridge, 1910.)

Nowhere is the rashness and unscientific character of the interview more strongly brought out than in attempting to trace a connection between the Mayas and the Zuni Indians and the analogy between the glyphs of the Mayas and the sand paintings and dances of the Southwestern Indians. How an undecipherable glyph could suggest a pueblo dance and the short Spanish accounts of the rites around the "Cenote Sacra" at Chichen Itza call to mind the fire and snake dance of the Pueblo peoples is beyond belief. In the writings of those who have been spending years in studying both the Mayas and the Pueblo tribes no hint of this close analogy has yet appeared.

Analogies in general are dangerous things to handle and the proper conservatism of science would long hesitate before trying to connect two widely separated regions on data of the most meagre and superficial kind. There is also not sufficient evidence for asserting that Mongolian influence had any effect on Central American culture. This analogy is founded on a very weak and, as yet wholly unverified hypothesis.

Thus I might go on pointing out inaccuracies of statement and errors of fact, but already I have taken up too much of your valuable space.

For the good name of science in general and American archaeology in particular, I ask you, Sir, to print this letter.

ALFRED M. TOZZER.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1912.

COAL MINERS' AGREEMENTS.

Whether Renewed or Ended the Consumer Will Have to Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agreements between the coal mine owners and the miners, both in hard and soft coal districts, expire in March. The general impression seems to be that there will be a shutdown and possibly a long-drawn-out fight.

Whichever way the fight results the consumer will undoubtedly be the sufferer, because he will have to pay the cost of the fight, with such additional costs as the retailer is put to, to prepare for the expected emergency. Already hundreds of thousands of dollars are being tied up in New York City in investment in coal for storage against strike conditions, besides the immense sums being invested in a similar manner by the coal companies. All of this, of course, must be repaid by the consumer.

From the point of view of the consumer it would be well, it would seem, to take steps in advance to prevent a conflict, instead of waiting until the disagreement is reached and bitterness or pretended bitterness has arisen.

Would it not be well to urge upon the Governors of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania the need of investigation of conditions now by them, so that if the operators and miners fail to agree the States may step in before great irreparable and irrecoverable loss has inured to the community?

Would it not seem advisable also to represent forcibly to the general Government at Washington the threatened conditions, as it has a direct interest in the prevention of a shutdown with its menace to National prosperity?

Both operators and miners should be forced to realize that they are not the important parties to the controversy, but that the really important factors to be considered are the individual consumers and the manufacturing and transportation industries of the country, with their millions of dependent workers.

P. R. MOSES.

New York, Feb. 1, 1912.

"America."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our country has grown to such stature that the name "United States of America" seems to me entirely too long and cumbersome. All great nations have had short names—just consider the list—Egypt, Judea, Babylonia, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Spain, and England. It should be not the "United States of America," or, as some lightly refer to their country, (in imitation of the English and Canadian custom,) the "States," but simply "America," that name so rich in historical memories and associations. We could still use the name "United States of America" in all public documents, such as constitutions, treaties, &c., but the people at large when referring to their country should use the simple name.

New York, Jan. 22, 1912. AMERICAN.

RESENTS COLLIER'S 'WRONG PEW' TALK

Aeronautical Society Asks Explanation of Remarks at Aero Club Dinner to Taft.

HE SENDS ONE TO THE TIMES

Merely Intended to Compare the Difference of Medals Awarded to Rodgers and Hearst.

The Board of Directors of the Aeronautical Society wants the Board of Directors of the Aero Club of America to explain just what the latter organization's President, Robert J. Collier, meant by a remark he made as toastmaster at the recent dinner of the club when President Taft was the guest of honor. According to the protesting resolutions Mr. Collier said that in attending the Aeronautical Society's dinner last year the President had "got into the wrong pew."

Apparently, say the resolutions, this reflects upon the integrity of the Aeronautical Society and upon the wisdom and judgment of the President of the United States, and therefore the Board of Directors have resolved that they "respectfully request the Board of Directors of the Aero Club of America to explain the said statement, the Board of Directors of the Aeronautical Society assuming that if the imputation contained in said statement was made without malicious intention, the Board of Directors of the Aero Club of America will

The Aeronautical Society is an offshoot of the other club, and was born of internal dissensions. The separate organization was set up after a warm encounter in the courts, but, says the resolutions, "the Aeronautical Society in its relations with the Aero Club of America has at all times comported itself with scrupulous regard to the courtesies and amenities which usually obtain between organizations composed of gentlemen."

"We just want Collier to back up and explain," was the interpretation furnished last evening by one member of the Aeronautical Society.

Mr. Collier is now in New Orleans on his way to make flights across the Isthmus of Panama. THE TIMES asked him by telegraph yesterday to answer the Aeronautical Society's demand for an explanation, and in reply he sent this message:

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Orleans, Feb. 4.

The Aeronautical Society, at its dinner last year, at which President Taft was present, formally presented William Randolph Hearst with a gold medal for his offer of $50,000 for a flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast. The Aero Club of America this year presented its gold medal to Calbraith P. Rodgers, the first and only aviator to make this flight. Instead of the $50,000, for offering which Mr. Hearst received a gold medal from the Aeronautical Society, Mr. Rodgers was offered a silver cup by Mr. Hearst, which he refused. In view of the comparative achievements toward the cause of aviation of Mr. Hearst and of Mr. Rodgers, I remarked facetiously that our neighbor, the Aeronautical Society, had got into the wrong pew. I said, furthermore, that I should rather possess Mr. Rodgers's medal than Mr. Hearst's. Remembering that he was the guest of honor at both dinners, I repeated these remarks to President Taft.

In my speech, however, I referred to the usefulness and enterprise of the Aeronautical, whose President, Mr. Willis McCornick, is a personal friend. I had not the faintest intention of reflecting upon that able and distinguished organization. The animadversion, if such there were, was upon the sportsmanship of Mr. William Randolph Hearst.

ROBERT J. COLLIER,
President Aero Club of America.

One of the leading members of the Aero Club, when he heard of the resolutions for the first time last evening, said that were he not so tired he would laugh.

"It's too absurd, childish, puerile," he protested. "I cannot believe that any men would get together and seriously pass such things. There was a light, casual remark, and it could be considered offensive only by those who chose to be insulted so that they could get into the limelight. Take any notice of it? Why, the club's Directors would take about as much notice as the snow would of the moon."

Hasty Criticism of School Graduates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The brunt of criticism falls upon the elementary school pupil and the creatures that have made him what he is. But from whom do those that sigh for the "good old times" form their judgment? It is usually, and this is most patent, from the failures they encounter. The business man judges of the schools from the deeds of the incompetent boy or girl who has been unable to get along in school and has rushed to a "job" as the only escape from what has become, to him or to her, profitless drudgery. Were there none of these drones in the "good old times"? To be sure, there were, but the adult generation, with characteristic optimism, as it approached maturity, has kindly forgotten about them.

Where are the pupils that would present the brighter achievements of the elementary school? They have gone to high school and to college. They did not seek a "job," and they did not encounter Mr. Business Man. Moreover, a larger percentage of elementary school pupils goes to the higher school to-day, and an increasingly larger percentage stays there. "This is as it should be!" cries the critic. Indeed, yes, but the drone that did not go, and could not go because nature had equipped him differently, is only the more glaringly in contrast.

JOHN D. HANEY,
Principal P. S. 46, the Bronx.

New York, Feb. 2, 1912.

Socialism in Milwaukee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The wondrous Socialistic administration of Milwaukee has added, if press reports be true, something like a million dollars to the bonded debt and a hundred thousand dollars to the annual running expenses of that capital of hops and malt. This is supposed to be due to the grossly unsocial greed for office displayed by the brethren, who hungered for the spoils in a most unregenerate way, and forced the Mayor to provide for the faithful in the very same way that any machine of the capitalistic parties ever did.

Profiting or endeavoring to profit by Milwaukee's example, the newly elected Socialist Mayor of Lima, Ohio, actually took no counsel with his party "bosses" as to appointments, and placed non-Socialists in the principal jobs. His outraged supporters did not believe his claim that it was his intention to select the best men—the best men, they said, were in his own party.

So Mayor Shook was summarily read out of his party, excommunicated as it were, by bell, book, and candle, just one week after New Year's Day. Query: Does Socialism change human nature? How delightfully human these saviors of society are! To the victors belong the municipal jobs.

ROBERT P. GREEN.

New York, Feb. 2, 1912.

Long and Short Hatpins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who would jail all the manufacturers of long hatpins shows herself not only a Daughter of the Revolution, as she has inscribed herself, but also a true daughter of Eve.

There is no reason to fine or imprison the man who puts long hatpins on the market, for the simple reason that there is no danger in long hatpins so long as they are used in large hats. A judicious use of the long pins is necessary. There is no such thing, alas! as the judicious use of large hats, but since women have a notion that they are becoming, we may as well make up our minds to endure them—ergo the long hatpin becomes a necessity.

The feminine crime consists in wearing those long hatpins in small hats. Small hatpins may be purchased, or let me again remind the public that long hatpins may be shortened to any desired length at a trivial cost.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYERS.

New York, Jan. 26, 1912.

AMERICAN OPERAS PRAISED BY MARTIN

"Mona" and "Cyrano de Bergerac" Both Fine Works, Says Our Native Tenor.

ADVISES OPERATIC ASPIRANTS

A Little Knowledge of Music Not a Bad Thing — American Men No Longer Barred.

According to that young American tenor, Riccardo Martin, who has been one of the principal artists at the Metropolitan Opera House for several seasons and whose advice therefore may be considered as authoritative and worth taking, a little knowledge of music is not at all a bad thing for a young man or a young woman who is contemplating an operatic career.

"My early musical training along all lines has had a great influence on whatever success I have made," said Mr. Martin to a reporter for THE TIMES yesterday. "In the first place, knowing how to play upon the violin is of great assistance, because playing the violin and singing have many analogies. The sense of phrasing can be learned perfectly that way, and so can the placing of tone.

"I find my knowledge of the orchestra of great assistance to me in remembering cues. Now, an opera singer has to sing a great many parts in the course of a season, and it is not always easy to remember when to come in with a certain word and note. That is what the prompter is for. But absolute dependence on the prompter is rather dangerous. I have found that when I can remember a sequence of notes played on a certain instrument that this is an excellent cue.

"In 'The Girl of the Golden West,' which I sang in London last Summer, there are numberless very tricky rhythmical passages, and it would have been very difficult for me always to have come in at the right time if I had not had the instrumental cues in mind. It was not the prompter, but the oboe, the harp, and the clarinet, which gave me my signals."

"Is that your only advice to young singers?"

Mr. Martin smiled.

"My first advice to young singers," he said, "would be that of the man who described the best way of cooking a rabbit. He advocated first catching it. Now, I should advise young singers first to be sure that they have voices which are worth bothering about. The career of an opera singer is a difficult one. It means taking four or five years out of one's life for study, burning all one's bridges, so to speak, and if one doesn't make good after all, well, one doesn't.

Chance for American Men.

"Now, there are too many students who start out with a voice which scarcely goes to A, and who expect to be able to sing 'Di Quella Pira' in six months. Plenty of Americans have voices, of course. Until recently there has not been very much of a chance for the American man in opera, but that day has passed. There is as much of a chance in opera for the American man now as there always has been for the American woman.

"I am not one who believes that voices belong only to certain races. It is a fact, however, that certain races make it a point to cultivate a voice when they find it. The Italians, for instance, don't miss any tricks along this line.

"However, if you are an American and you have discovered that you have a good voice, my advice is to study for a long time with an American teacher right here in New York. You must also study languages. And in due time, of course, you must go abroad.

"There are three opera companies of the first class in America now, the Metropolitan Company, the Boston Company, and the Chicago-Philadelphia Company. I don't mention San Francisco or New Orleans, because those companies are usually recruited from abroad. However, not one of these three companies can afford at one of its subscription performances to try a new artist, no matter how good that young artist promises to be.

"It is in Europe at the provincial theatres, then, that a young American must get his experience before coming here, and it is better for him to remain over there until he has made enough success so that he can make a good deal of money by returning. Then the public will be ready for him and will greet him royally. The American public isn't especially interested in watching the growth of an artist, and it is beter to come here with a full-fledged reputation.

"Of course, there is necessary a certain period of European study, and the languages must be thoroughly learned. Artists who sing rôles in languages which they do not know often make laughable mistakes. Above all, during this European experience it is essential that the young singer should not have too much money, just enough so that he can get along comfortably, with no luxuries. Otherwise he is not likely to do anything serious. I know one young man who had too much money, and he studied with three teachers at once. Before he got through he had had twenty-seven. He is not yet singing in opera."

Praise for "Scheherazade."

Mr. Martin was sitting at the piano in his charming apartment in East Forty-fifth Street, and he turned at this point and started to strum over the third movement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade."

"Beautiful music that," he said. "Why can't they write operas with music like that nowadays? They're all straining after effect; none of the new operas seem to have the real blood in them. There is a fortune for the young man who will write another 'Aïda.'

"Of course, there are exceptions. American composers are doing very good work these days. I heard Walter Damrosch the other day play on the piano seven scenes from his 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' for which W. J. Henderson has furnished the libretto. It is very charming music, and absolutely suited, it seemed to me, to the subject in hand. Roxane, who was a precieuse, is represented as a coloratura soprano. Could anything be more apt?

"Then there's 'Mona,' also a fine work, which we are soon to sing at the Metropolitan, and which we are rehearsing daily. In fact, it seems to me that my life now is very like that of a galley slave. Thursday night I sang 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' The next day I took a train for Washington, where on Friday I sang at Mrs. McLean's, incidentally stealing a glimpse of the Hope diamond. I had intended staying over the night and coming home leisurely the next day. You must remember that I had no dinner, because I was singing.

"In Washington I found a telegram asking me to return to New York that night; so I left the McLeans without supper, managed to get a sandwich in a drug store in my mad dash for the train, and just got aboard in time. I arrived in New York at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, and at 11:30 I was at the Opera House for another rehearsal of 'Mona.' Prof. Parker is attending these rehearsals, and his work is to be done, as far as possible, according to his desires. The score is very interesting; we all know our parts and we are all working hard. An interesting feature in regard to the score is the fact that each character has its own tonality. Mine is B natural.

Tenor Difficulties in "Aïda."

"The tenor rôle is tremendously difficult, the tessitura is so high. But there are difficulties about any tenor part. In 'Aïda,' for instance, one has to go on the stage with a cold voice and sing a big air right away. No matter who you are, you are sure to be dazzled for a moment every time you face the footlights. 'Trovatore' is not much better, for there is the serenade at the beginning. However, you can sing off stage, and that is something. Then there are rests for the voice. The serenade in the prelude to 'Cavalleria' is constantly high.

"There is 'Carmen,' though. What a part for the tenor! He comes on in the first act, says 'How do you do' to the soldiers, looks around at the audience, gets acquainted with his surroundings, warms up his voice with a duet with Michaela which is not too difficult, then sings a bit with Carmen, touching a B flat, just to see if he can. The big air comes in the second act, and by that time he is quite ready for it. 'Carmen' is the ideal opera for a tenor. What a pity that it isn't being sung here now!

"My teacher in Italy, Lombardi, tried to prepare me for many of the difficult things that an opera singer has to do by asking me to sing what is probably the most difficult of tenor airs, 'Cielo e Mar,' in and out of season. I would go to a lesson with my voice quite cold, and he would say 'Cielo e Mar.' He would ask me to sing it after I had been through with the whole of 'Aïda.' He would ask me to sing it when I was feeling sick. It was the best of experiences.

"I want to sing some German rôles. Once when I was coaching with Jean de Reszke I suggested to him that I should like to learn Siegmund. He shifted the cigar in his mouth—all good tenors smoke cigars—and said, 'Don't. You've got a high C. Wait until you are 40 before you sing Siegmund. The music is very low; you can do it just as well then. Sing other things now.' Well, I've taken his advice. But I should like to sing Lohengrin and Walther. I know both of them, and I should like to be heard in them in New York."

TWO SUNDAY CONCERTS.

Mr. Stahlberg and Mr. Burstine Distinguish Themselves.

At the two Sunday afternoon concerts given yesterday by the Philharmonic Society and the New York Symphony Orchestra two players in the respective organizations had a chance to distinguish themselves, and did so in a manner that won the approval of their audiences in Carnegie Hall and the Century Theatre. In the Philharmonic Society's programme, amid pieces that have been recently played at other concerts of the society, appeared two "symphonic sketches" by Fritz Stahlberg, one of the first violinists of the orchestra. In the Century Theatre Mr. Arkadie Burstine was taken from his seat among the first violins to play, as the soloist of the afternoon, Brahms's concerto, and he, too, won well deserved approbation by his performance.

Mr. Stahlberg's symphonic sketches are from a suite entitled "In Hochland," containing five numbers. Mr. Stahlberg has appeared as a composer before on the Philharmonic Society's programmes. Three years ago his tone poem, "To the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," was played, a composition of ambitious aim and elaborate construction, in which it differs widely from the two pieces that he conducted yesterday. A year before that the Volpe Symphony Orchestra played another symphonic poem by him entitled "Ueber's Weltenmeer," also planned on a large scale as "programme music." Both of these works showed talent of an unusual order, and no lack of musical ideas, but they also showed an ambition to accomplish something for which, apparently, his technical powers and grasp of his form and medium were not then quite sufficient.

He labored with no such difficulty in the two pieces that were heard yesterday. They are short, simple in their construction, perfectly spontaneous in their utterance, and have the charm of something clearly and wholly viewed and fully achieved. The title of the suite indicates that a programmatic purpose underlies them. The "Highlands" meant are those of Bavaria, and though the composer has given no hint of a definite subject for either and has made no attempt to use definite local color, it is easy to suppose that the first is a mood picture suggested by these surroundings, and that the second, marchlike in character, calls up memories of a peasants' procession. The tranquil spirit of the first is carried through the music in a most agreeable manner. The themes are suave and pleasing, the orchestration is clear and transparent, wholly appropriate in its subdued coloring. There is more brilliancy in the march, in which the festal character is accentuated.

The pieces pleased the audience, which gave Mr. Stahlberg hearty applause. The other orchestral numbers were the overture to Mozart's "Entführung aus dem Serail," with Busoni's ending for concert use; Smetana's symphonic poem "Ultava," and Dvorak's symphony "From the New World." Mr. Bonci appeared again as the soloist, and sang "Una furtiva Lagrima," from Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," and "Che gelida manina," from Puccini's "La Bohème," as he has so often sung them before, with finished style and nice diction.

At the Century Theatre the programme began with Bachrich's arrangement of a Prelude, Andante, and Gavotte by Bach for string orchestra, and ended with Mr. George W. Chadwick's "Symphonic Suite," conducted by the composer, as it was when it was first played on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Burstine's performance of Brahms's concerto for violin, which came between these two orchestral numbers, was a highly creditable one. It showed a real understanding of the music, if not a great penetration into all its depths, and a sincere and artistic attitude toward it. Mr. Burstine's technique was competent to cope with most of its great difficulties. His playing leaves something to be desired in beauty and vibrant quality of tone; and yet there must always be allowances made for a tone that is produced in the Century Theatre. Mr. Burstine was properly rewarded with cordial appreciation.

ARIANI HEARD IN CONCERT.

Inga Orner and Mrs. Rappold Sing at Metropolitan Concert.

Adriano Ariani, the Italian pianist, appeared at last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House, playing Tschaikowsky's B minor piano concerto, a ballade of Chopin, and Liszt's "Campanella" etude. Miss Inga Orner sang the "Caro Nome" air from "Rigoletto"; Mrs. Rappold was heard in "Plus Grand Dans Son Obscurité," from Guonod's "La Reine de Saba," and three songs in English by Dick, Speaks, and Frank La Forge; Mr. Smirnoff sang Russian songs by Gretschaninoff, Rachevaroff, and Ivanoff; and Dinh Gilly sang "Vision Fugitif" from "Herodiade" and several French songs.

The orchestra was under the direction of Adolph Rothmeyer, the first viola player of the orchestra. Josef Pasternack, who usually directs the Sunday night concerts, sat in the auditorium. The orchestral numbers were Mendelssohn's overture to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Saint-Saëns's "Algerian Suite," and the Bacchanale from Samson et Delila."

MUSIC NOTES.

Frank Howard Warner, pianist, assisted by Viola Waterhouse, soprano, is giving explanatory talks on the Ring dramas which are now being sung at the Metropolitan Opera House. He gave the first of these at Rumford Hall last Tuesday; he will give the second to-morrow afternoon at 8:30; the third Friday afternoon, Feb. 9, and the fourth, on "Goetterdaemmerung," on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 20.

Jacques Urlus, the German tenor who is to sing Tristan with the Boston Opera Company, will arrive in New York to-day on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Felix Weingartner, who is to conduct "Tristan und Isolde" in Boston, and Lucille Marcel, the American soprano, who created "Elektra" at Vienna, arrive on the Oceanic on Wednesday.

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MISS LITTLE KILLED BY SEABOARD TRAIN

Daughter of J. J. Little, Publisher, Was at Pinehurst, N. C., Winning Tennis Honors.

STEPS IN FRONT OF ENGINE

News Telephoned to Family by Her Brother, Raymond D. Little, Who Brings Body to This City.

Miss Elsie Little of 47 West Sixty-eighth Street, this city, a daughter of Joseph J. Little, publisher, and one of the leading tennis players of this country, was struck by a train on the Seaboard Air Line at Pinehurst, N. C., at 10:30 o'clock on Saturday night, and instantly killed.

Miss Little walked to the station in advance of the regular bus with a party of friends, and was examining her baggage, which was near the track, awaiting the arrival of the train. Apparently upon an impulse, she started to cross the track just ahead of an engine. A warning was shouted, she hesitated, and before her companions knew just what had happened she was beneath the wheels.

When Miss Little reached Pinehurst for the tennis tournament, early in the week, she was suffering from ear trouble, as the result of a cold, which had affected her hearing. Because of this she withdrew from the women's singles event of the tournament, and when she was leaving on Saturday night she had, as a precautionary measure, put cotton in her ears.

With her brother, Raymond D. Little, who is a tennis player of international reputation; Mrs. Marshall McLean, Miss Edna Wildey, and Mrs. Graham Miles, all prominent women players, Miss Little had gone to Pinehurst for the tennis tournament held there. Raymond Little started North with his sister's body yesterday morning, and arrived in New York at 3:30 this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Miss Little and her brother had spent all the week in Pinehurst, playing in the tennis tournament there. They went down with Mrs. Marshall McLean of 333 West Seventieth Street, Mrs. Graham Miles, daughter of George C. Boldt of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and Miss Edna Wildey of Plainfield, N. J.

Mr. McLean received a night letter yesterday morning from Mrs. McLean, in which she referred to the accident and said she would stay over a day in Pinehurst to do what she could to help Mr. Little. A telegram later in the day informed Mr. McLean that the party had started home. Mr. McLean left last night for Philadelphia and met them at midnight.

A special delivery letter from Miss Little was received yesterday by her mother. The letter was written in the best spirits. Miss Little told how she had won the doubles with her brother and the women's doubles with Miss Wildey. She was very happy over her victories, and said that she was starting home that night and would see her mother very soon. This letter was received about twelve hours after word of the fatal accident.

Miss Little as a tennis player was in the front rank of amateurs. She was not in the championship class, but was recognized as a most promising young player. She was a member of the West Side Tennis Club. She had taken part in National tournaments and had reached the semi-finals. She had played in Philadelphia and at the Westchester Country Club in the matches between New York and Philadelphia.

Raymond D. Little is an internationalist in the tennis world. With G. F. Touchard he won the Eastern doubles championship last year. He was one of four players who defeated Great Britain last September, four matches to one. He is associated with his father in the publishing business and lives at Babylon, L. I.

The funeral of Miss Little will be held on Tuesday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church.

SIMONE IN ROSTAND PLAY.

French Actress to Offer "The Lady of Dreams" on Feb. 26.

Liebler & Co. announced yesterday that Mme. Simone's next production here would be Rostand's "La Princess Lointaine," adapted by Louis N. Parker. The first performance of the play, which will be called "The Lady of Dreams," will take place at the Hudson Theatre on Feb. 26. Until that date Mme. Simone will continue in "The Return from Jerusalem."

"La Princess Lointaine" was first produced in Paris at the Theatre de la Renaissance in 1895, with Sarah Bernhardt in the role of Melissinda. Bernhardt will revive the play at her theatre in Paris this month, at the same time that Mme. Simone appears here, only this time she will play the boy, Bertram of Allamanon. For Mme. Simone's use Rostand has revised the play, adding a comedy scene. Julian L'Estrange, who has been playing with Gertrude Elliott in "White Magic," will have the role of Bertram, and A. E. Anson will play the part of Prince Geoffrey. Rehearsals will begin to-day.

Later in the Spring Mme. Simone will present a revival of "Frou Frou," making the fifth play she has put on since her arrival in this country.

LITTLE THEATRE READY SOON

New Ames Playhouse Will Open the First Week in March.

The Little Theatre, the playhouse for the presentation of intimate drama which Winthrop Ames is building in West Forty-fourth Street, is rapidly nearing completion. The builders promise to deliver the house to Mr. Ames the latter part of this month, and the first performance will take place the first week in March.

The play chosen by Mr. Ames to open the theatre is "The Pigeon," a comedy by John Galsworthy, author of "Strife," "Justice," and "The Silver Box." A feature of the house will be a series of special matinée performances at which Mr. Ames plans to present some unusual plays of varying lengths. These matinées will probably be given four or five times a week, and the first will come about the middle of March.

CARUSO BLACKMAILER GONE.

Italian Who Sought $5,000 from Singer Jumps His Bail.

It became known yesterday that Brooklyn detectives have been looking in vain for Antonio Misiano, one of the two Italians arrested and indicted for attempted extortion of $5,000 from Enrico Caruso, the singer, in March, 1910. The police say that Misiano has jumped his bail.

A search was made for him a few days ago when the Court of Appeals handed down a decision affirming his conviction by the lower court in Brooklyn. He was sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from five to fifteen years. An appeal was taken and his counsel obtained his release in $10,000 bail pending the decision of the higher court.

Antonio Cincotto, the other Italian, is now seriously ill at his home, 63 Sackett Street. He has not been tried. The District Attorney's office was waiting for the decision of the Court of Appeals on Miasiano's appeal before prosecuting his companion. It is now said that Cincotto will never be well enough to stand trial.

In response to a letter sent to Caruso in 1910 a package was left near a stoop in Van Buren Street. While the detectives were waiting for the blackmailers they say they saw Cincotto and Misiano come along, and that Cincotto, when he was opposite the place where the package was made a move as if to reach for it. They nabbed him and Misiano.

HAS HER HUSBAND ARRESTED

Brooklyn Lawyer Accused by His Wife of Intent to Rob.

Edwin C. Harvey of 403 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, a lawyer, and Edwin Connors of 72 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning in Montclair, N. J., on complaint of Mrs. Grace W. Harvey, the wife of the lawyer, who charged them with breaking in with intent to rob. Both men were locked up at Police Headquarters in default of bail, and will be given a hearing before Recorder Yost this morning.

Mrs. Harvey lives at 14 Elston Road, Montclair, with her mother, Mrs. Wyckoff, her sister, Miss Grace Wyckoff and her young son. The men assert that they merely rang the bell of the front door, expecting that they would be admitted. Harvey and his wife are separated, and the object of his visit, he declared, was to get possession of his son, who is at present with his mother.

DIVORCE FOR DR. SEELEY.

Suit Brought by Nephew of P. T. Barnum Is Not Contested.

Special to The New York Times.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Feb. 4.—Dr. William W. Seeley, nephew of Phineas T. Barnum, the circus man, obtained a divorce yesterday afternoon and left immediately for New York. He registered from Brooklyn, N. Y. His brother achieved notoriety a few years ago by introducing Little Egypt at a private dinner.

Seeley kept in the background during his stay here, living at a third-class hotel in the bad lands, and seldom appearing uptown.

The decree was issued without contest, the papers showing that service was obtained on the wife, who allowed it to go by default, it is said, in the interest of their married daughter.

MGR. BURTSELL DIES.

Member of Cardinal Farley's Suite Stricken with Pneumonia.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Mgr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, a noted Catholic priest and pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Rondout, died at 5:30 this afternoon of pneumonia at the Benedictine sanitarium here. Mgr. Burtsell was a member of the suite that recently accompanied Cardinal Farley to Rome when the latter was invested with the robes of his new office.

On his return Mgr. Burtsell took an active part in the management of the various functions arranged to greet and welcome the new Cardinal, and it was while engaged in this work that he contracted a severe cold, which ultimately developed into pneumonia.

Mgr. Burtsell was taken ill last Sunday, but refused medical attendance until Wednesday, when he was removed to the sanitarium. His vitality was then almost exhausted. His temperature remained at 103 degrees until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when he passed the crisis of the disease, and his right lung, which had solidified, began to soften. Two hours later his heart action became weak and collapse followed. Shortly before his death extreme unction was administered by Father Brocco, Chaplain at the sanitarium. With him when he died were the Rev. Dr. Daniel Burke of Bedford Park, N. Y., and three of his nieces from New York City.

After the announcement last week of Mgr. Burtsell's serious condition, a cable message was received from Cardinal Merry Del Val in Rome, conveying special blessings from Pope Pius X., of whose Papal household Mgr. Burtsell recently was made a member.

The funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at an hour to be determined to-morrow.

While pastor of the Church of the Epiphany in Second Avenue, near Twenty-first Street, Mgr. Burtsell vigorously espoused the cause of Dr. McGlynn in the controversy between the latter and Archbishop Corrigan, which stirred the Catholic Church in 1887. He acted as counsel for Dr. McGlynn, who was deposed. Mgr. Burtsell was transferred to Rondout.

The transfer was regarded as banishment for him. He sent a protest to Rome, and his former parishoners rallied to his support and appealed for his reinstatement. A petition signed by over 50,000 persons, some of them non-Catholics, was presented to Mgr. Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate.

Archbishop Corrigan was sustained by the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, and the decision was sustained by Pope Leo. Archbishop Corrigan made Dr. Burtsell an immovable rector in 1898. His official restoration to favor was marked by his appointment as dean for Ulster and Sullivan Counties.

Mgr. Richard Lalor Burtsell was born in New York City on April 14, 1840, son of John Low and Dorothea (Morrogh) Burtsell. He was educated at St. Francis Xavier College, later at Sulpician College, Montreal, and the College of Propaganda, Rome. He was ordained to the priesthood in Rome on Aug. 10, 1862.

He was founder of the Church of the Epiphany and of St. Benedict the Moor's Church for colored Catholics. He was a member of the Board of Trade, Kingston, N. Y.; President of the City of Kingston Hospital, and of the Benedictine Hospital, Kingston.

Assemblyman B. R. Lansing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Assemblyman Bradford R. Lansing of Rensselaer, Republican, died at his home in that city this morning, after an illness of several weeks. Death was caused by a complication of diseases. Mr. Lansing had represented the Second Assembly District of Rensselaer County in the Legislature since 1906, and was Chairman of the present Committee on Internal Affairs. He had been unable to attend the sessions this year. Mr. Lansing was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady County, in 1860. He was the first Mayor of the City of Rensselaer, and one of its leading business men.

Henry W. Rising.

Henry W. Rising died on Saturday at his home, 34 East Sixty-fourth Street, of arteriosclerosis. He was in his sixty-second year. Born at New Marlborough, Mass., he came to New York at the age of 19 and obtained a position with Rusch & Co., of 387 Fourth Avenue. He remained there until his death, a period of forty-two years. He was a son of the late Dr. J. Converse Rising. Mr. Rising was a member of the New York Athletic Club and the Fairfield Country Club of Greenwich, Conn. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

John P. Dempsey.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 4.—John P. Dempsey, a well-known undertaker of Bayonne, died this afternoon at his home, 266 Boulevard, in his Forty-seventh year. He leaves a wife and three children. He served two terms as a member of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders. He was a candidate for Mayor six years ago.

The Rev. Henry C. Evans.

The Rev. Henry C. Evans, an Episcopalian clergyman, fell dead of heart disease at his home in Alta Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday, as he was about to leave for Wakefield, where he had charge of a mission. He was 38 years old, and leaves a wife and mother.

Mr. Evans also had charge of a mission in New Rochelle. He was for many years employed as a chemist by the United States Government.

DICKENS DINNER GUESTS.

They Will Include One Who Attended the Banquet to Him in 1868.

The committee in charge of the Dickens Centenary celebration announced yesterday the plans for the Dickens dinner to be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening.

Seth Low will preside. Edwin Markham will read a poem he has written for the occasion. Selections from Dickens will be recited by Sidney Valentine of the "A Butterfly on the Wheel" company. Miss Agnes Repplier will talk on "Dickens in Our Common Speech"; the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, on "The Moral Power of Dickens"; Charles Rann Kennedy on "The Sentimentality of Dickens," F. Hopkinson Smith on "The Humor of Dickens," and William Bayard Hale, editor of The World's Work," on "The Spirit of Youth in Dickens."

At this dinner a portrait of Dickens, painted by a New York artist at the time of his second visit to the United States, will be for the first time placed on public view. Every guest will have a red geranium, Dickens's favorite flower. At least one person will be present who attended the banquet given by the press of America to Charles Dickens at Delmonico's on April 18, 1868.

On the evening of Wednesday, the anniversary day, a meeting in memory of Dickens will be held at Carnegie Hall. Hamilton W. Mabie will preside. William Watson, the English poet, will read lines of his own composed for the occasion. By permission of Winthrop Ames, "Little Dorrit's Party" will be read by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison. Brief talks will be made by President John H. Finley of the City College on "Dickens and America," by Augustus Thomas on "Dickens and the Drama," by the Hon. Elgin R. L. Gould on "The Human Appeal of Dickens," and by Dr. Henry van Dyke on "The Creative Gift." All Dickens admirers are invited. Information may be obtained at the office of the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

"The Religion of Charles Dickens" was the subject of a sermon yesterday morning by the Rev. F. O. Hall of the Church of the Divine Paternity. He said the religion of Dickens is defined in the phrase, "Do all the good you can, in all the ways you can, to all the people you can." He drew a comparison between Abraham Lincoln and Dickens, attributing to each the same "great human heart" and tracing the effect of hard early lives in the development of their genius.

UNIONS IN LAWRENCE WAR.

Will Try to Help Strikers Win by Active Co-operation.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 4.—The Central Labor Union of this city, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will enter the fight of the 15,000 textile mill operatives. This was decided to-day at a meeting of the Executive Committee, when it was decided to have the labor union try to bring about a settlement of the differences, and failing that to enter actively into the conduct of the strike. It was said after the meeting that the American Federation of Labor is ready to respond on call with a formal sanction of the strike and active support.

While a movement in favor of a strike in all the mills of the American Woolen Company is being considered, there will be no immediate attempt by the leaders to spread it beyond this city.

Special to The New York Times.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 4.—William D. Haywood addressed large audiences here this afternoon and evening. The meetings were for the purpose of raising funds for the Lawrence strikers. Haywood attacked Gov. Foss, saying:

"The manufacturers have a willing tool in the Governor of Massachusetts. A manufacturer himself, he is a scoundrel."

He paid his respects to the American Woolen Company, saying that it contributes to the slush fund of both the capitalistic parties.

In anticipation of incendiary speeches a large number of policemen in uniform were scattered about the hall with instructions to stop the meeting should anything objectionable be uttered, but the meeting continued without interruption.

STABS WOMAN'S PROTECTOR.

Rejected Suitor Inflicts Bad Wound with a Bread Knife.

Jacob Lipschitz, a painter, who lives at 38 Clinton Street, Yonkers, was stabbed last night with a long bread knife while, according to witnesses, he was trying to protect Fanny Cohen from the blows that Hyman Crane, once her fiancé, was trying to inflict on her. The stabbing occurred at the home of Alexander Gollob, at 174 Madison Street. Crane escaped from the house, but was arrested late in the evening by Detective Cohen of the Madison Street Station. His story is that he stabbed Lipschitz in self-defense.

It was said at Gouverneur Hospital, where the wounded man was taken, that his condition was very serious. An operation was performed at 11 o'clock.

Lipschitz and his wife, Tillie, were visiting the Gollobs. Fanny Cohen, who lives at 414 Cherry Street, and another girl named Gertrude Goldberg of 201 Varick Street were there. They were just sitting down to supper when, it is said, Crane entered and demanded of Miss Cohen the breastpin she was wearing, and which he said he had given to her when they were engaged. When she tried to get away from Crane he is said to have raised his fist as if to strike her. Lipschitz intervened. Crane resented the interference, and picking up a bread knife from the table drove it into the man's stomach. He then left the house.

Crane is a clerk and lives at 33 Ridge Street. He was arrested and taken to the hospital, where Lipschitz identified him as his assailant.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Liners.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

ARABIC (Liverpool)—Miss Annie Adam, Miss Agnes Adam, James B. Blair, J. J. Boyd, H. W. Butler, Thomas Calvert, Herbert E. Clark, Mrs. W. K. Clifford, C. H. Combe, Miss Combe, L. E. B. Craig, Miss Margaret Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. Deacon, Capt. F. E. Gill, Miss Mabel E. Gorringi, Mrs. Elmore Harris, Mrs. F. J. Healy, J. W. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Johnson, W. A. Lockwood, Miss E. J. Milholland, F. C. Murphy, Miss M. E. Hickell, P. Sedgfield, John Tiller, John Vester, Miss Jessie M. Wakefield, Charles S. Waid, Miss Gertrude Webb, and Miss A. Wilson.

TOURAINE, (Havre)—M. Hall, M. Z. Bonlorix, W. Helbein, M. G. L. Cooper, M. de Witt, Miss de St. Leon, J. Montet, Mrs. F. d'Isa, Gustave d'Isa, Mrs. E. Geoghegan, and Mrs. Louise Steiner.

Burton Holmes Shows Iguazu Falls.

Burton Holmes in his lecture at Carnegie Hall last night took his audience across the Andes, on a journey from Argentina to Chile, a trip made by Mr. Holmes last year. The pictures included views of the wide pampas, the high peaks of the Andes, the primitive Andean villages and the cities of Chile. The first motion pictures of the cataracts of the Iguazu, which surpass Niagara in grandeur, were shown. Mr. Holmes will repeat this lecture at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. Next week his subject will be Brazil and Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

ALFRED RIGNY DEAD.

Wine Merchant the French Benevolent Society's Oldest Member.

Alfred Rigny, a wholesale wine merchant of 817 Sixth Avenue, died at his home, 51 West Eighty-third Street yesterday at the age of seventy-three. He was born in Besancon, France. When he was eighteen months old he was brought to this country.

He lived with his family at 2 West Thirteenth Street for thirty-eight years before he moved uptown about three years ago. Mr. Rigny was the oldest member and for three years the President of the French Benevolent Society. He leaves a wife and five children.

Mrs. Catherine Forrest Munro.

Mrs. Catherine Forrest Munro, widow of George Munro, the publisher, who died on April 23, 1896, died yesterday evening at her home, 15 West Forty-seventh Street. Mrs. Munro was the daughter of Dr. Alexander Forrest of Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her husband settled in New York in 1856, and made a success in the publishing business, starting the series known as "Munro's Ten Cent Classics," and later established several weekly papers, which published novels serially. Mrs. Henry Wood's "East Lynne" first appeared in one of his papers. He made many gifts late in his life to Dalhousie College in Halifax. He died at Pine Hill, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Munro had two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. Frank D. Creamer.

Mrs. Frank D. Creamer, wife of former Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Brooklyn, died yesterday from heart failure at the Hotel Clarendon, Daytona, Fla. She had been ill for several days with appendicitis. With her at the time of her death were her husband and two sons, who will start for New York to-day with the body. Mrs. Creamer was Miss Louise M. Murray. She was born in Brooklyn and was educated at the Sacred Heart Convent in this city. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. READ, for sixteen years connected with the Yonkers Savings Bank as assistant cashier, died yesterday of heart trouble at his home, 41 Livingston Avenue, Yonkers. He was 60 years old, and was the son of Jacob Read, who owned the Yonkers Sugar House, which is now the property of the Federal Sugar Refinery. He leaves a wife and three children.

GEORGE C. ANDREWS, one of the oldest residents of North Tarrytown, N. Y., and one of the Forty-niners who went to California when the gold craze was on, died at his home in Andrews Place yesterday from a stroke of paralysis. Mr. Andrews was born in 1819 in North Franklin, Delaware County. When the gold fever spread through the country he came to New York and, with a party of young men, formed a company, which bought a boat and sailed around to California. After two years' prospecting he returned East rich. His son is George C. Andrews, an ex-District Attorney of Westchester County. Last September Mr. Andrews celebrated his fifty-fourth wedding anniversary. His wife survives him.

HENRY G. KNAUFF, known also as "Hank North," in whose saloon in Chicago William T. Stead, the London editor, gathered much of his material for his book, "If Christ Came to Chicago," is dead at Chicago.

THOMAS L. WHITE, a civil engineer and a member of the Automobile Club of America and Aero Society of America, died on Friday at his home in Yonkers of pneumonia. He was 41 years old. Recently he had been connected with the advertising department of the Encyclopaedia Brittanica.

GEORGE OTTO RUGER, for thirty-five years the representative of the Phoenix Assurance Company of London, died on Saturday at his home, 572 Park Place, Brooklyn. He was 59 years old, and the cause of his death was apoplexy. He leaves a wife and three children.

NELSON HAMBLIN, an architect and builder, died on Thursday at his home, 106 St. James Place, Brooklyn. He built the State Armory at Auburn, and many other public buildings. He was 84 years old.

DAVID THEMANS, a theatre ticket broker, died on Thursday of a complication of diseases at Bellevue Hospital. He was 53 years old, and leaves a daughter and two sons.

EDWARD C. ELLIOTT, a retired member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Friday at his home in East Orange. He was 84 years old. He leaves two daughters and a son.

Mrs. EDWARD REYNOLDS died yesterday at the Memorial Hospital in Orange, N. J., of pneumonia contracted a week ago, when she attended the funeral of her infant son. She was 34 years old. Her husband and three children survive her.

BLANCHE OBERNDORF, wife of David Oberndorf, died yesterday at the Hotel Majestic. She leaves a husband and one son.

ZACHARIAH V. DIXON, a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and the winner of the Governor's Cup for marksmanship at Creedmoor in 1905, died on Saturday at his home, 209 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

ALEXANDER CROMBIE, a manufacturer of bakers' supplies, died on Saturday at his home, 131 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn. He leaves three sons and two daughters.

HENRY W. BISCHOFF died on Saturday at his home, 2,414 Church Avenue, Brooklyn. For many years he was in the livery business in the Flatbush section. He was 65 years old, and leaves a wife and three sons.

Major JOSEPH FERGUSON, President of the Joseph Ferguson Company, wholesale grocers, died on Saturday at the New Rochelle Hospital. He was a veteran of the civil war and spent one year in Libby Prison. He leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter.

MARY E. DOBBINS, widow of John Dobbins and one of the oldest residents of the Fourth Ward, died on Friday at her home, 45 Catherine Street. She had lived in the Fourth Ward for fifty-seven years.

Dr. THOMAS P. COAN, resident physician of the New York Foundling Hospital, died on Saturday at the Presbyterian Hospital of pneumonia. His illness was very short. Dr. Coan had been at the New York Foundling Hospital only one month, having come from Baltimore. He was graduated from the Johns Hopkins Medical School in June, 1910.

Mrs. CHARLES A. PEABODY, wife of the President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, at 11 Park Avenue. She was taken ill in October. Before her marriage Mrs. Peabody was Miss Charlotte Anita Damon. She was born in Cuba, and married Mr. Peabody thirty years ago.

WILLIAM BALDWIN SMITH, a member of the firm of Braman, Dow & Co. of Boston, died on Saturday in Cambridge at the age of 67. He had been with his firm for forty-seven years. He was also Vice President of the Puritan Trust Company.

GEORGE W. AUGUSTIN, well-known in the tobacco business in this city, is dead at his home in Jersey City. He was an importer with an office at 438 Broome Street, and formerly held responsible positions with the American Tobacco Company.

JOHN SULLIVAN, a retired contractor, who built many houses in the Yorkville section, died on Saturday night of apoplexy at his home, 111 East Eighteenth Street. He leaves three sons and seven daughters.

Capt. HARRY MacKENZIE, a well-known harbor boatman, died in the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning. Capt. MacKenzie over a quarter of a century ago inaugurated a boat service for supplying ships and yachts with water and ice. Some years ago he disposed of the business. He was 54 years old, and resided with his son at 136 Third Avenue, New Brighton.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERNSTEIN.—Feb. 3, 317 West 99th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Bernstein, a son.
FREDERICKS.—Feb. 3, 367 West 35th St., to Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Fredericks, a son.
SIMONS.—Feb. 1, 1,442 53d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Simons, a daughter.
ZARO.—Jan. 28, 412 West 148th St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Zaro, a son.

Married.

ALEXANDER—PERLE.—Jan. 28, Byrdie Perle to Arthur A. Alexander.
DEUTSCH—CAHN.—Jan. 27, Blanche Cahn to Louis Deutsch.
HEITEL—SCHUMANN.—Jan. 28, Rose Schumann to David M Heitel.
HIRSCH—STRAUSS.—Jan. 30, Mabel Strauss to Edward A. Hirsch.
SCHEUER—SACKS.—Jan. 30, Fannie Sacks to Nathan Scheuer.
TRINKEL—ABRAHAM.—Jan. 28, Carrie Abraham to Benjamin H. Trinkel.
ZILZ—NEULINGER.—Feb. 4, Fanny Neulinger to Dr. Charles W. Zilz.

Brooklyn.

HAWSON—SHERWOOD.—Feb. 3, Mabel E. Sherwood to William J. Hawson.
PURCELL—KRAUS.—Jan. 27, Lillian I. Kraus to John A. Purcell.
SHAW—HENDERSON.—Feb. 3, Ethel M. Henderson to Charles Shaw.

Connecticut.

WALLES—ALLIEN.—Jan. 27, Stamford, Gertrude Allien to Henry M. Walles.

New York State.

ANDERSON—EBLING.—Jan. 31, New Rochelle, Marguerite Ebling to John A. Anderson.

Died.

ASHMORE.—At Philadelphia, on Feb. 3, 1912, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Theodore and Hannah M. Ashmore. Funeral service at 54 Schureman St., New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 2:30 o'clock. Asbury Park (N. J.) and Easton (Penn.) papers copy.

AUGUSTIN.—George W. Augustin, in his 73d year. Funeral services Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 32 Sherman Place, Jersey City Heights, N. J. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

Died.

BICKER.—At his residence, Maplewood, N. J., Feb. 1, Henry Kiersted Bicker, Brevet Major, U. S. Volunteers. Funeral on Monday, Feb. 5, at St. George's Church, Maplewood, N. J., at 3 o'clock. D., L. & W. train leaves Barclay St. ferry at 1:26 P. M. Interment private.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, 1912, at her home, 175 Hamilton Av., Paterson, N. J., Mary J. Butler, widow of Henry L. Butler and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray of Elizabeth, N. J., in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Redeemer, Broadway and Graham Av., Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Jersey City at 1:15 P. M., via the Erie R. R. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

CREAMER.—On Feb. 3, 1912, at Sea Breeze, Fla., Lulu Murray Creamer, wife of Frank D. Creamer, passed away suddenly. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DIGGS.—At his residence in this city, Almerine Diggs, for 35 years a faithful servant in the family of the late Louis S. Hargous. A solemn high mass will be sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th Av. and 50th St., at 10 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 6. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

EDELSTEN.—After a lingering illness, William Edelsten, at his home, 232 West 131st St., on Sunday. Funeral private. Interment Woodlawn.

EVANS.—Feb. 4, Edmond, aged 68. Relatives, friends, and members of Pyramid Lodge 490, F. and A. M., respectively invited to attend. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Frank E. Campbell Building,) Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

FOSTER.—In Stafford Springs, Conn., Feb. 1, Mrs. Kate Elizabeth Foster, widow of the late William R. Foster.

HASLETT.—At Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., Mary Sullivan Haslett, Feb. 3, 1912. Services at the Grand View House, Feb. 6, 2 P. M. Temporary interment Woodlawn Cemetery, Newburgh, N. Y.

JEWELL.—After a brief illness, Col. James A. Jewell, U. S. Volunteers, in his 73d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 160 East 91st St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock. Buffalo papers please copy.

LITTLE.—Suddenly, on Feb. 3, at Pinehurst, N. C., (railroad accident,) Elsie Robinson, daughter of Joseph J. and Josephine R. Little. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

MENN.—At Corona, L. I., on Feb. 4, Alida Young Menn, wife of James Menn, aged 49 years. Funeral from her late residence, 72 Grand Av., Corona, on Wednesday, 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MILLER.—In Newark, N. J., on Feb. 3, Mrs. Adele Miller, in her 84th year. Funeral services will be held in First Reformed Church, Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 2:30 P. M.

MITCHELL.—On Friday morning, Feb. 2, Sarah Lindley, widow of the late Clarence Green Mitchell, in the 73d year of her age. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation on Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Washington and New Haven papers please copy.

MUNRO.—On Sunday evening, Feb. 4, 1912, Catherine Forrest, widow of the late George Munro. Funeral service at her late residence, 15 West 57th St., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

NOBLE.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 4, Louise L. Noble, at her residence, No. 82 West 12th St. Funeral private.

O'DONNELL.—At her home, 2,681 Briggs Av., Bronx, Margaret O'Donnell, (nee McIntyre,) native of Kilcar, County Donegal, Ireland, beloved wife of Frank O'Donnell. Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, 190th St. and Marion Av., Bronx, on Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PEABODY.—In this city, on Saturday, Feb. 3, Charlotte Anita, wife of Charles A. Peabody and daughter of the late John Wade and Anita Fales Damon of Boston, Mass. Funeral services at her late residence, 224 Madison Av., on Tuesday, Feb. 6, at 10 A. M. Boston papers please copy.

RIGNY.—On Feb. 4, 1912, in his 73d year, Alfred Rigny, at his late residence, 51 West 83d St. Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

RISING.—On Saturday, Feb. 3, Henry W. Rising, in his 62d year. Funeral service at his late residence, 34 East 64th St., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock. Funeral at convenience of the family.

SULLIVAN.—After a brief illness, on Saturday, Feb. 3, John Sullivan, dearly beloved husband of the late Susan Donohue. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 111 East 80th St., Wednesday, Feb. 7, at 10 o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Lexington Av. and 66th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary.

RUSS.—At his residence, 702 Hudson St., Hoboken, N. J., Friday morning, Feb. 2, 1912, Edward Russ, in his 56th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Hudson, between 8th and 9th Sts., Hoboken, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 6, at 10 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, at Watkins, N. Y., on Feb. 2, John E. Thompson of Flatbush, Brooklyn. Funeral at St. Mark's M. E. Church, Ocean Av. and Beverly Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 5, at 8 P. M.

BARNARD.—Mary, 448 West 33d St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 9 A. M.
BLUM.—Henry, 555 West 159th St., Feb. 2, aged 68. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
CARROLL.—Catherine, 361 West 36th St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.
COHN.—Heyman, Feb. 2. Funeral 1,657 Lexington Av.
DENYSE.—Anna E., Tompkinsville, S. I., Feb. 3, aged 65.
DEVLIN.—Ann, 163 Varick St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
DUGGAN.—Mary A., 426 West 53d St., Feb. 2. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
FOLEY.—Ellen, 228 East 32d St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
FOSTER.—William, 834 East 161st St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
GOUGH.—Edward, 116 East 54th St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
GRAND.—Adolphe, 414 West 23d St., Feb. 2.
LEDDY.—James A., 347 East 55th St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
LEVINE.—Jannie, 895 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Feb. 2.
LEVY.—William, 1822 Barnes Av., Van Nest, Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
LOEB.—Lizzie, 249 West 107th St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
LOUGHLIN.—Bernard J., 318 East 83d St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 1 P. M.
McNALLY.—Owen, 24 Bethune St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
MARRON.—James, 502 East 140th St., Feb. 2, aged 27. Funeral to-day, 9 A. M.
MARTIN.—Mary E., 202 East 112th St., Feb. 2. Funeral to-day.
MICHAELSON.—Esther, 15 West 118th St., Feb. 2.
MULDOON.—Patrick, 216 East 57th St., Feb. 3, aged 85. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
PALMER.—George W., 444 East 79th St., Feb. 3.
PEYSER.—Adelaide M., 139 West 130th St., Feb. 3, aged 71.
ROSENTHAL.—Sarah, 325 East 51st St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 10 A. M.
SMITH.—Mary, 850 3d Av., Feb. 2. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
SMITH.—Regina, 894 2d Av., Feb. 3. Funeral to-day, 1:30 P. M.
STRONG.—Thomas, 3,251 Hull Av., Bronx, Feb. 3. Funeral service to-day.
SULLIVAN.—Bartholomew, 333 East 22d St., Feb. 2. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.
SULLIVAN.—John, 110 East 80th St., Feb. 3.
THORNTON.—Matthew, 527 West 40th St., Feb. 2. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BATES.—Frank, 212 Sumner Av., Feb. 3, aged 33. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.
BRACE.—Emily C., 394 McDonough St., Feb. 3. Funeral service to-day.
CASE.—H. Lilla D., 382 Jefferson Av., Feb. 3. Funeral service to-day.
CROMBIE.—Alexander, 131 Herkimer St., Feb. 3. Funeral notice later.
DIXON.—Zachariah, 209 Ralph Av., Feb. 3, aged 41. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
FREELAND.—Jennie, 1,013 Putnam Av., Feb. 2. Funeral to-day, noon.
HESS.—Anna, 589 Evergreen Av., Feb. 2, aged 79. Funeral to-day.
KENEALY.—James, 184 North Oxford St., Feb. 3.
McCORMICK.—William H., 297 8th St., Feb. 2. Funeral to-morrow, 10 A. M.
McNELLIN.—James, 121 Pine St., Feb. 3. Funeral to-morrow, 9:30 A. M.
PLUNKET.—Thomas F., 328 48th St., Feb. 2, aged 35. Funeral to-day.

Long Island.

ELLIS.—Charles W., Hauppauge, Feb. 2, aged 78. Funeral service to-day.
HITCHCOCK.—Sarah E., Broadway, Ozone Park, Feb. 2, aged 77.
STERN.—Nathan, 38 Ely Av., Long Island City, Feb. 3, aged 54. Funeral to-day.

New Jersey.

CARMODY.—Catherine V., 12 Hancock Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral to-day.
IVERS.—Thomas, 13 Orleans St., Newark, Feb. 3, aged 75.
TROSSBACH.—Frances, Englewood, Feb. 2.

New York State.

FERGUSON.—Joseph, New Rochelle, Feb. 3, aged 74. Funeral to-morrow, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

DAVIS.—Elizabeth, in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1907.
McCARTHY.—John H., mass, Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, to-day, 10 A. M.
McENROE.—Catherine, mass St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 9 A. M.
McPARTLAND.—Stephen, mass, Holy Name Church, to-morrow, 9 A. M.
MARX.—Babette, in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1910.
ROESCH.—John, mass, St. Nicholas Church, to-day, 9 A. M.
SELIGMAN.—Ida, in memory of; died Feb. 5, 1900.

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SUGAR TRUST ANSWER IN DISSOLUTION SUIT

Asserts That the Government Is Barred by Decision in the Knight Case.

DENIES IT IS A MONOPOLY

Produces Only 40 Per Cent. of the Output of Refined Sugar—Customs Frauds Explained.

The American Sugar Refining Company will file to-day its answer to the suit begun against it by the Government in the United States District Court on Nov. 28, 1910, charging that the company is a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade. The answer makes up a pamphlet of 188 pages. It takes the ground that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Knight case, which was in favor of the company, covers substantially the same points as are now brought up, and that, therefore, the Government is legally estopped from attacking it. The document constitutes the joint and several answers of the following defendants named in the Government's suit:

> The American Sugar Refining Company, Washington B. Thomas, Arthur Donner, George H. Frazier, Henry E. Niese, Henry C. Mott, Samuel C. Hooker, Samuel Carr, Edwin S. Marston, Edwin F. Atkins, Charles H. Allen, Joseph E. Freeman, The American Sugar Refining Company of New York, The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, William W. Harrison, William W. Frazier, Jr., and the Spreckels Sugar Refining Company.

As regards the charges of combination and conspiracy, the answer states:

"These defendants deny that the defendant, the American Sugar Refining Company, in January, 1891, or at any other time, became, or that it has ever since, or at any time, been a combination in material or unreasonble or undue restraint of inter-State or foreign trade and commerce in sugar, or that it has monopolized or attempted to monopolize, or that it is now engaged in monopolizing or attempting to monopolize such trade and commerce.

"They admit that said company has continued to carry on the business of manufacturing refined sugar since January, 1891. They deny that for many years past the business so carried on by it has equaled, or at all approached, 90 per cent. of the total of the entire sugar business of the United States, and they aver that at the present time said company refines not to exceed about 40 per cent. of the total amount of refined or manufactured sugar produced in the United States,

"That within said period a number of very large, independent cane sugar refining concerns have started in business successfully, and such concerns and other independent concerns now manufacture in the aggregate not less than 45 per cent. of all the refined sugar manufactured in the United States.

"In addition to them, and within the same period, various independent beet sugar companies have started in business and now manufacture an aggregate of not less than 14 per cent. of the total amount of refined sugar produced in the United States. That the defendant, the American Sugar Refining Company, as already averred, now manufactures only about 40 per cent. of such total amount of refined sugar, its total output not having substantially increased within the last ten years."

Why the Trust Was Formed.

Disputing the reasons alleged by the Government as determining the formation of the predecessor of the American, the Sugar Refineries Company, the answer says:

"And these defendants aver that among the reasons why the said seventeen concerns were, as aforesaid, in August, 1887, combined in the hands of the said trustees and thereafter operated by them were the following:

"First—Prior to said August, 1887, and for a considerable number of years, the aggregate refining capacity of the existing concerns in the United States engaged in refining sugar was and had been very largely in excess of the capacity needed to supply the demands of the American market.

"One of the results of this excessive capacity was a great overproduction of refined sugar, which necessarily brought about fierce and destructive competition among the sugar refiners, with the result that profits were greatly and unreasonably reduced, and, by the less well-equipped concerns, sugar was manufactured and sold at a loss.

"This resulted in the bankruptcy of a number of the smaller concerns, until not less than eighteen concerns engaged in the refining of sugar in the United States were forced into bankruptcy, and others were in financial straits.

"The formation of the Trust, hereinbefore described, to some extent checked this destructive competition and prevented the financial ruin of the many sugar concerns which had not yet succumbed.

"Second—It was believed that the operation of a number of refineries under a single management would result, and in fact it did result, in many economies. Refined sugar was then, as it is to-day, sold on a very close margin of profit.

"Third—At the time of the execution of the trust deed the sugar trade in the United States was very much larger in the Summer than in the Winter. The result was that the smaller concerns had very little work in Winter, with the result not only that such work was done at a loss but also that many of the employes were out of work for long periods.

"By combining the different refineries under one management it was possible to shut down one or more of the refineries completely and to allow the larger and better-equipped refineries to work at full capacity, thus making a large saving and furnishing continuous employment to workmen.

"Fourth—Many of the smaller refineries were badly located and had old and inferior equipment, and it was much more economical to confine the bulk of the refining to the larger concerns with the more modern equipment. * * *"

How Economies Were Effected.

The following example of economy in and necessity for combination is cited:

> At the time of the formation of the Sugar Refineries Company in 1887, the Matthiessen & Wiechers Sugar Refining Company and the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company owned plants in Jersey City, which adjoined each other. The said plant of the Havemeyer Sugar Refining Company consisted of a comparatively small refinery, with very limited water front. This refinery had originally been built as a flour mill, and was equipped with machinery of an antiquated type, which had been installed very irregularly and not according to a well-defined plan. Improvements and repairs had not been kept up, and within a short time it would have become necessary either to abandon the refinery altogether or entirely to re-equip it with modern machinery.
>
> But such re-equipment would not have been justified by the position of the plant, which was surrounded by other manufacturing concerns so that it had no room for expansion, and had only a very narrow and shallow water front. No large sugar-carrying vessels could land alongside its wharf. On the other hand, the said refinery of the Matthiessen & Wiechers Company was equipped with modern machinery, had a large water front, with deep water, and possessed abundance of room for expansion and additions.
>
> Under these circumstances it was deemed wise and reasonable, and these defendants aver that it was wise and reasonable and not in undue or any restraint of trade, that the said two plants should be connected and operated as one, which was done.
>
> Ever since said time both of said plants have been operated as a unit, with a joint capacity and product greater than the sum of the aggregate capacities and products of the two constituent plants previous to such consolidations.

An important gain from consolidation to which the answer devotes a paragraph is the improved condition under which labor is carried on. These improvements include better ventilation, machinery to take the place of hand labor, and lessening of Sunday work. Another advantageous change was the use of certain refineries for particular grades of sugars. The result, says the document, has been to greatly reduce the cost of sugar to the public.

Its Beet Sugar Investments.

Regarding the American's investment in beet sugar companies, its answer to the Government's bill, alleging that these were a part of the plan to obtain control, monopolize the trade and destroy competition, says in part:

"On the contrary, these defendants aver that at all times since defendant, the American Sugar Refining Company, became interested in the various beet sugar companies hereinafter referred to, it has aided the development of the beet sugar industry in every possible manner; has encouraged the production of sugar beets; has given the officers of said several beet sugar companies the benefit of the technical knowledge and skill of the experts of said the American Sugar Refining Company, who have instructed such officers in the construction and operation of beet sugar factories, by reason of which assistance and instruction the cultivation and production of beets in all the territory accessible to said various beet sugar companies has been stimulated and increased, the quality of beets there produced much improved, and the sugar factories of said beet sugar companies made vastly more efficient and economical in operation, so that the cost of manufacturing beet sugar has been reduced, the price paid to farmers for beets advanced, the quality of the beet sugar improved, and its production greatly increased.

Customs Frauds Laid to Employes.

Concerning the "customs frauds," which were a feature of the Government's bill, the American answer is very full. It says in part as follows:

"These defendants deny that in order to enrich themselves, to increase their power, to destroy competition, or to strengthen any monopoly, the American Sugar Refining Company and the National Sugar Refining Company, or either of them, and certain of their respective officers, or any of them, by employing flagrantly fraudulent or wicked means, or any means whatever, or at all, for a long time or ever, secured entry of their, or either of their, imports at weights far or at all below the real ones, or that they thereby obtained unconscionable or any advantages, or defrauded the Government out of great or any sums of money.

"They admit and aver that prior to the year 1907 certain employes of a single refinery owned and operated by the American Sugar Refining Company, for the purpose, as these defendants are informed and believe, of making a more favorable showing of the business of said refinery, (which at that time, measured by the net returns on the sugar melted, was relatively the least profitable of the refineries owned and operated by the American Sugar Refining Company,) and thereby securing the continuance of their employment in the positions then occupied by them, did secretly and without the knowledge of any responsible officer or Director of said the American Sugar Refining Company, by fraudulent means secure the underweighing by Government officials of a considerable amount of raw sugar imports received at the said refinery, and that said employes thereby caused the Government to be defrauded out of considerable sums of money, which practices were discovered in or about the year 1907."

Attention is then drawn to the fact that the company had up to that time paid to the Government customs duties amounting to $334,000,000, on which sum the frauds complained of amounted to less than two-thirds of 1 per cent.

Knight Decision Urged as a Bar.

In putting forward the Knight case as a bar to the success of the present Government suit, the American's answer says that the American Sugar Refining Company, The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, The Spreckels Sugar Refining Company, and the E. C. Knight Company, in all of which the American was then and is now in control were all defendants in the case of the United States of America against the E. C. Knight Company and themselves, and that the cause of action in that case was the same as the cause of action in the present suit so far as these companies were concerned and in other respects.

The answer asserts that this decision, favorable to the American, by the Supreme Court of the United States, became a law and created a rule of property upon which the American was justified in acquiring stocks of other sugar companies, asserting that upon the strength of the decision the American has spent great sums of money in improving, enlarging and rebuilding the refineries belonging to the companies whose stock it had acquired prior to the Knight case decision and in other purchases. It is in consequence of that decision and as a result of it, and the promise of security, that the American's shareholders have increased in numbers from 7,800 in 1895, to above 20,000 at present.

On this subject the answer further says:

"And these defendants aver that if the said decision of the United States Supreme Court in the said Knight case is to be otherwise interpreted than as hereinbefore set forth * * * then great and ruinous and irreparable loss will be most unjustly sustained by said the American Sugar Refining Company, and by its said various stockholders.

"And these defendants in this behalf plead by the said decision of the United States Supreme Court. * * * The United States of America is equitably estopped from now attacking the legality of the ownership of the American Sugar Refining Company of the properties improved, built up and acquired as aforesaid, upon the faith of the said decision and of the said official interpretation and construction thereof."

URGES A PEACE HIGHWAY

Between Washington and Richmond as a Civil War Memorial.

A National highway connecting Washington and Richmond, by way of Mount Vernon, as the permanent memorial of the celebration in 1915 of the fiftieth anniversary of peace between the North and the South, is the suggestion by Charles Henry Davis of Massachusetts, President of the National Highways Association. Mr. Davis says:

"What more appropriate and enduring memorial of the establishment of peace between the North and the South could be devised than a magnificent highway connecting Washington and Richmond? This matter should be taken up in connection with the other two great memorial projects now pending in Congress, the Lincoln Memorial and the International Peace Memorial, with the idea of harmonizing, so far as possible, all differences of opinion as to the form which these several memorials should take.

"While this proposal of a Peace Memorial Road is entirely unrelated to any other memorial plan now pending, its adoption might prove the means of harmonizing the conflicting plans for the Lincoln Memorial by making the Lincoln Memorial structure advocated by the Fine Arts Commission the Washington terminus of both the Lincoln Memorial Road to Gettysburg and the Peace Memorial Road to Richmond, thus securing a combined memorial which would be the admiration of the world.

"The architectural embellishments which might be added from time to time along the roadways of such a combined memorial, would stand for the best thoughts and aspirations of our united Nation."

TOO FEW LABOR INSPECTORS.

More Needed to Enforce the Laws, Says State Commissioner.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—Substantial increases in the number of Inspectors employed in the State Labor Department are necessary if the work of the bureau is to be continued successfully, according to the annual report of John Williams, State Labor Commissioner, which will be submitted to the Legislature to-morrow night.

This shortage of Inspectors, however, did not prevent an improvement during 1911 in conditions under which manufacturing in tenements is carried on and a reduction of the illegal employment of child labor. In 1911, out of 3,828 children under 16 employed in mercantile establishments, 41.1 per cent. were illegally at work. In 1910 the percentage was 49.1. But it is admitted "that the small number of children of school age found by Inspectors probably does not reveal the true extent of the evil."

There were fewer industrial disputes last year than in 1910, there being 215 strikes and lockouts, as compared with 250 in 1910. Interventions by the department were successful in twenty-one cases.

More than 60,000 industrial accidents were reported to the department in 1911, and 715 of these were known to be fatal at the time of report.

Commissioner Williams recommends that the fire-escape law be rewritten so as to provide for the erection of more substantial, adequate, and convenient means of escape from a burning building, and that a law be enacted authorizing the Commissioner to prescribe and enforce hygienic rules applicable in all establishments manufacturing food products.

FIGHTS ITS OWN FIRES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Saves Much Through Its Own Equipment.

It is estimated by the Pennsylvania Railroad that the efficiency to which it has brought its fire-fighting corps saved the company in 1911 a possible $11,500,000. At any rate that is the value of the property involved in the 450 fires which its employes extinguished without outside aid during the year.

For five years past the company has been making strenuous efforts to increase the efficiency of its own fire-fighting system, and has in that time greatly added to its fire-fighting apparatus. Locomotives in yards, equipped with special apparatus for use in case of fire, were intrumental in extinglishing forty-three fires last year.

Including the fires to which city fire departments were called, the total on the system was 891, and from these the damage reported by the road's insurance department was only $304,975 in 1911.

From fires which started on adjacent property, forty-two in number, the company sustained a loss of $19,833.58. Spontaneous combustion was responsible for a loss of $86,797.12 from twenty-two fires. Sixteen fires resulted from the careless handling of lighted cigars, cigarettes, and matches, causing a loss of $30,740.70. Ten fires, with a loss of $5,132.85, were of incendiary origin, while tramps were responsible for nine fires with a loss of $2,606.32. From unknown causes, sixty-two fires occurred during the year, resulting in a loss to the company of $28,709.29.

Horse Owners to Discuss City Streets.

Every horse owner in this city is cordially invited to attend a meeting of the "Horse Aid Society" at 36 West Fortieth Street to-morrow evening. The society believes that if present street conditions in this city were improved the horses would not suffer so much and the horse owners themselves would save money. How to persuade the city authorities to improve the streets will be discussed at the meeting.

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*PANNONIA Feb. 10, 3 P. M. CAMPANIA FEB. 14, 10 AM. MAR. 27, 1 AM. MAR. 6, 1 AM. APR. 17, 1 AM.
*Liverpool only.
Commencing February 28th, the "Lusitania," "Mauretania," and "Campania" will sail from New York at 1 A. M. Wednesdays, subject to the discretion of the Commander, instead of 9 A. M. Passengers served cold buffet supper between 9 P. M. and midnight Tuesday.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
VIA QUEENSTOWN AND FISHGUARD.
Mauretania and Lusitania do not stop at Queenstown, east-bound
CRUISES to EGYPT
CALLING AT MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, VILLEFRANCHE or GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE, FIUME, ALEXANDRIA
Write for itinerary. Sailing hour noon.
b CARONIA....Feb. 20 b CARMANIA...Mar. 2
c IVERNIA.....Mar. 28
b—Omits Trieste and Fiume. c—Omits Algiers and Alexandria.
A la carte service without extra charge. Stopovers permitted.
Special through rates to Egypt, Far East, South Africa, and South America.
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Cuba's capital and chief city is a place every American should see. The hotels are the best and offer a wide choice. Our 10-day cruise from New York gives you six days' ocean voyage and four days ashore. Sailings every Thursday and Saturday.

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North German Lloyd

Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Tues., Feb. 6
KRONPRINZ WILHELM, - TUESDAY, FEB. 13
GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 24
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
SPECIAL SAILINGS OF THE PRINZESS IRENE
FEB. 10 AND MARCH 16
For Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa
Connections from Genoa or Naples for EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and the PHILIPPINES by North German Lloyd Imperial Mail Steamers.
Cruise to Black Sea and Caucasus, from Genoa April 28 to May 29—$200 up.
Cruise to Polar Regions from Bremen, July 18 to August 15—$125 up.
INDEPENDENT AROUND THE WORLD TOURS, $618.
Travelers Checks Good All Over the World.
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THE
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.'s
LUXURIOUS Largest and Finest Steamer in the Service
Regist'd Tonnage 8,938
Displ'nt Tonnage 14,120 "ARCADIAN"
Sailing Every Saturday at noon to
BERMUDA More Beautiful than Italy
First Class Exclusively Round Trip $30 up
Bedsteads and full-length mirrors in every room and many other splendid features contained in no other steamship.
Tickets by Arcadian and Bermudian are Interchangeable.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
PERU-CHILE EXPRESS SERVICE TO AND FROM PANAMA
16 Days New York to CALLAO.
23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA & ECUADOR
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 22 State St., N. Y. OR ANY STEAMSHIP AGENT

Go To Bermuda
BY FASTEST STEAMER
Record Trip 39 hours 35 minutes.
BY NEWEST STEAMER (Built 1904)
BY ONLY STEAMER LANDING PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE DIRECTLY ON THE DOCK IN HAMILTON WITHOUT TRANSFER.
S. S. BERMUDIAN
Twin Screw, 10,518 tons displacement, Bilge Keels, Double Bottom, Wireless Telegraph.
SUITES DE LUXE, WITH PRIVATE BATH. ORCHESTRA.
Tickets by Bermudian and Arcadian are interchangeable.
SECURE STATEROOMS NOW FOR JANUARY, FEBRUARY OR MARCH SAILINGS.
WEST INDIES
New S. S. "Guiana" sails March 2nd, and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.
For illustrated pamphlets apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York; THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway; 264 and 553 5th Av., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Direct Line to Havre—Paris (France.)
Sailing Every Thursday, 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot West 15th St.
*La Touraine.......Feb. 8 | *La Touraine.....Feb. 29
*La Provence.......Feb. 15 | *La Savoie.....March 7
*Espagne...........Feb. 22 | *La Provence....March 14
*Twin Screw Steamers.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Niagara ....Feb. 10
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

BERMUDA Round trip includ. Berth and Meals $15 UP
Avoid Seasickness by Traveling on THE MAGNIFICENT, FAST, TWIN-SCREW
Transatlantic Liner "OCEANA"
14,000 Tons; 535 Feet Long.
Largest, Fastest and Finest Steamer to Bermuda. First-Class Passengers Exclusively; Best Service. NO CATTLE OR FREIGHT CARRIED ON THIS STEAMER. "OCEANA'S" passengers obtain best choice of hotel accommodations. Beautiful Booklet of BERMUDA-ATLANTIC LINE, 290 B'WAY, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Cameronia.Feb. 10, 2 PM | Caledonia..Mar. 2, 9 AM
California..Feb. 24, noon | Cameronia..Mar. 9, noon
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

s.s. NEW AMSTERDAM
SAILING FEBRUARY 27, 10 A. M.
s.s. ROTTERDAM
SAILING MARCH 19, 10 A. M.
PARIS — LONDON — ROTTERDAM
via Plymouth and Boulogne s|M.
Marvels of Luxury, Comfort, Steadiness.
HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues., 10 AM
*Ryndam ....Feb. 6
*Potsdam ....Feb. 13
†New Amsterdam........Feb. 27
*Noordam ....Mar. 5
*VIA BOULOGNE s|M.
†PLYMOUTH & BOULOGNE.
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AZORES LISBON NAPLES NICE MARSEILLES
Weekly Sailings (approx.) Special Winter Voyages.
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URANIUM S.S.CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON AND PARIS.
1ST CABIN, ALL OUTSIDE, $50.00 & UP.
Uranium.......Feb. 8 | Campanello....Feb. 29
Volturno......Feb. 15 | Uranium.......Mch. 14
Uranium S. S. Co., Ltd., 18 B'way, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

PHYSICAL CULTURE
(Nature's) RESTAURANTS (Foods)
213 W. 42d St., 615 6th Av., 106 E. 23d St., 85 Bleecker St., 27 Beekman St., 220 Fulton St., 2,078 7th Av., 37 W. 17th St. Take home a loaf of our Physical Culture Bread. Recommended by Physicians.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..7:06 | Sun sets..5:22 | Moon rises..5:40

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:22	9:54	3:10	3:40
Governors Island	9:45	10:24	3:47	4:20
Hell Gate	11:38	0:14	5:22	5:58

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 4.

SS Touraine, Havre, Jan. 27.
SS Vasari, Montevideo, Jan. 9.
SS Seminole, Turks Island, Jan. 30.
SS Cristobal, Cristobal, Jan. 30.
SS Arrino, Boston, Jan. 28.
SS Coya, Wilmington, N. J., Jan. 24.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Feb. 1.
SS Cameronia, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
SS Drumcondra, Boston, Feb. 3.
SS Kara, Shields, Jan. 12.
SS Bound Brook, Port Antonio, Jan. 29.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Marowijne, Paramaribo	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Miguel de Larrinaga, Montevideo		3:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Craigvar, Macelo	12:00 M.	1:00 P.M.
Tremont, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Christopher, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	9:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TO-MORROW.		
P. F. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Crown of Navarra, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Dia, Galveston		12:00 M.
Sarnia, Colon	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Maracaibo, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Florizel, Newfoundland	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Sabine, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Bayamo, Santiago		12:00 M.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.		
Uranium	Rotterdam	Jan. 21
Pannonia	Gibraltar	Jan. 24
Marengo	Hull	Jan. 19
Lorca	Huelva	Jan. 18
Winifredian	Liverpool	Jan. 24
Calabria	Palermo	Jan. 20
Prins Willem I	Haiti	Jan. 29
Rio Grande	Key West	Jan. 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 2
Coamo	San Juan	Jan. 31
Albinga	Inagua	Feb. 1
Vigilancia	Santiago	Jan. 30
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 30
Momus	New Orleans	Jan. 31
K. A. Victoria	Cherbourg	Jan. 28
Taormina	Naples	Jan. 20
Oceana	Bermuda	Feb. 3
DUE TO-MORROW.		
Minneapolis	Southampton	Jan. 27
Potsdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 27
Oceania (Aust.)	Algiers	Jan. 26
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Jan. 30
Prinzess Irene	Bremen	Jan. 25
Ottawa	Sunderland	Jan. 19
Invergyle	Huelva	Jan. 29
Coppename	Paramaribo	Jan. 29
Buenos Aires	Havana	Feb. 1
Sixaola	Bocas del Toro	Jan. 24
Saratoga	Havana	Feb. 3
City of Atlanta	Savannah	Feb. 3
Ninyah	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	Jan. 28
Oceanic	Southampton	Jan. 31
Indian Prince	Trinidad	Jan. 30
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Colon	Jan. 30
El Occidente	Galveston	Feb. 1
Vaderland	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Niagara	Havre	Jan. 27

By Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 4. (MARCONI.)
SS Potsdam, Rotterdam to New York, 733 miles E. at 11:40 A. M.; due 7th, noon. Holland-America Line.
SS Minneapolis, Southampton to New York, 740 miles E. at 3:40 P. M.; due 7th, 4:30 P. M. Atlantic Transport Line.
CAPE RACE, N. F., FEB. 4. (MARCONI.)
SS Oceanic, Liverpool to New York, 680 miles S. E. at 11:25 A. M.; due 7th, 10 A. M. White Star Line.
SABLE ISLAND, N. S.
SS Niagara, Havre to New York, 120 miles S. E. at 8:30 A. M.; due 7th, 9 A. M. French Line.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp to New York, 170 miles S. E. at 6:30 A. M.; due 7th, 1 A. M. Red Star Line.
SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, (UNITED.)
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, 530 miles S. at 8 A. M.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, 281 miles S. at 8 P. M. Quebec S. S. Co.
SS Oceana, Bermuda to New York, 340 miles S. E. at 7 P. M. Bermuda-Atlantic S. S. Co.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, 206 miles S. at 8 P. M. New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah to New York, 339 miles S. at 5 P. M. Savannah Line.
SS Vigilancia, Cienfuegos to New York, 243 miles S. at 8 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Rio Grande, Galveston to New York, 90 miles S. at 8 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, 742 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, 694 miles S. at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville to New York, 240 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, 644 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Denver, Galveston to New York, 515 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS San Marcos, Brunswick to New York, 655 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, 862 miles S. at 8 P. M. Morgan Line.
SS Albinga, Haiti to New York, 250 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Carmania, at Fishguard, Feb. 4.
SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, Feb. 4.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, Feb. 4.
SS Cymric, from Liverpool, Feb. 3.
SS Thyra, from London, Feb. 4.
SS Adriatic, from Naples, Feb. 3.

Passed.

SS Perugia, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

Destination and Steamer.	Mails Close in New York.	
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, Australia (via San Francisco)—Union Line steamer	Feb. 7	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Feb. 8	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Persia	Feb. 8	6:30 P.M.
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Rygia	Feb. 12	6:30 P.M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver)—Marama	Feb. 16	6:30 P.M.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Jan. 2; Melbourne, Jan. 4; Hongkong, Jan. 5; Sydney, Jan. 6; Shanghai, Jan. 8; Auckland, Jan. 11; Wellington, Jan. 12; Yokohama, Jan. 16, and Honolulu, Jan. 26—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Persia and Maitai, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Feb. 2. Due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 7.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Rooms To Rent.

Signs in the window sometimes bring in a stray roomer. Perhaps one of many who pass your house daily see that sign, but they may not want your rooms.

In The New York Times Furnished Room columns are the advertisements of many who have tried and found that advertisements in The Times are sought for by the best class of people who want rooms.

It is much better to invest a dollar or so in a Times Want advertisement than it is to lose the rent money which you surely will if you persist in the old out-of-date window sign.

Telephone 1000 Bryant and ask for the Want Advertising Department.

UNION OF WIRELESS COMPANIES PLANNED

Marconi Concern Negotiating for Control of the United, Now in Receiver's Hands.

REORGANIZATION UNDER WAY

Concern Wrecked by Wilson and His Associates Has Important Station in This Country.

Negotiations are under way for the absorption of the United Wireless Telegraph Company by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, of London, which is the parent company of the Marconi system. The United Wireless, wrecked financially by the stock-selling methods of Col. Christopher C. Wilson and his associates, several of whom are now in jail, is now in the hands of receivers.

A committee of the bona fide stockholders, those who paid real money for the stock, has been working for some time to take the company over from the receivers, and it could not be definitely learned last night whether the Marconi interests would deal with the receivers or with the reorganized company.

The United Wireless Telegraph Company, when it was organized in 1907 to consolidate various systems under the De Forest patents, endeavored to create the impression that it would take in the Marconi interests. That idea was promptly set at rest by the Marconio representatives, but last night it was definitely learned that the consolidation, which it has long been recognized would greatly simplify the operation of wireless at sea and immediately extend the land service on this side of the water of the foreign company, was being seriously undertaken.

Vast improvements have been made in wireless science in the past year, as has been shown by the messages received by THE TIMES from Coltano, Italy, more than a month ago, and from Aranjue, Spain, last week. The messages from Coltano pass 4,000 miles in a straight line to Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and the electric energy dispelled from the station, which is near Pisa, makes itself felt over one-quarter of the earth's surface. The practicability of the international wireless service is demonstrated daily by the dispatches which THE TIMES prints from Great Britain and Europe.

The rivalry of the two systems for practical purposes has been confined to the equipment of steamships, the energy of the ship equipment and the comparatively low height of the transmitting wires making them incapable of interfering with the more strongly energized currents from the high towers of the Marconi trans-Atlantic stations.

Would Save Duplication.

An important result of the consolidation of the two systems would be the saving of the duplication of plants on this continent. The United Wireless has a chain of coast stations from New York to Galveston, and on the Pacific Coast, before the crash came, was busy building a chain from San Diego to Vancouver. This chain was to be extended to Alaska.

The United Wireless also had made progress in South America before the money of the company began to run out, and in this field, particularly in the Argentine, the Marconi system is being pushed.

One of the chief ambitions of Cavaliere Guglielmo Marconi at present is the transmission direct to Argentina of messages from the Coltano station. The South American republic has been largely settled by Italians and the primary purpose of the Coltano tower was to establish communication with Buenos Ayres. The distance between the two points is roughly 7,000 miles.

It was said by a representative of the Marconi interests last night that the negotiations for the consolidation were too indefinite as yet to make it possible to discuss terms. The English company has already an American branch, the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, which has outstanding $1,511,200 capital in shares of $25 par. This company, like the United Wireless, was in the beginning overcapitalized, and its capital was cut in 1910 to one-quarter of the original authorized issue of $6,650,000.

The 40,000 stockholders of the United Wireless Telegraph Company will receive to-day the plan of reorganization which has been prepared by Saul S. Myers of 60 Wall Street, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee.

It is proposed to form a new corporation under the laws of the State of New York, with an authorized capital, about equal to the number of shares subscribed under the terms of the plan, and to have the new corporation buy from the trustees in bankruptcy all the assets of the present company, including its patents.

Only for "Legitimate" Holders.

The United Wireless was originally capitalized at $20,000,000, of which $10,000,000 was common and $10,000,000 7 per cent. preferred. Of this $13,340,890 is outstanding. The reorganization purposes to limit participation in the reorganization to what the committee calls "legitimate" stockholders, those who came by their shares in good faith by paying the varying prices of the stock jobbers.

In order to keep out those who shared in the wrecking of the company, the committee reserves the right to reject any subscription.

Every legitimate stockholder of the present company will be allowed to exchange two shares of his present stock for one share of the reorganized company upon payment of 50 cents in cash with each share. The par value of the stock in the new company will be $5, and the time limit in which subscriptions will be received by the Broadway Trust Company, which is the designated depository, is March 15. No distinction will be made bethween preferred and common stockholders, and the depository will issue negotiable receipt subscriptions.

The subscriptions are made, the committee says, with the distinct understanding that they will be held in trust, and if the committee is unsuccessful in making the offer for the property which is accepted and confirmed by the court the amount of each cash subscription and all the certificates of stock deposited will be returned.

If the offer to be made by the committee is confirmed by the court, the new company will be immediately organized and the balance of cash left after the payment for the property and a certain amount for reorganization expenses will go into the company's treasury. There are 1,200,000 shares in the hands of the 40,000 stockholders who are called "legitimate," and if all subscribe $600,000 would be obtained. The committee says that it has turned down an arrangement by which $200,000 might have been underwritten of the new stock at a fee of 2½ per cent., hoping that this charge would be saved by the concurrence of the existing stockholders.

Assets Put at $500,000.

The plan of reorganization figures the assets of the company at about $500,000, which includes the factory and site at Seattle, Wash., property and factory in Jersey City, ship installations, of which there are 245 on the Atlantic division and 22 shore stations on the Atlantic. There are 129 ship installations on the Pacific division and 69 on the Great Lakes besides 18 shore stations each on the Pacific and the Great Lakes. All of these and $50,000 in accounts receivable besides other tangible properties of the company go to make up the $500,000 estimate. In addition there are a number of claims against former officers of the company.

While the Trustees in bankruptcy have not expressly approved the plan they have annexed a letter saying:

"We do not hesitate to say that the committee comprises men of high standing and of large business experience, and that we have no question as to their honesty and integrity of purpose."

Arthur P. West, a Vice President of the National Surety Company, who is Chairman of the Permanent Reorganization Committee, said last night that he had received a cablegram from the managing Director of the English Marconi Company suggesting that the two companies be consolidated and requesting him to come to London with full power to close a contract.

SHERIFF QUIETS DEPOSITORS.

Tells Windsor Locks Mill Hands Bank May Pay in Full.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—The prompt action and diplomacy of Sheriff McCarthy of Windsor Locks averted trouble to-day with the mill operatives who were depositors in the Windsor Locks Savings Bank, closed under court injunction a week ago yesterday.

A demonstrative mass meeting called for the purpose of forcing action by the receiver, finally resolved itself into a quiet little talk between Sheriff McCarthy and the leader of the foreign depositors who, for a week, have been held in check by the Superintendent and mill foremen. It has been explained to them that they may ultimately get dollar for dollar, but some have been offering their pass books for sale at 30 to 80 cents on the dollar. They found no buyers.

The mass meeting was called when a rumor was circulated that C. W. Dutcher, the accountant employed by the State Bank Commission, had found proof of defalcations by Alfred Woods Converse, who shot himself two weeks ago. Converse was treasurer from the day of the organization of the bank in 1871. For nine years, Mr. Dutcher has learned, Converse, who was receiving and paying teller and cashier, kept his accounts in the depositors' ledger correct.

From 1879 to 1889, which is as far as the investigation had proceeded at the close of work last evening, there is a discrepancy of about $40,000. State Bank Commissioner Fred. P. Holt said that the bank had been paying interest of 4 per cent, a year, compounded semi-annually, on amounts that were missing.

When the mill operatives noisily declared to Sheriff McCarthy that there had been a defalcation the Sheriff said that a demonstration would not put dollars and cents in the closed bank, but might put some of the ringleaders in the lockup. He expressed his sympathy for the men who need the money for coal and clothing, and encouraged them with the report that perhaps Mrs. Clara Burnap, sister of Converse; J. R. Montgomery of New York, owner of the Montgomery Yarn Mill in Windsor Locks, and a bank Director might join with other friends of Converse ,and make up the amount and avoid the expense of liquidation.

The Sheriff confirmed the report that Mrs. Converse left her husband and went to Woburn, Mass., to live with her married daughter, Mrs. Alfred Elson, Jr. The separation is said to have been caused by a woman now living in Windsor, Conn. Her husband obtained a divorce.

C. W. Dutcher of West Hartford, who is making the examination of the accounts, intimates that mortgages held by the bank may not be genuine conveyances.

TO MAKE FOOD FROM OIL.

Dr. Duncan Experimenting with Petroleum and Glycerine.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 4.—Scientific research which has for its object the development of an addition to the food supply sources of the world is being carried on at the University of Pittsburgh with a fund of $100,000 raised for this purpose.

The commodity under the scrutiny of the savants is crude petroleum, and they assert that they already have found there are properties in this product that have nutritious edible qualities which, when combined with others now in common use, will form palatable additions to the daily menus of the household.

Dr. Robert Kennedy Duncan, who is connected with the University of Kansas, is at the head of the work. He is assisted by six other professors. The funds at their disposal have been furnished by interests dealing in the commodity in large quantities and they have offered an additional contribution to the university if commercially valuable results are obtained, with the understanding that the owners have the sole use of them for at least two years before they are given to the world.

While secretive as to the details, Dr. Duncan explains that it has been found that hydro-carbons of petroleum are amenable to transformation into fatty acids, which, blended with glycerine, form a new food.

CANAL 70 PER CENT. BUILT.

So Says Col. Goethals, Back from Panama, and He Favors Levying Tolls.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from the Isthmus of Panama on the steamship Cristobal was Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer in charge of the canal work.

Col. Goethels said that he agreed with the decision of Congress that tolls should be charged for the use of the canal, and he had advised Washington that it should not be made free.

"When will the canal be completed?" he was asked.

"It will never be completed," the Colonel went on to say, "because there will always be some work to be done, but the canal will be officially opened for navigation on Jan. 1, 1915, the appointed time. Experimental trips through the canal will be made probably twelve months in advance of that date."

"What percentage of the canal was completed when you left?"

"That is difficult to say. The Culebra section was 75 per cent. completed, Gatun 87 per cent., and other sections from 50 to 90 per cent., which, at a rough estimate, is about 70 per cent. of the whole work."

The use of the concrete guns for sticking the earth together at Culebra, Col. Goethels said, had been abandoned, and and the pressure on the sides of the cut had been reduced. He said that he had come up on canal business, was leaving for Washington at once, and would return to the Isthmus as soon as possible. Col. Goethals has not been here since last July.

For some reason best known to the management reporters were not allowed to board the Cristobal when she arrived yesterday.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday in western and central portions; moderate westerly winds.

South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday in northern portions; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Florida—Fair Monday and Tuesday; colder Monday, except in northwest portion; light northwesterly winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday; light variable winds.

Eastern Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday; light variable winds.

Western Texas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday.

Utah—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Kentucky—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Monday.

Ohio and Indiana—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except snow flurries in northern portion; rising temperature.

Illinois—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except snow flurries in northern portion Monday; not much change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Snow flurries Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature in southeast portion Monday; moderate westerly winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Wisconsin—Light snow flurries Monday; Tuesday generally fair; not much change in temperature; moderate northwesterly winds.

Minnesota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Iowa—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Missouri—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly warmer Monday.

North and South Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Monday and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

HOLDS UP PURCHASE OF TWO RAILROADS

Public Service Board Wants More Facts on the Ontario & Western and Rutland Deals.

WOULD PROTECT MINORITY

Fears New York Central and the New Haven Might Use Control Oppressively.

ALBANY, Feb. 4.—The Public Service Commission, Second District, has notified the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that the proof submitted by these companies on applications asking that the New York Central be allowed to purchase the majority stock of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad Company, and the New Haven to purchase the stock of the Rutland Railroad Company, is not sufficient and satisfactory to the commission, and that upon its motion a further hearing has been called to the end that the applicants may prepare to give further proof as to those matters concerning which the commission desires further enlightenment. To cover the questions and to give the commission full command of all the circumstances and conditions leading up to the transactions covered by both cases, the commission deems it essential that the individuals, both those who directed and those who took part in the negotiations, should be produced as witnesses, and full disclosure be made of the reasons and purposes of the contracting parties. The commission points out that three important matters are involved in each of these applications:

1. Protection of rights of minority stockholders.
2. Control of comparatively small railroads by great systems.
3. Possible elimination of competition by absorption of competing line.

It is stated that in both applications the proposed purchases are at prices above the market value of the stocks; both are of a bare majority of the stock, and apparently for the purpose of control only; the business prospects of neither road whose stock is being purchased are such as to warrant the purchase as an investment; neither of the purchasing roads is in financial situation to warrant the purchase simply as an investment, and the condition of both roads whose stock is sought to be transferred is such financially that the majority of control can easily and without such violation of law as could be prevented by the courts, oppress the minority in carrying out the plans of the majority control as to its entire system.

It is further pointed out by the commission that the control of comparatively small roads by great trunk line systems has been a fruitful source of complaint in the past, and that following such complaints and the general dissatisfaction the Public Service Commissions law provides that no transactions such as are contemplated shall take place in this State unless authorized by the Public Service Commission. In the opinion of the commission, the purpose of this provision is to prevent the use of smaller roads as mere pawns in great games carried on by the trunk line systems. Such ownership is not forbidden by law. It must, however, be with the authorization of the commission so far as it relates to transfers made after the enactment of the statute.

The commission asserts that it is clearly its function to inquire into the purposes of the deal, that is, what the seller and buyer had in mind in entering into negotiations and consummating the same, and this especially in view of the great power of the contracting parties to use the smaller roads for ulterior purposes.

The commission states that in the case of the Ontario & Western the evidence is more full than in the case of the Rutland, and that the proposed transfer would not affect competition injuriously. Substantially 70 per cent. of the business of the Ontario & Western is the hauling of anthracite coal. The through freight is now handled jointly with the Central, and the competititon between the Central and the Ontario & Western seems to be of small extent, not likely to be impaired by a change of control, and very largely under the control of the commission. As to the Rutland, the evidence with reference to the possible elimination of competition between it and the Boston & Maine, now controlled by the New Haven, is not satisfactory.

Further public hearings will be given on both applications at Albany on Feb. 19.

"TARIFF AND HIGH PRICES."

Subject of Mayor Gaynor's Speech at National Democratic Club Dinner.

Mayor Gaynor will speak on "The Tariff and High Prices" at the dinner of the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, next Thursday night. The invitation was extended to him because the members felt that the Mayor knows more about the subject than many Democrats who are referred to as Presidential possibilities. United States Senator Charles A. Culberson of Texas and Congressman Claude Kitchen of North Carolina have also accepted invitations to attend and make speeches.

Justice Thomas F. Donnelly, President of the club, will introduce the speakers: At the guest table will be seated all the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, where the Mayor sat for many years as a Justice. The other guests will include United States Senator James A. O'Gorman, Herman Ridder, Norman E. Mack, Charles F. Murphy, St. Clair McKelway, Samuel Untermyer, Herman A. Metz, John A. McCooey, and John Fox. Three hundred invitations have been sent out.

EQUITABLE'S VAULT IS EMPTIED AT LAST

Securities Worth $282,000,000 Moved Under Police Guard, and Detectives Quit.

SOME DAMAGED BY WATER

President Day Superintends the Transfer of Valuable Papers to Mercantile Safe Deposit Company Vaults.

Securities valued at $282,000,000 which had lain in the big vault of the Equitable Life Assurance Society since the fire that destroyed the building were safely removed yesterday under a strong police guard to the new vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, almost directly across the street, at 115 Broadway.

The work of removal, which was under the personal direction of Judge William A. Day, President of the Equitable, was begun promptly at 10 o'clock in the morning, and it was after 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the last vanload of securities was deposited in the new vaults.

Although the securities were removed only a short distance, the greatest precaution in safeguarding them was exercised by the Equitable officials. There were fifteen uniformed policemen under Capt. William Hogan of the Old Slip Police Station on the ground, and twenty-four detectives. The entrance to the wrecked building at 120 Broadway was surrounded by police and detectives, and while the work of removal was in progress no persons except those having business inside were admitted.

The insurance company had a large clerical force on hand to assist in the work. The employes were provided with badges, so that outsiders, without these, could easily be detected.

When the big vault was opened on Saturday for the first time in many weeks the air inside was foul and damp. In order to thaw out the ice in the combination locks and the heavy doors four big salamanders with charcoal fires were kept going for twenty-four hours. The presence of the charcoal fumes in the vault caused two men to faint, while several others who entered the vault complained of dizziness.

That the work might be done to better advantage officials of the insurance company yesterday had several big cans of oxygen brought to the building and supplied it freely to the men in the vault while they were at work. In place of the salamanders with their poisonous charcoal fumes electric heaters were used.

In the vault, besides Judge Day, Controller Gerald Brown, Treasurer C. E. Phelps, Assistant Secretary S. S. McCurdy, and a force of clerks, were Nelson B. Hadley, Chief Examiner of life insurance companies, and eleven men from his office. After the securities were removed from the various compartments of the vault they were placed in large metal-lined boxes. Each package was checked as it was taken from the compartment and then placed in one of the boxes.

When a box was filled it was sealed and checked, and then carried by clerks to the waiting van in the street. A force of detectives and a policeman accompanied each box from the Equitable vault to the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. The vans deposited the boxes at the Cedar Street entrance to the building.

An official of the Equitable declared that quite a number of the securities when removed from their compartments were found to be damaged somewhat by water, but not sufficiently to make them valueless. With the exception of a few papers everything was removed from the vaults yesterday. More than seventy-five boxes were used for the securities.

Judge Day spent the morning at the building, and often accompanied the boxes from the old vault to the new. Though many of the clerks complained of the cold he appeared not to mind it in the least, and until he left the scene he was as busy making trips in and out of the two buildings as any of his clerks.

IMPROVING SEVENTH AVENUE.

Civic Conditions Committee Seeking to Raise Its Business Standard.

The Seventh Avenue Association, the purpose of which is to improve general conditions along that thoroughfare, has organized a Civic Conditions Committee to take charge of the avenue's policing, health, and morality. The Chairman of the committee is Thomas Dimond, who is President of the association. John F. Baber, the hotel keeper; John G. Thorne, Superintendent of the Twenty-third Street Y M. C. A.; former Sheriff Frank Scherer, Jr., and William Rosenbaum, head of the National Cloak and Suit Company, are among the members.

Since the Pennsylvania Station opened, conditions have changed somewhat along Seventh Avenue. The committee, since its organization, it is said, has closed one disorderly saloon on the avenue, and as soon as conditions on the avenue itself have been cleaned up, the side streets will be attended to. The committee will also try to persuade proprietors of small shops along the avenue, to keep their goods inside their shops instead of exhibiting them on the sidewalk. Cordial support from the city's department heads has been pledged to the new committee, it is said.

BANK TO FOSTER OUR EXPORT TRADE

New North and South American Company Is to Have a Capital of $20,000,000 Gold.

HAS AN ARGENTINE CHARTER

To Promote Better Trade Relations with the United States, It Has New York Backing.

The North and South American Banking and Commercial Company, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of conducting a general banking and foreign trade business between this country and South America, with special reference to the Argentine.

The new company is the outcome of discussion and negotiations extending over the past two years. Its incorporators are twenty-five capitalists, ranch owners and others of Buenos Ayres. They have been aided by the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The capital stock of the new bank has been fixed at $20,000,000 gold. The incorporators are closely identified with national affairs and the development of the Argentine, and control among themselves a large amount of financial and commercial business.

The new company has already secured an approved charter, which will have very extensive powers of operation, and is a joint stock company, incorporated, with its legal domicile in Buenos Aires, and an American branch which will be opened in New York.

Inasmuch as one of the main objects sought to be accomplished is the promotion of more intimate trade relations with the United States, the charter provides for banking and exchange transactions of all kinds and is broad in its scope and working powers on the commercial side.

The organization of this banking company is considered an important step in American trade efforts, in South America, inasmuch as the investment of American capital, in the Argentine particularly, undoubtedly will result in an enormous increase in the exports of our manufactures to that nation on the commercial side and the obtaining of a vast amount of financial business which is now being done through other foreign banking institutions and commercial houses.

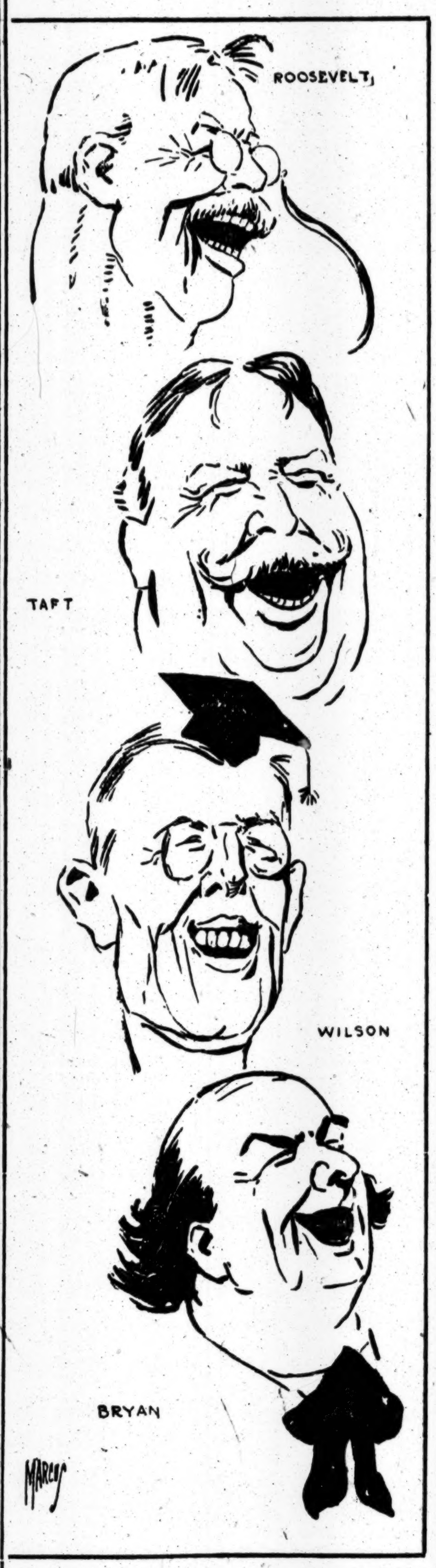
A provision made for shareholders in the United States allows them to meet and elect a foreign committee of three or more members, one to be the president and another the secretary.

It is authoritatively announced that the financing of the new banking corporation in the United States is now under consideration by leading banking interests.

MR. DOOLEY COMES BACK

FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. Hennessy Welcomes the Returning Humorist and Philosopher



"AH, shure, 'twill be th' fine occurrence," said Mr. Hennessy.

"Phwat?" asked Hogan.

"Th' ritur-rn iv Mar-rtin Dooley, official spokesman f'r th' universe an' Tiddy Rosenfelt, to th' columns of Th' New York Times. F'r siveral years th' readers iv that paper have been strugglin' to settle th' affairs iv th' nations without Mar-rtin's aid, and they're tired, Hogan. Th' droop iv exhaustion is on their faces, th' inertia iv overwork is in their limbs, and their language is somethin' awful. They want Mar-rtin Dooley to hilp thim out. How can a busy Times reader toil all day in th' marts iv trade or thereabouts, and thin spind th' hours between the whistle an' bed tryin' to riferee th' war in Tripoli? 'Tis impossible, Hogan. How can you or mesilf or inny other Times reader tell what Tiddy Rosenfelt manes when he says he didn't say exactly that but somethin' like it only quite diffrint if at all, you bein' a liar innyhow? 'Tis too much iv a tax on th' tired business man, Hogan, me frind.

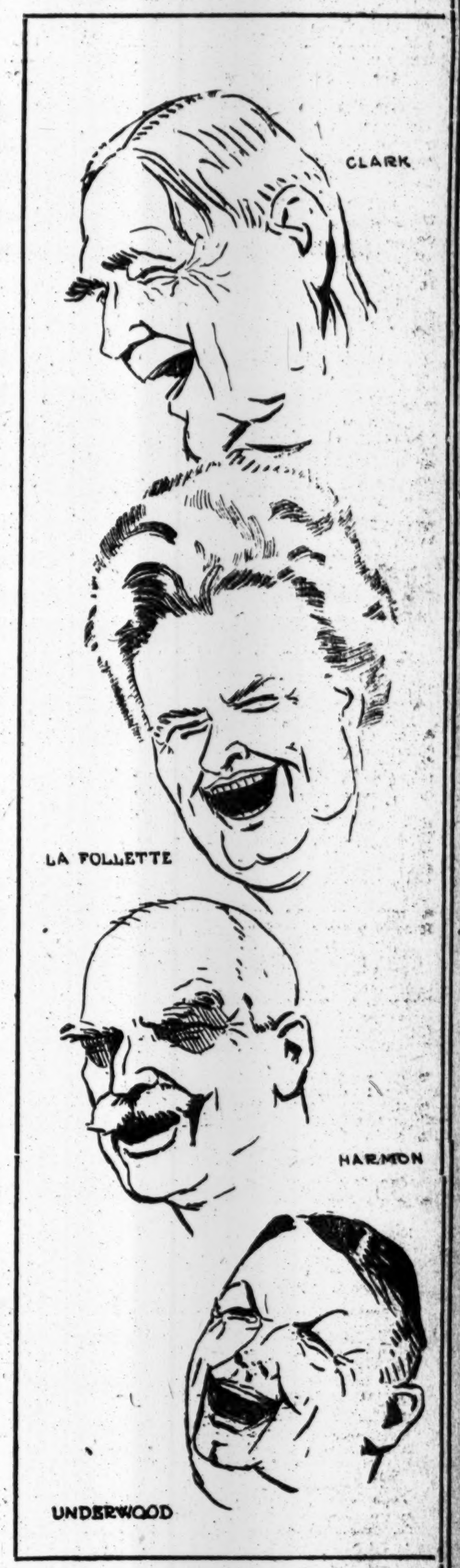
"But Mar-rtin Dooley's not built that way. He can tind to his bar in th' Ar-rchey Road and shake a warnin' finger at this planet iv ours without battin' an eye. He's th' only man livin', Hogan, who can ixplain Tiddy Rosenfelt an' dr-raw a beer at wan an' th' same time. Ye know that well, Hogan.

"Ye go into Dooley's j'int. 'Phwat'll ye take?' says he. 'Oh, a bit of rye, and w'y did Mor-rgan Shuster leave Persia?' says you. 'Because he didn't want to be made into a Persian rug, an' phwat do ye want f'r a chaser?' says Mar-rtin. 'Sure, an' he was quite right—ginger ale,' says you.

"That's th' way it is with Mar-rtin Dooley. I niver saw his akel f'r measurin' out two fingers iv th' Suffrage Movement or blowin' th' collar off th' Tariff. So Th' New York Times readers is to be congratulated, Hogan, on havin' th' boon iv his pr-rofound wisdom wanst more. 'Twill be th' fine thing f'r thim to wake up iv'ry Sunday mornin' and find th' universe has been taken apart, oiled, rigulated, and provided with a new mainspring by Mar-rtin Dooley, an' all without ixtra charge!"

"It will," said Hogan. "There's minny things I want to know, but can't find out without Dooley's hilp. But, say, Hinnissy, maybe ye can tell me this yersilf: Phwat's th' real inside story iv that man Woodrow Wilson an' his expertickler frind Colonel"——

"Mar-rtin Dooley will tell ye in nixt Sunday's Times," said Mr. Hennessy.



Be Sure to Read Finley Peter Dunne's First Dooley Article

"THE EDUCATION OF WOODROW WILSON"

in

Next Sunday's Times, February 11th

It is important to order the Sunday Times before Thursday to make sure of getting it

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Trading in stocks on some days last week was more active than at any time since the beginning of the year, in fact, since the middle of last December. The week's price movements and the distribution of Stock Exchange business suggest that this activity was almost entirely due to enlarged operations by professional traders. There was very little evidence of any general outpouring of stocks to account for the declines which took place, and the fluctuations appeared to represent more than anything else a readjustment of stocks in the hands of traders. On the other hand even the decline in prices seemed to call forth very little outside interest in the market, and what appeared to be the covering of a large short interest in several of the active stocks was conducted during the second half of the week without bringing about any very sharp recoveries from the previous declines. News of an interesting character was not lacking, and naturally the actual developments of the week supplemented by rumors which were current were pointed to as affording the explanation of the course of prices on the Stock Exchange, but, as a matter of fact, the connection between the two was not altogether clear. The uniformly bearish interpretation put upon most of the week's happenings indicated that events were being viewed in the light of the market movement rather than that the latter was a normal reflection of current developments. It was in fact a week in which professional traders had the market very largely in their own hands.

Conspicuous among the items of information which came to hand last week was the statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the last quarter of 1911. Before this report was issued guesses as to the earnings which it would show were current in Stock Exchange circles, and some of these suggested results for the three months which proved to be very much under the actual figures. Indeed, these were equal to about the best of the estimates made in anticipation of the publication of the statement. It was not surprising that in a quarter during which the steel trade contended against the lowest prices recorded in any year since the United States Steel Corporation was organized the earnings of the company should fall short of those of the previous quarter and of the corresponding quarter of 1910. The fact, however, that the corporation was able to show the full dividend earned on its common stock shows clearly how very far from the truth were the statements lately current that steel manufacturers were running their plants at practically no profit. The preliminary figures for the full year, made up on the basis of the quarterly statements, show that the Steel Corporation earned on its common stock last year 5.9 per cent. This figure was shown, it is true, only after a substantial reduction in depreciation charges, but the outcome is nevertheless satisfactory, in view of the abnormal conditions which prevailed. There is ground for encouragement in the fact that since the close of the quarter covered by last week's statement the orders received by the Steel Corporation and other steel manufacturers have been taken at a slightly higher level of prices. The answer of the Steel Corporation to the allegations made in the bill filed against the corporation in the Government's suit charging it with violation of the Sherman law was made public during the week. The answer is interesting from several points of view, although the publicity which has attended the operation of the corporation since its organization left little for it to include in its answer which was not already a matter of public knowledge. What will probably be regarded as one of the most interesting phases of the answer has to do with the extent to which steel trade prices were influenced by the gatherings which were held under the auspices of the Steel Corporation. Opinion in the steel trade differs on the question whether the course of prices would or would not have been what the record shows it to have been in the absence of these exchanges of views among steel makers, under the leadership of the principal interest in the trade. That is one point on which doubtless much will be heard during the trial of the suit in which the Steel Corporation has now made its answer to the Government's allegations.

At some other times in the past the market might well have been materially affected by such an incident as the death of a railroad man who had extended his influence to a large number of railroads including several important properties. As it was, however, the death last week of Edwin Hawley was practically without influence upon affairs on the Stock Exchange. It is understood that efforts will be made to carry through the merger plans which were under consideration before he was forced to give up work some weeks ago but on this point there is still some uncertainty. It developes, however, that in some of the roads with which Mr. Hawley's name was closely associated, notably in the Toledo, St. Louis & Western, and the Chicago & Alton, his personal interest was small.

Bearing in mind the disappointment which the railroads felt at the refusal of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to allow them last year a general increase in freight rates and the assertions which were made at that time that the increases in wages which had previously been allowed to nearly all classes of railroad employes had been granted in the belief that an increase in rates to offset the higher expenses would be allowed, it is not surprising that at a meeting of the heads of the Eastern railroads held last week to consider demands of the engineers for an advance in wages the attitude of those who attended the gathering should be practically unanimous against granting any increase at this time. It was said last week that the demands which have been made or, as some put it, the requests which the engineers have presented to their roads, would involve an increase of practically 15 per cent. in their wages. The matter has been referred to a committee and more will be heard later of this effort to obtain higher pay with its incidental increased burden on the earnings of the railroads. Thanks to the very favorable showing made by the Pennsylvania and New York Central systems in December the showing of the railways for that month is much more favorable than seemed likely when the financial community was first considering the reports of the Harriman lines. Particular interest attached to the statement of the St. Paul which was issued on Saturday. The system showed a good gain in net for that month which was all the more grateful because of the previous falling off in earnings which compelled the reduction in the road's dividend rate to 5 per cent.

Gold exports from a market greatly oversupplied with money as this market has been for a considerable period are regarded in banking circles with favor instead of with any uneasiness, and the same attitude was adopted on the Stock Exchange last week toward the announcement of the engagement of $2,000,000 gold for export to Paris to be followed in all probability by further shipments. This gold would not be going out were the demand for money here sufficient to warrant borrowers to pay even a moderate rate of interest judged by the normal standard of this country's money market. For the past few weeks, particularly for the past fortnight, discount rates on none of the principal European markets have been high, and yet our own market has been the cheapest of all. Gold under these conditions can easily be spared up to the extent to which the movement may go in order to equalize more nearly the international money markets. The outflow has begun, however, without the exchange market being in a position which would justify general participation in the gold export movement at this time. For this reason the outflow is not likely, unless conditions change, to assume any very large proportions. Partly as a result of the shipment of these $2,000,000 the actual figures of the bank statement on Saturday showed the first loss in cash reported in many weeks. Loans and deposits again increased, with the result that the surplus was reduced by close to $8,000,000, but it still stood at the close of the week at more than $40,000,000. Under these conditions still more gold may go without having more than a very moderate effect upon interest rates.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

BERLIN PRICES FLUCTUATE.

American Railroad Stocks Weak and Steel and Iron Issues Firm.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Boerse had a week of almost daily changing conditions. The steel and iron news was again the feature and for several days made the market a firmness which was in direct opposition to the weakness reported from New York. Domestic iron issues all ruled higher.

American railroad stocks were weak in sympathy with the movement in Wall Street.

An interesting feud has broken out between Prince Hohenlohe Oehringen and Herr Von Friedlaender Fuld, two leading financiers, over the policy of the coal and iron company which they control.

LONDON LIQUIDATIONS FELT.

Halt Prices Despite Easy Money and Good Labor Peace Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The week on the Stock Exchange was marked by a plethora of realizations, which, despite the easing tendency of the money market, and the cheerfulness engendered by the prospects of averting the threatened coal strike, kept prices from moving upward.

Wall Street's slump exercised relatively little effect on Capel Court.

A reduction in the bank rate is confidently expected on Thursday next.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The principal sales were:

Sales.	STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
547	Am. Coal Prod. pf., w. i.	107½	107	107¼	+ ¼
650	Baldwin Loco.	50½	50	50	..
400	Bay State Gas	½	½	½	..
23,800	Brit.-Am. Tob.	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅝
800	Con. Rub. Tire.	6½	6	6	— ⅞
450	Con. R. T. pf.	88½	88¼	88½	+ ½
27	Conley Foil Oil.	260	252	255	— 5
1,900	Houston Oil, assess. paid.	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	..
1,000	Hous. O. pf.cfs.	75	74	74⅞	+ 4⅞
900	Int. Rub. tr. c.	17⅛	17	17	— ½
25	J. S. Youngs.	180	175	175	+ 5
87	Johnson Tin F.	140	121	135	+ 1
1,315	J. I. Case pf.	101¼	100¼	101	..
350	Kayser pf.	103	103	103	— 1⅞
8,326	L. V. C'l S. Co.	196	193¼	194	— 2
91	McA. & Forbes.	176	166	166	— 6
1,212	M. R. Co. w. i.	100⅛	98¾	98¾	— ¼
161	Porto R. A. T.	249	235	238	— 2
1,217	R. J. Reynolds.	194	189½	194	+ 5
25	S. O. Ex. Sub.	335	325	335	+ 5
48	S. O. of N. J.	362	355	360	..
160	Studebaker Co.	56½	56½	56½	— 2
710	U. Cigar Mfg.	54	50¼	54	..
2,087	U. Cig. S. Co.	196	191	194	+ 8
1,145	U. S. Light & H., new	15⅝	14	14	— 1⅝
85	U. S. Light & H. pf, new	81	78	79½	— 4½
	RAILROADS.				
3,985	Manhat. Tran.	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	—1-16
	MINING.				
8,100	*Beaver Con.	47	44	47	+ 2
3,200	Braden Copper	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅝
1,310	Brit. Col. Cop.	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ¼
8,600	Butte Coalition.	22¼	21¾	22	— ¼
11,600	*C. O. D. Con.	15	13	13	— 1
8,400	Con. Ari., Sm., new	11-16	⅝	⅝	—1-16
600	Davis-Daly C.	11-16	11-16	11-16	..
1,150	First Nat. Cop.	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅝
400	*Florence	55	53	55	..
6,900	Giroux Mining.	4 9-16	4 5-16	4 7-16	— ⅛
8,570	Greene-C., new.	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
38,100	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S.	7	5	7	+ 1
70	Guggenh'm Exp.	180	179	180	+ 2
9,900	Inspir. Con., w.i.	21⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— 2⅛
2,200	Inspir. Copper	10½	10	10	— ⅜
4,300	Inspir. rights	¾	⅝	⅝	..
800	Kerr Lake	2⅞	2¾	2 13-16	—3-16
2,200	Keystone Cop.	2⅜	2	2¼	— ⅝
2,200	La Grange P.	2½	2⅜	2⅜	..
2,740	La Rose Cn.	3 15-16	3 11-16	3 15-16	+ ⅛
120	Mason V., new.	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
1,606	McKinley-D.	1 11-16	1⅝	1 11-16	..
8,700	Nevada Hills.	2 5-16	2 3-16	2 3-16	—1-16
5,400	*Night Hawk L.	14	12	14	..
7,700	Nip. Mines	7⅝	6⅞	7½	+ ⅝
2,300	Ohio Copper	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
2,400	Pacific Smelt.	15-32	5-16	5-16	..
5,000	Porcupine Nor.	1	⅞	15-16	..
2,100	Porcupine Cent.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	..
2,600	*Preston E. D.	7	5	5	— 2
22,500	Ray Central	1 15-16	1¾	1 15-16	+ ⅛
200	So. U. M. & M.	¾	¾	¾	—1-16
9,700	Stewart Mining	1¼	1 1-16	1¼	—1-16
2,350	Tonopah Ext.	1½	1 7-16	1 13-32	—1-16
600	T. M. of Nev.	7⅛	7	7 1-16	—1-16
6,650	Tuolumne Cop.	3⅞	3 11-16	3⅞	..
14,000	*Wettlauf. S.M.	82	79	80	— 1
3,025	Yukon Gold	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—1-16

*Cents per share.

Sales.	BONDS.	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
$222,000	C. El. n. 5s.	99	98¾	99	+5-16
5,000	Con. R. T. 4s.	54	54	54	+ 2¾
49,000	Insp. C. c. 6s.	108	105	105	— 5
10,000	Int. H. 5% n.	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	..
15,000	J. & L 5s.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅛
10,000	M. Pac. 5% n.	96¾	96¾	96¾	— ⅝
51,000	M. Tram. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼
110,000	N. Y. C. 4½s.	102⅞	102½	102⅝	— ⅛
115,000	N. Y. Wes. & Bos. 4½s.	99⅜	99	99¼	..
523,000	Norf. & W. Conv. 4s.	107	106⅛	106⅜	— ⅝
129,000	Pac. Gas & Elec. 5s.	92⅜	92	92⅛	..
89,000	Ray Con. 6s.	110	109¾	109¾	— 1¼
210,000	R. I. deb. 5s.	97½	97⅛	97¼	..
1,000	S. Bell T. & Tel. 5s.	100	100	100	— ⅛
10,000	West. Pac. 5s.	90	90	90	..

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Woolen Co. for annual meeting.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co. for dividend on common.
Buffalo Mines for extra dividend.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway for dividend on common and preferred.
Green Bay & Western Railway for dividend.
Pennsylvania Railroad for dividend.
United States Steel Corporation for dividend on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Detroit Edison Co.

DAWSON WANTS STEAMSHIPS.

Board of Trade Is Gathering Funds for Independent Line

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 4.—The Dawson Board of Trade, according to a special cable received to-day, has subscribed to a fund to charter independent steamers to carry freight this season from Seattle and Vancouver for the independent traders and merchants of Dawson, other Yukon Territory points, and Alaskan cities.

The Board of Trade has confirmation, it asserts, of discrimination in freight rates by the Guggenheim steamship monopoly to Alaskan points in that steamers charged Dawson shippers $75 a ton last year to Skagway, whereas Skagway consignees were charged only $50.

The Board of Trade will begin legal action to recover overcharges.

INCREASED CAR SERVICE.

Double Number of Cars on Grand Central—Williamsburg Bridge Line.

The street car service of the New York Railways Company from Grand Central Station down Fourth Avenue and over the Williamsburg Bridge to the Williamsburg Plaza will be doubled from to-day. The cars will all be of the pay-as-you-enter type.

Speaking of this yesterday, Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, said:

"Since the new management took over the street car system of the old Metropolitan we have been busy considering what improvements could be made to the service. It seemed to us that congestion could be relieved and much better accommodation would be afforded to the new loft districts along Fourth and Fifth Avenues by increasing the through Grand Central and Williamsburg Bridge service."

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1912 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	....	....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.	....	....	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	....	....	103¾ Oct. 30, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	....	....	105⅛ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	102⅞ Jan. 23	101¾ Jan 4	102¾ Feb. 3, 1912
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961, reg....	102 Jan. 8	102 Jan 8	102 Jan. 8, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960....J. J.	....	....	101½ Nov. 27, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	103 Jan. 27	101¾ Jan 3	102¾ Feb. 3, 1912
N. Y. Canal 4s, Mar. 1, 1961..M. S.	103 Jan. 25	101¾ Jan 2	102½ Feb. 3, 1912
North Carolina 6s, 1919......A. O.	....	....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	....	....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small....	....	....	101¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax....A. O.	....	....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933....J. J.	....	....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913........J.J.	....	....	98 Oct. 5, 1911
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small....	....	....	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co.cfs.	52¼ Jan. 27	46 Jan 2	50¼ Feb. 1, 1912
Va. fund. debt, 2-3s, 1991........J.J	....	....	86½ Dec. 18, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger..........	....	....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.........Q. Jan.	....	....	100¼ Nov. 21, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon..........J. Jan.	....	....	100⅛ Dec. 6, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg...........Q. F.	113¼ Jan. 24	113¼ Jan 24	113¼ Jan. 24, 1912
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.........Q. F.	113¾ Jan. 16	113¼ Jan 8	113¾ Jan. 16, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon..Q. F.	102 Jan. 15	101½ Jan 8	102 Jan. 15, 1912
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg......Q. F.	....	....	101⅞ Sep. 8, 1911
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small..........	....	....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.......Q. F.	....	....	100½ June 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg....Q. Nov.	....	....	101⅛ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961, reg...........	101⅞ Jan. 2	101⅞ Jan 2	101⅞ Jan. 2, 1912
Panama 3s, 1961.........Q. Mar.	101⅞ Jan. 4	101⅜ Jan 18	101⅝ Feb. 3, 1912
Dist. of Colum. 3-65s, 1925..F. F.	....	....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.......Q. F.	....	....	111 May 8, 1906
Ph. Is. p.w.&imp.reg.4s,1935.Q. M.	....	....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Ph. Is. land pur. 4s,1914-45...Q. F.	....	....	100½ July 14, 1910
Argentina 5s	97⅝ Jan. 25	97 Jan 16	97¼ Jan. 30, 1912
Imp. Chinese Gov. rects. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5 p. c. sterling bonds and interest.............	95 Jan. 18	93¼ Jan 25	93¼ Jan. 25, 1912
Imp.Jap.Gov.4½s,Feb.15,1925..F.A.	93¾ Feb. 3	92½ Jan 2	93¾ Feb. 3, 1912
I. Jap.Gov.4½s,2dser.Jy.10,1925.J.J.	93 Feb. 1	91⅞ Jan 2	93 Feb. 1, 1912
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925.F.A.	88⅛ Jan. 29	86¾ Jan 3	88⅛ Jan. 29, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.........M. S.	103⅝ Jan. 29	102½ Jan 2	103⅝ Jan. 29, 1912
Republic of Cuba 5s.........M. S.	103⅝	....	98½ Dec. 20, 1911
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919	98 Feb. 3	97⅛ Jan 8	98 Feb. 3, 1912
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.........Q. C.	97¼ Jan. 25	96½ Jan 9	97¼ Jan. 25, 1912
U.S.ofM.4s, Ser.A,Dec.1,1953..J.D.	90¾ Jan. 24	90¾ Jan 24	90¾ Jan. 24, 1912
U. S. of Mex. 4s. Series B........	....	....	96⅝ May 2, 1912

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954...M. N.	87⅛ Jan. 16	87⅛ Jan 16	87⅛ Jan. 16, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½ Jan. 20	87½ Jan 20	87½ Jan. 20, 1912
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.........M. N.	....	....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959..............	....	....	90½ June 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1936....M. N*	99 Jan. 30	99 Jan 30	99 Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955....M. N.*	99 Jan. 4	99 Jan 4	99 Jan. 4, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956....M. N.*	98⅞ Jan. 8	98⅞ Jan 8	98⅞ Jan. 8, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99¾ Jan 6	100 Feb. 1, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg..........	....	....	100 Nov. 15, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.......*M. N.	107½ Jan. 8	107⅛ Jan 5	107½ Feb. 3, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg........	....	....	107½ Dec. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957......M. N.*	107⅞ Jan. 20	107½ Jan 10	107⅝ Feb. 3, 1912
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg........	....	....	107¾ Nov. 13, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100⅛ Feb. 1, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg..........	....	....	99⅞ Dec. 20, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959........*M. N.	100⅛ Jan. 23	99⅞ Jan 2	100 Feb. 3, 1912
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg..........	99¾ Jan. 30	99¾ Jan 30	99¾ Jan. 30, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960.......*M. S.	102¾ Jan. 23	102⅛ Jan 3	102⅝ Feb. 2, 1912
Corp. stock 4¼s, 1960, reg.......	....	....	102 Dec. 21, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914....M. N.	....	....	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M. N.	102½ Jan. 16	102¼ Jan 19	102½ Feb. 2, 1912
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	....	....	102¾ July 10, 1911
Assessment b'ds, 4½s, 1917.M. N.*	102½ Jan. 16	101¼ Jan 19	101½ Jan. 23, 1912

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 3. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES, 3,632,904.

Range for Year 1911.		Range for Year 1912.				Closing Saturday, Feb. 3.		Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid.		Period.	Range for Week Ended Feb. 3.				Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Feb. 3, '12.
High.	Low	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent.		First	High	Low	Last		
9¾	1⅛	1½	Jan. 2.	⅝	Jan. 11.	⅞	1	— ¼	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000	....	..	..	1¼	1¼	1	1	8½	700
34	6⅝	8	Jan. 2.	6⅛	Jan. 20.	6	7	— ⅞	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	38	100
71⅝	44¾	67½	Jan. 3.	60	Feb. 1.	60¾	60⅞	— 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Nov. 27, '11.	50c	Q	62	62⅞	60	60¾	66	93,655
63¾	46	63½	Jan. 2.	59¼	Feb. 2.	59¾	60	— 1¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	61	61	59¼	59¾	51⅞	3,850
105	99½	102¼	Jan. 22.	100⅞	Jan. 10.	102⅛	102½	— ¼	American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,892,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1½	Q	102	102	102	102	..	100
59¾	39¾	58¾	Jan. 3.	54⅞	Feb. 1.	55	55½	— ⅞	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	1¼	Q	55½	55¾	54⅞	55	46¼	6,000
12½	8⅞	12⅞	Jan. 23.	11¼	Feb. 1.	11½	11⅝	— ½	American Can Co.	100	41,233,300	....	..	..	12	12	11¼	11½	9⅝	6,900
93⅛	77	95¼	Jan. 2.	90⅝	Feb. 1.	91	91½	— ½	American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	91⅛	92	90⅝	91⅛	81⅜	7,315
58¼	42⅜	55½	Jan. 2.	49⅜	Feb. 1.	49⅝	50¾	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	½	Q	51	51	49⅜	50⅜	56	8,000
120	118	116½	Jan. 9.	115½	Jan. 16.	115½	116⅛	— ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	115⅞	116	115¾	115¾	118⅛	450
62⅜	41⅝	51	Jan. 26.	45½	Jan. 19.	48½	49	— ⅜	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	..	49½	50	48¾	49¼	61	2,100
105½	92	95¾	Jan. 29.	95	Jan. 19.	97	99½	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '11.	3	SA	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	..	170
245	201	210	Jan. 18.	200	Feb. 2.	202	207	— 5	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	8	Q	202	205	200	205	250	360
5	3½	3¾	Jan. 5.	3⅜	Jan. 30.	3¾	4	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	....	..	..	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3¾	4	400
26⅝	18	21¾	Jan. 29.	20½	Jan. 5.	20½	21	— ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05.	1	..	21¾	21¾	20⅝	20⅝	24	200
25⅝	16½	21	Jan. 27.	18	Jan. 2.	19¼	20¼	+ ¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,045,100	July 20, '07.	1¾	..	19¼	20¼	19¼	20¼	21½	1,050
34½	26⅛	35	Jan. 3.	31	Jan. 31.	30	32	— 1⅛	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00.	1¾	..	32⅛	32⅛	31	31	32	800
43¼	32⅛	36⅝	Jan. 2.	32½	Feb. 1.	33	33½	— 1⅛	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08.	1¼	..	33⅛	33⅛	32½	33½	41⅝	400
110¾	102	103⅜	Jan. 24.	103	Jan. 9.	103	104½	— ⅜	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 22, '12.	1¾	Q	103¼	103¼	103	103	110	600
5⅝	3	8	Jan. 31.	4¾	Jan. 10.	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½	American Malt. Corp.	100	5,640,700	....	..	..	7½	8	7½	7⅝	..	2,915
43⅝	31½	48⅜	Jan. 25.	42	Jan. 6.	47¾	48	..	American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,696,800	Nov. 2, '11.	2	SA	46⅞	47¾	46⅞	47¾	36	700
83⅞	56⅝	74½	Jan. 2.	67⅞	Feb. 1.	68¾	69	— 1¼	American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	70	70½	67⅞	69	80⅞	47,700
108½	98¾	104½	Jan. 24.	102⅜	Jan. 2.	103	103½	— 1	American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	104	104	103	103½	105⅞	500
325	225	144⅞	Jan. 27.	130	Jan. 26.	135	140	— 2	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	....	..	..	141½	142	141½	142	..	626
105	96	111	Jan. 20.	102⅛	Jan. 16.	108	108½	— ⅞	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	108½	109	108	108⅛	..	725
52½	25	35½	Jan. 4.	26	Jan. 19.	28½	29	— 1	American Steel Foundries	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1¼	..	29½	29⅞	29	29	47¾	1,040
122½	112¼	120⅝	Jan. 30.	114¾	Jan. 12.	118½	118¾	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	117½	120⅝	117½	118⅝	119	20,200
119½	111	119½	Jan. 29.	115½	Jan. 5.	118	120	+ 1½	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	118½	119½	118½	119½	118	300
85½	79¾	78	Jan. 20.	77	Jan. 18.	76	78	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	77	77	77	77	..	50
153⅛	131½	142⅛	Jan. 18.	137⅝	Jan. 2.	139¼	139¾	— ⅜	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	318,636,100	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	139¾	140	139⅛	139½	146⅛	7,250
..	..	287	Jan. 26.	250	Jan. 25.	277	279	+ 3½	American Tobacco Co.	100	40,242,400	....	..	..	275	280	275	278½	..	3,710
105¾	87	108¾	Jan. 19.	102	Jan. 9.	106½	107	— ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	37,827,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	107¾	107¾	106½	106½	95	950
105	92½	108¼	Jan. 18.	102	Jan. 10.	106¼	107	— 1⅛	American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	..	....	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	..	107¼	107¼	106⅞	106⅞	..	400
..	..	106⅝	Jan. 19.	101¼	Jan. 11.	104⅝	104¾	— ⅜	American Tobacco pf., new	100	36,624,300	....	..	..	105	105⅝	104⅝	104¾	..	4,500
36½	25½	30	Jan. 11.	25½	Jan. 31.	26	28	— 2	American Woolen Co.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	27	27	25½	26	33¾	750
96¼	85¼	89¾	Jan. 10.	87⅝	Feb. 1.	87	88	— ⅝	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	94¼	318
34½	24½	27½	Feb. 2.	25⅛	Jan. 25.	27	27¾	+ 1½	American Writing Paper Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 12, '11.	1	SA	25½	27½	25½	27	32⅛	2,148
41⅛	29	38¾	Jan. 3.	34	Feb. 1.	34⅛	34⅜	— ¾	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Jan. 17, '12.	50c	Q	35	35	34	34¼	40⅞	7,010
108	106½	108	Jan. 3.	105½	Feb. 1.	105½	107	— ½	Assets Realization Co.	100	9,958,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	106	106	105½	105½	..	300
116⅝	99⅞	107	Jan. 25.	103¼	Feb. 1.	104⅛	104¼	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	169,371,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1½	Q	105⅛	106½	103¼	104	106½	23,875
105¼	100¾	103½	Jan. 31.	101⅜	Jan. 2.	103¼	103⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2½	SA	103¼	103½	103¼	103½	103	650
139¼	117	138¼	Jan. 20.	133⅞	Jan. 10.	134½	135¼	— 1½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	57,106,800	Jan. 10, '12.	3½	SA	135½	136⅜	135	135	121¾	2,600
107	103¼	103¾	Jan. 2.	102¾	Feb. 2.	102¾	103¼	— ½	**Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.**	100	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	3½	SA	103¼	103¼	102¾	103⅛	..	1,606
109¾	93½	106⅞	Jan. 20.	101¼	Feb. 1.	102	102⅛	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio	100	152,306,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3	SA	104⅝	105¼	101¼	102	106	10,640
91	85½	91	Jan. 23.	88½	Jan. 10.	88	90	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2	SA	88	88	88	88	89⅞	50
38⅛	26	32⅝	Jan. 2.	30⅛	Jan. 11.	31¾	32	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	100	14,862,000	....	..	..	31	32⅛	31	31⅞	33⅜	1,400
66¾	54	62	Jan. 2.	59⅝	Feb. 2.	60¾	61⅛	+ ½	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	60¼	61	59⅝	61	63½	1,400
84⅝	72	79¼	Jan. 8.	76¾	Jan. 2.	77¾	78	— ¼	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1½	Q	78	78½	77½	77⅞	79⅞	7,600
148½	129	141½	Jan. 8.	138	Jan. 25.	138	139½	— 1⅝	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Jan. 2, '12.	2½	Q	138⅞	138⅞	138⅞	138⅛	141½	300
10¾	8	9	Feb. 3.	8	Jan. 22.	8½	10	+ ½	Brunswick T. & Ry. Securities Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	9	9	9	9	10	200
126	100	105	Jan. 16.	105	Jan. 16.	100¼	108	..	Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	100	10,500,000	Aug. 15, '11.	2½	SA	105	105	105	105	115	100
31	28	30⅛	Jan. 11.	29⅝	Jan. 8.	29½	30⅛	..	Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Dec. 1, '11.	¾	Q	30	30	30	30	30	100
68	62	65	Jan. 31.	65	Jan. 31.	64½	72¼	— 1½	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	SA	65	65	65	65	..	100
247	195⅝	235¾	Jan. 3.	228	Feb. 1.	229½	230	— ⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	180,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	2½	Q	229	231	228	230	209	10,175
..	..	8⅜	Jan. 3.	7⅛	Feb. 2.	..	..	— 1-16	Canadian Pacific rights	..	....	....	..	..	7⅜	7½	7⅛	7¼	..	11,815
33⅜	18¾	21½	Jan. 2.	17¾	Jan. 8.	18½	18¾	— ½	Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	....	..	..	19½	19½	18¾	18¾	32¼	1,100
105	91⅛	92¼	Jan. 2.	83	Jan. 8.	85	85¼	— 1¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	33,264,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	87	87	86	86	104¼	650
320	260	340	Jan. 18.	305	Jan. 9.	335	350	+10	Central Railroad of N. J.	100	27,436,800	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	340	340	340	340	275	163
120	115	121½	Jan. 25.	113½	Jan. 8.	120	121¼	— ½	Central & South American Teleg.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '12.	1½	Q	121	121	121	121	118½	200
86¾	68⅜	74½	Jan. 2.	68¾	Feb. 1.	69½	69⅝	— 2¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	62,793,700	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	71½	71⅝	68¼	69½	84⅜	44,125
31⅛	15	18	Jan. 17.	17	Jan. 25.	17	24	..	Chicago & Alton	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10.	2	..	17	17	17	17	..	120
25¼	17¼	19⅜	Jan. 2.	17½	Jan. 29.	17½	18	— ¼	Chicago Great Western	100	45,141,500	....	..	..	17⅞	18¼	17½	17¾	23⅞	1,800
49¼	35½	37⅞	Jan. 3.	35	Jan. 31.	35	35½	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,994,700	....	..	..	35¼	35½	35	35	48⅜	2,400
133½	105¾	111⅝	Jan. 3.	104¼	Jan. 31.	106⅜	106½	— ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	106½	107	104¼	106⅜	132¼	68,510
155½	141	146	Jan. 2.	144	Jan. 12.	146	147½	+ ¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	145⅝	145⅝	145½	145½	155	300
150½	138⅛	143½	Jan. 30.	140	Jan. 18.	140¾	141¾	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	100	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	141	143½	140⅞	141	149⅜	4,450
144	130¼	144	Jan. 30.	140⅝	Jan. 18.	137½	142	+ 2¼	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	18,556,200	Aug. 20, '11.	3½	SA	141	144	141	143¼	..	500
157	150	155	Jan. 30.	155	Jan. 30.	148	160	+ 5	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '11.	3½	SA	155	155	155	155	..	100
7¼	4¾	5⅛	Jan. 16.	5	Jan. 2.	4¾	5½	— ⅛	Chi. Union Traction pf., tr. rcts.	100	4,571,700	....	..	..	5	5	5	5	6⅞	200
27½	16½	27⅛	Jan. 2.	25	Jan. 15.	25⅞	26	+ ⅜	Chino Copper	5	3,500,000	....	..	..	25⅜	26¼	25⅛	26	..	11,400
66	48½	60	Jan. 2.	55	Jan. 15.	57	58	+ 3¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10.	2	..	57½	59½	57½	58¼	64½	600
98	94¼	96	Jan. 31.	96	Jan. 31.	95	100	+ 1¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf.	100	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¼	Q	96	96	96	96	98	100
36⅜	25	27⅝	Jan. 2.	26	Jan. 30.	25¾	26⅛	— ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	26½	26½	26	26	36	700
60	43	45	Feb. 2.	45	Feb. 2.	43	45	— 2	Colorado Southern	100	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '11.	2	A	45	45	45	45	59½	100
75½	63	70	Jan. 31.	70	Jan. 31.	65	75	..	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	..	100
148½	128¾	143⅜	Jan. 5.	138¾	Jan. 24.	139¼	139¾	+ ⅛	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	99,816,500	Dec. 15, '11.	1½	Q	139¼	140¼	138¾	139¼	144¼	6,600
15¾	9⅝	11⅛	Jan. 17.	10	Jan. 16.	10⅜	11	— ¼	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	49,756,500	....	..	..	10⅜	10¾	10½	10½	14⅜	400
85	73	79¾	Jan. 17.	76¼	Jan. 3.	78	79	+ ⅜	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	79¼	550
75	60	75	Jan. 2.	75	Jan. 2.	72	77	..	Crex Carpet Co.	100	2,995,400	Dec. 15, '11.	3	SA	76	76	76	76	62	10
174⅞	159½	173	Jan. 20.	167	Jan. 10.	168	171	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '11.	2¼	Q	171½	171⅝	170	171	171	500
570	505	569	Jan. 29.	540	Jan. 16.	558	570	+ 4½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	30,277,000	Jan. 23, '12.	2½	Q	569	569	560	564¾	525	300
35	17⅝	22¾	Jan. 23.	19⅝	Jan. 2.	21	22	— ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	100	38,000,000	....	..	..	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	34⅛	400
74	36¾	46¼	Jan. 24.	40⅜	Jan. 2.	43	44½	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11.	2½	..	44½	45	44	44	73	525
38¼	29	32⅝	Jan. 26.	30⅜	Jan. 19.	30½	31¼	+ ⅛	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	30,791,900	Jan. 31, '12.	½	Q	31	31½	30⅞	31¼	37⅛	1,025
38⅜	27¼	32½	Jan. 2.	30¼	Jan. 11.	30⅜	30½	..	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	30¼	31⅛	30¼	30⅜	30¼	39,600
61¼	45⅝	53½	Jan. 2.	50½	Feb. 3.	50⅛	50½	— ½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07.	2	..	50½	51½	50⅛	50¼	48¾	4,565
49¾	35	44	Jan. 2.	40	Feb. 3.	40	41½	— 1	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07.	2	..	40¾	41½	40	40	38	300
36	13	13	Jan. 29.	12½	Jan. 10.	12¾	15	+ ½	**Federal Mining & Smelting**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09.	1½	..	13	13	13	13	24	100
66½	37	39	Jan. 5.	37⅞	Jan. 23.	38	40	+ ⅞	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	38	38	38	38	58	200
108	103⅝	132	Jan. 31.	128	Jan. 2.	130	135	+ ½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Feb. 1, '12.	5	Ex	131	132	131	132	..	515
135	104½	110	Feb. 1.	107½	Jan. 6.	109	111	+ 1¾	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	108½	110	108½	110	105⅜	425
168⅜	142	160⅞	Jan. 24.	155	Jan. 2.	156¾	157½	— 1	General Electric Co.	100	77,468,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	158	158¾	156¾	157	155¼	3,520
51¾	35	35¼	Jan. 19.	34	Jan. 9.	33	35	— 1¼	General Motors	100	14,923,700	....	..	..	34	34	34	34	..	100
86⅝	74½	77½	Jan. 6.	75	Jan. 18.	74	75½	+ ⅛	General Motors pf.	100	13,097,800	Oct. 1, '11.	3½	SA	75	76⅛	75	76⅛	..	400
7⅞	3½	4½	Jan. 20.	4¼	Jan. 3.	4⅜	4½	..	Goldfield Consol. Mines	10	35,591,480	Jan. 31, '12.	50c	Q	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜	6⅞	3,800
140	119	132½	Jan. 23.	126	Jan. 15.	127¾	128¼	— 1½	Great Northern pf.	100	209,989,900	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	128½	130¼	127½	127¾	129⅞	28,100
63¾	33¾	44⅞	Jan. 2.	36	Jan. 31.	37¼	37½	— 3	Gt. Northern cfs. for ore prop.	..	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11.	50c	..	39½	40	36	37	63¼	18,400
..	..	89	Jan. 29.	85	Jan. 16.	..	..	+ 4	Green Bay & Western	100	2,500,000	Feb. 6, '11.	5	A	89	89	89	89	..	100
87½	81¾	90	Jan. 29.	89	Jan. 20.	88	92	+ ½	**Homestake Mining**	100	21,840,000	Jan. 25, '12.	50c	M	90	90	90	90	84	805
147	132	141⅛	Jan. 23.	134¾	Feb. 1.	135⅞	136¾	— 1⅞	**Illinois Central**	100	109,294,000	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	140½	140½	134¾	135⅝	135⅜	2,250
20⅜	13⅛	19⅛	Jan. 22.	16⅜	Jan. 3.	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛	Interborough-Met. vot. tr. cfs.	100	60,419,500	....	..	..	17¾	18⅝	17¼	17⅝	19⅜	1,660
56⅝	39¾	59¼	Jan. 22.	53⅝	Jan. 3.	55¾	56	+ ¼	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	16,955,900	....	..	..	55⅝	57⅜	54¾	56	54½	80,850
55½	39½	57⅝	Jan. 22.	52⅝	Jan. 11.	53⅜	54½	— ¼	Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs.	100	28,784,100	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	56¼	56¼	53¼	54¼	..	2,000
129⅜	99⅞	109⅝	Jan. 3.	105¼	Feb. 1.	105½	105¾	— 2⅛	International Harvester	100	79,999,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	107½	107½	105¼	105⅝	116¼	1,700
128¼	115	120½	Jan. 11.	116½	Jan. 26.	115	122	..	International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	123⅞	19
13⅜	9	10¾	Jan. 26.	9⅜	Jan. 17.	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	....	..	..	10⅜	10½	10	10⅜	13¼	800
56⅜	44⅝	52	Jan. 26.	45⅞	Jan. 3.	50½	51	— ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Jan. 15, '12.	½	Q	50½	51	50½	51	55½	800
44	23	34	Jan. 2.	28½	Feb. 1.	29½	30	— 1¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	30	30	28½	30	41⅜	450
90½	80	83¾	Jan. 9.	79	Feb. 1.	79½	80	— 2	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	79¾	79¾	79	79	85¼	800
22	15	15	Jan. 4.	12	Jan. 13.	12	13	— 1½	Iowa Central	100	8,524,400	....	..	..	12⅞	12⅞	12	12	19¼	475
37⅜	25¼	28¾	Jan. 2.	25¾	Feb. 1.	26	26½	— ⅝	**Kansas City Southern**	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	26	27	25¾	26	34⅛	1,550
69¾	61½	65	Jan. 5.	62	Feb. 1.	61¼	64	— 1¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	62⅞	63⅞	62	62	67	800
114½	101¼	108¾	Jan. 4.	106	Feb. 3.	106¼	106¾	..	**Laclede Gas Co.**	100	9,500,000	Dec. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	106½	106½	106	106½	111½	1,210
17	10	13	Jan. 31.	12	Jan. 22.	12	14	+ 1	Lake Erie & Western	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	13	13	13	13	..	200
40	25	34	Jan. 31.	30	Jan. 8.	32	36	+ 1½	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08.	1	..	33½	34	32½	32½	..	400
186⅞	151	185¾	Jan. 15.	156½	Feb. 3.	156½	156⅝	— 4⅝	Lehigh Valley	50	60,501,700	Jan. 13, '12.	5	SA	160¼	161¾	156½	156½	180⅜	92,350
..	..	185	Jan. 26.	156⅞	Jan. 15.	175½	180	— 8½	Liggett & Myers	100	21,458,100	....	..	..	181	181	175	178½	..	1,510
..	..	113½	Jan. 18.	105½	Jan. 12.	110½	111¼	— 1¼	Liggett & Myers pf.	100	10,515,300	....	..	..	112¾	112¾	110½	110⅝	..	945
63	45	44	Jan. 29.	44	Jan. 29.	44	50	— 1	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., 1898.	1	..	44	44	44	44	60¼	100
160¾	136½	156	Jan. 2.	149⅞	Feb. 1.	150⅞	151¼	— ¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	60,000,000	Aug. 30, '11.	3½	SA	151	151⅜	149⅞	150⅞	146¼	5,900
95	74½	79	Jan. 4.	75½	Jan. 31.	75½	77	— 1¼	**Mackay Companies**	100	41,380,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	75⅛	75¾	75⅛	75¾	94	400
77	68	70⅞	Jan. 23.	68½	Jan. 11.	70¼	70⅜	+ ½	Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1	Q	69	70½	69	70½	76	500
142½	131¼	137¼	Jan. 29.	135	Jan. 2.	136¾	138½	+ ⅝	Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,815,100	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	136½	137¼	136½	136⅝	138	900
87	70	71⅛	Jan. 29.	71⅛	Jan. 29.	70¾	72½	+ ⅛	May Department Stores	100	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1	Q	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	..	100
5⅛	3¼	5	Jan. 2.	4½	Jan. 3.	4¾	5	+ ⅜	Mercantile Marine	100	49,921,800	....	..	..	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	5⅞	1,800
22½	14	23⅛	Jan. 12.	19⅝	Feb. 1.	21	21½	— ½	Mercantile Marine pf.	100	51,731,000	....	..	..	20⅜	21¼	19⅝	19¾	17½	1,600
24½	16⅝	26⅛	Jan. 3.	23¼	Jan. 29.	23½	23⅝	— ½	Miami Copper	5	3,325,315	....	..	..	23⅜	23⅞	23¼	23½	..	8,958
152¼	124¾	135	Jan. 3.	129	Feb. 3.	129	130½	— 2⅜	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	25,205,500	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	131⅛	131⅜	129	129	138½	1,650
160	145¾	151	Jan. 10.	147¼	Feb. 1.	147	148	— ¾	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	12,602,800	Oct. 16, '11.	3½	SA	147¼	147¼	147¼	147¼	149	100
90½	87½	88⅞	Jan. 17.	88⅞	Jan. 17.	88½	89½	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M., leased line.	100	11,145,800	Oct. 1, '11.	2	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	..	22
38⅛	27	30	Jan. 2.	26¾	Feb. 1.	27	27¼	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	27¼	27¾	26¾	27⅛	35½	2,500
70	62¾	65	Jan. 25.	63	Feb. 1.	60	65	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	63½	64	63	64	66⅞	850
63	33¼	41½	Jan. 18.	39	Jan. 8.	39⅞	40	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific	100	83,112,500	Jan. 30, '08.	2½	..	39½	40	39⅜	39⅝	55¾	2,800
143⅜	117¼	150	Jan. 30.	139½	Jan. 2.	147½	148¾	+ 1	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	147	150	147	147¼	124½	2,680
130	124	128	Jan. 25.	127	Jan. 10.	127½	128¼	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	Nov. 29, '11.	1¾	Q	127½	128	127½	128	130	300
22	12½	14½	Jan. 4.	13⅞	Jan. 2.	13½	14	— ⅛	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 15, '05.	½	..	14	14	14	14	17½	400
100¾	85	95½	Jan. 2.	93½	Feb. 3.	92	94½	— ½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	94½	94½	93½	94	..	600
59	42½	54⅞	Jan. 2.	51⅛	Jan. 8.	53⅝	53⅞	+ ½	National Lead Co.	100	20,750,000	Dec. 30, '11.	¾	Q	53¾	54	53	53½	58⅜	8,600
109¾	104	107½	Jan. 24.	105½	Feb. 1.	106	106¾	— 1¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	24,463,600	Dec. 19, '11.	1¾	Q	105½	106	105½	106	108¼	200
72⅝	60	71	Jan. 4.	69¼	Feb. 1.	67	70	— ¾	National Rys. of Mexico 1st pf.	100	28,831,000	Aug. 10, '11.	2	SA	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	72⅛	228
38⅜	25⅞	36⅞	Jan. 20.	33½	Feb. 3.	33¾	34	— ⅞	National Rys. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	124,459,800	....	..	..	34½	35¼	33½	33¾	37	5,500
21¼	15⅛	20¼	Jan. 3.	18¼	Jan. 29.	18¼	18⅜	— ¼	Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	5	9,996,970	Dec. 30, '11.	37½c	Q	18½	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	19⅜	4,900
76	45	56½	Jan. 19.	54⅞	Jan. 31.	50	56	— 1⅛	New York Air Brake	100	10,000,000	July 28, '11.	1½	..	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	76	250
115½	97⅞	112⅜	Jan. 30.	106¼	Jan. 9.	110½	110¾	+ 1½	New York Central	100	222,729,300	Jan. 15, '12.	1¼	Q	109	112⅜	109	110½	114¾	96,920
65	48	61	Jan. 30.	58	Jan. 29.	55¼	57	+ ⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '11.	3	A	58	61	58	59½	65	1,700
90	82½	90	Jan. 18.	87	Jan. 27.	82½	89½	..	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	11,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2½	SA	87	87	87	87	90	100
25	24⅞	23	Jan. 25.	20	Jan. 29.	19	23	— 8	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	....	..	..	20	20	20	20	..	100
*340	*340	350½	Jan. 30.	350½	Jan. 30.	..	..	..	New York & Harlem	50	8,638,650	Jan. 23, '12.	7	Sp	350½	350½	350½	350½	..	140
151⅛	126⅞	139	Jan. 18.	136	Feb. 1.	136¼	137	— ¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	179,108,400	Dec. 30, '11.	2	Q	137⅝	137½	136	137	150	600
46⅞	37¾	38½	Jan. 16.	36¼	Feb. 1.	36½	37½	— ¾	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Aug. 14, '11.	2	A	37½	37½	36¼	36¾	44	2,600
111¼	99¾	110⅞	Jan. 8.	107¾	Feb. 1.	107⅞	108	— 1	Norfolk & Western	100	81,911,000	Dec. 18, '11.	1½	Q	109	109¼	107¾	108	107	7,625
..	..	⅞	Jan. 31.	¾	Jan. 31.	..	..	..	Norfolk & Western rights	..	....	....	..	..	⅞	⅞	¾	¾	..	500
76¾	64	79⅞	Jan. 27.	74½	Jan. 8.	77½	78¼	— 1	North American	100	29,779,700	Jan. 2, '12.	1¼	Q	78¾	79¼	77	78	72	3,400
55¾	39½	57½	Jan. 16.	57½	Jan. 16.	56	75	..	Northern Ohio Traction & Light	100	9,000,000	Dec. 15, '11.	¾	Q	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	100
137⅞	110¾	119¾	Jan. 22.	115⅝	Jan. 11.	116¼	116½	— ½	Northern Pacific	100	247,998,300	Feb. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	116	117⅝	115⅝	116¼	127¼	80,025
33⅝	23⅛	33¼	Feb. 3.	30	Jan. 3.	32⅝	32⅞	+ 2⅝	**Pacific Mail**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1	..	30	33¼	30	32¾	28¼	7,725
54⅜	35	51⅜	Jan. 4.	47½	Feb. 1.	47½	48¼	— 1½	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph	100	18,000,000	....	..	..	48½	48½	47½	47¾	53½	900
99½	96	99⅝	Jan. 29.	99⅝	Jan. 29.	99	100½	— ⅜	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph pf.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1½	Q	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99	96	100
130⅛	118⅜	124½	Jan. 26.	122½	Jan. 9.	124⅛	124¼	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	453,877,850	Nov. 29, '11.	1½	Q	123¾	124⅜	123⅝	124⅛	128⅜	11,568
109	101½	107	Feb. 2.	103	Jan. 8.	106⅜	106½	+ ⅞	People's Gas, Chicago	100	35,000,000	Nov. 23, '11.	1¾	Q	105¼	107	105⅛	106½	107⅜	8,320
..	..	189	Jan. 26.	169	Jan. 11.	178	181	— 5	P. Lorillard	100	15,133,900	....	..	..	182	182	175⅛	180	..	1,362
..	..	115	Jan. 19.	107¾	Jan. 12.	112¼	112¾	— ¾	P. Lorillard pf.	100	7,597,600	....	..	..	112¾	113¼	112	112¼	..	1,658
118½	99	106	Jan. 26.	104	Jan. 29.	..	..	— 1	Philadelphia Co.	50	38,896,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1½	Q	106	106	104	105	106¼	450
100	90⅛	103½	Jan. 4.	98½	Jan. 2.	100½	100⅞	+ ⅜	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	35,675,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	99½	101¼	99¼	100⅞	98½	2,350
90⅞	67¾	83⅞	Jan. 2.	80	Jan. 31.	79	81	— ⅜	Pittsburgh Coal Co., N. J., pf.	100	27,071,800	Jan. 25, '12.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	71	1,060
106	101	103	Feb. 2.	101½	Jan. 10.	102⅝	105	+ ¼	Pittsburgh Steel Co. pf.	100	7,000,000	Dec. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	103	103	103	103	..	100
37⅝	25	34¼	Jan. 4.	30	Feb. 2.	30½	32	— 2⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04.	1	..	30	30	30	30	35	100
102¾	91	102	Jan. 2.	100½	Feb. 3.	100	101	— ⅝	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	Nov. 22, '11.	1¾	Q	100½	100½	100½	100½	98¼	125
120	108	108¼	Jan. 6.	107¼	Jan. 26.	106	107¾	+ ½	Public Service Corporation, N. J.	100	25,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1½	Q	107⅜	107¾	107⅜	107¾	119¼	300
163	154	161	Jan. 23.	158½	Feb. 2.	158½	160	— 1½	Pullman Company	100	120,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	2	Q	158⅝	158⅝	158½	158½	161	330
4½	2	3⅞	Jan. 10.	3	Jan. 4.	3	3¾	— ¼	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	....	..	..	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	100
39	26	32	Jan. 2.	29	Jan. 31.	28½	29	— 1	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Oct. 22, '08.	1	..	29	29	29	29	37⅜	100
103	92	101	Jan. 16.	101	Jan. 16.	100	105	..	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '11.	1¾	Q	101	101	101	101	99½	100
19	12	19¾	Jan. 2.	16	Jan. 29.	16¾	16⅞	..	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	11,991,750	....	..	..	16¼	17	16	16⅝	..	6,750
161⅞	134	159½	Jan. 22.	148⅛	Jan. 11.	156¾	156⅞	+ 8⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000	Aug. 1, '11.	3	SA	152½	159	152½	156¾	160⅛	833,250
101	90½	98¾	Jan. 20.	94	Jan. 11.	97	98	+ 2¾	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	Nov. 10, '11.	2	SA	96	98	95¾	97¾	98	1,900
35¼	18	27	Jan. 2.	22	Feb. 1.	22¾	23	— 1⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,352,000	....	..	..	24	24¼	22	22⅞	34¾	4,900
99⅜	74⅛	85⅝	Jan. 8.	78¼	Jan. 31.	79	79½	— 3⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1¾	Q	82¼	82¼	78½	79¼	98⅝	4,730
34⅝	22¾	25⅝	Jan. 8.	23⅛	Feb. 1.	23¾	23⅞	— ⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	90,874,200	....	..	..	24⅜	24⅜	23⅛	23⅞	33¼	7,810
68⅝	43¾	52⅜	Jan. 24.	48	Jan. 3.	49¾	49⅞	— ¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,937,600	Nov. 1, '05.	1	..	49¾	50	48¾	49¾	64	7,900
121	119¼	*126	Jan. 31.	*126	Jan. 31.	120	..	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	1¼	Q	126	126	126	126	..	50
27	23	26¾	Jan. 20.	23	Jan. 5.	24¾	26	..	**St. Louis & San Francisco**	100	29,000,000	....	..	..	25	26	25	25	..	800
69¼	59	67½	Jan. 30.	65	Jan. 19.	65	68	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '12.	1	Q	67½	67½	67½	67½	67¼	100
49½	37	42	Jan. 18.	39	Feb. 3.	39	39⅛	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05.	1	..	40½	40½	39	39	48½	2,610
62	54	56	Jan. 4.	53	Feb. 1.	53¾	56	— 1	S. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. new st. cfs.	1000	18,094,000	Jan. 2, '12.	2	SA	53	55	53	55	..	22
72	59¾	70	Jan. 23.	68½	Jan. 17.	69	70	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '12.	2	SA	70	70	69⅝	69⅝	67⅜	500
192	125½	148	Feb. 3.	140	Jan. 15.	146	147½	+ 5¼	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	40,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	1¾	Q	142¼	148	141½	148	191⅛	1,550
56¼	34	44	Jan. 2.	39½	Jan. 30.	38	40	— 1¾	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	10,000,000	Sept. 1, '10.	1¼	..	40	40	39¼	39¼	55	225
126⅜	104½	112⅜	Jan. 2.	105½	Feb. 1.	107	107⅛	— 1	Southern Pacific	100	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	107⅛	109⅛	105½	107	120⅞	67,720
33⅜	24¾	29⅞	Jan. 3.	26½	Jan. 31.	26¾	26⅞	— 1	Southern Railway extended	100	119,900,000	....	..	..	27½	27⅝	26½	26⅞	28¼	12,780
75¼	61¼	71½	Jan. 2.	68½	Feb. 3.	68¼	68½	— 1¾	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	60,000,000	Oct. 30, '11.	1	SA	69⅝	70⅛	68¼	68½	65⅜	2,571
17⅛	15	17½	Jan. 23.	16¼	Jan. 19.	16¼	17½	— ¼	Standard Milling	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..	100
44	30¼	38½	Jan. 8.	34½	Feb. 1.	34½	35¾	— 2¼	**Tennessee Copper**	25	5,000,000	Jan. 26, '11.	$1.50	..	36¾	37	34½	34¾	38¼	2,400
136½	74½	90½	Feb. 3.	81	Jan. 16.	90½	90¾	+ 3	Texas Co.	100	27,000,000	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	85¼	90½	85	90½	136½	1,700
30¼	19⅞	22⅝	Jan. 22.	20½	Jan. 3.	21	22	— ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	22¼	22¼	21½	21½	28⅞	300
92	84	90	Jan. 15.	90	Jan. 15.	87	93	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	4,534,700	....	..	..	90	90	90	90	..	100
21¾	21¼	41	Jan. 15.	39	Jan. 17.	39½	41½	..	Third Avenue, 2d in. pd.	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	39	39⅛	39	39⅛	..	200
41	31	49¾	Jan. 9.	40¼	Jan. 3.	46⅜	46½	..	Third Avenue, when issued	..	....	....	..	..	45¾	47⅞	45½	46⅛	..	9,180
8½	4	4	Jan. 20.	3	Jan. 15.	4	4½	— ¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	13,875,000	May 1, '07.	1	..	4	4	3¾	3¾	8	200
24¾	12	14	Jan. 20.	13	Jan. 4.	13	13½	— ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	24	1,400
53⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Jan. 2.	32¾	Feb. 1.	32	33	— 1¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11.	1	..	34⅝	34⅝	32¾	33¼	52⅝	1,000
111	104	105	Jan. 2.	104½	Jan. 5.	104⅞	106	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '12.	1½	Q	105	105	105	105	110⅝	100
111	63	102	Jan. 15.	101	Jan. 3.	101	103	— ¼	**Underwood Typewriter**	100	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1	Q	101	101	101	101	..	150
113⅞	103	111¼	Jan. 10.	111⅛	Feb. 2.	111⅛	..	— ⅛	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '12.	1¾	Q	111¼	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	..	200
59½	50⅛	52	Jan. 22.	51½	Jan. 22.	49⅞	55	— ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1	Q	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	56⅜	100
192⅜	153½	174¼	Jan. 2.	160	Feb. 1.	161⅞	162	— 2⅜	Union Pacific	100	216,646,300	Jan. 2, '12.	2½	Q	163¼	164⅞	160	161⅞	180	585,200
96	89	93	Jan. 30.	91½	Jan. 29.	91⅞	92½	— ¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,569,300	Oct. 2, '11.	2	SA	91½	93	91½	92	94	8,900
108	97½	100½	Jan. 23.	98	Jan. 29.	97	98½	— 2½	United Dry Goods	100	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '12.	2	Q	98	98	98	98	106½	170
107½	100¾	106	Jan. 4.	105	Jan. 16.	105	106	— ⅞	United Dry Goods pf.	100	10,849,100	Dec. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	105¼	200
49	28½	35	Jan. 27.	30¾	Jan. 5.	34	35	— ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	20,400,000	....	..	..	34½	34½	33	34	47½	1,300
76¼	52	62	Jan. 27.	58	Jan. 2.	60½	61	— ¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07.	2½	..	60¾	61	60	60¾	71¾	2,000
61	40½	51	Jan. 26.	50	Jan. 4.	50	53½	— ⅞	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '11.	1½	..	51	51	50	50⅛	54	1,006
104	84	84	Jan. 31.	84	Jan. 31.	82	87	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '11.	3	SA	84	84	84	84	..	100
30	24	30¼	Jan. 26.	26	Jan. 8.	29	30¼	— 1	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	12,600,000	....	..	..	30	30	29½	29½	..	400
97⅝	90	99½	Jan. 26.	95	Jan. 5.	97½	99¾	— ¾	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	98½	99	98¼	98¼	..	450
79¾	65⅛	69⅞	Jan. 10.	67	Jan. 31.	67	67½	— 1⅜	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '12.	1¼	Q	67¾	67¾	67	67	67½	200
48½	30½	49	Jan. 3.	45¼	Feb. 1.	45¼	46	— ⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Jan. 31, '12.	1	Q	46½	46¾	45¼	46	41⅞	2,300
115½	104	111	Jan. 11.	109	Jan. 30.	109	110	— 1¼	United States Rubber Co 1st pf.	100	39,824,400	Jan. 31, '12.	2	Q	110¾	110¾	109	109	112	900
82⅛	50	69⅞	Jan. 3.	58⅝	Feb. 1.	60¼	60⅜	— 4⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '11.	1¼	Q	63⅝	64	58⅝	60¼	81⅜	1,061850
120⅝	103	111½	Jan. 2.	109⅜	Feb. 1.	110¼	110½	— ½	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,814,100	Nov. 30, '11.	1¾	Q	110⅞	110⅞	109⅝	110¼	120⅝	11,620
57⅞	38	58⅜	Jan. 9.	52½	Jan. 29.	54½	54¾	+ 1	Utah Copper	10	15,750,500	Dec. 30, '11.	75c	Q	53	55⅞	52½	54¾	46½	38,200
70⅜	43⅛	57¼	Jan. 26.	52⅜	Jan. 9.	53¼	54½	— ½	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	Aug. 15, '11.	1½	SA	55¼	55⅝	53¼	53¼	66	1,500
128½	114	121⅞	Jan. 25.	119½	Jan. 19.	120	120⅜	— 2⅛	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '12.	2	Q	120	120	119⅝	119⅝	125	300
97	52	90	Jan. 2.	65	Jan. 29.	65	70	— ¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	9,073,600	....	..	..	65	68¼	65	67¼	59½	900
45	37	47½	Jan. 25.	41	Jan. 4.	44	47½	— ½	Virginia Ry. & Power	100	11,906,400	Oct. 20, '11.	1	SA	47½	47½	47	47	..	200
16	13	22	Feb. 3.	15	Jan. 17.	22¼	24	+ 2½	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	....	..	..	19	22	19	22	..	1,465
70	51	80½	Feb. 1.	70	Jan. 8.	78	85	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '12.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	79	79	..	835
18⅜	5⅜	7¼	Jan. 10.	6	Jan. 4.	6⅞	7	..	**Wabash**	100	53,200,200	....	..	..	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	16¾	1,700
40⅞	14¼	19¾	Jan. 8.	16⅞	Jan. 2.	17⅝	18	— ¼	Wabash pf.	100	39,200,200	....	..	..	17¼	18	17	17⅝	37	2,300
177	139	151	Jan. 3.	144	Feb. 2.	140	145	— 2	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '12.	5	SA	144	144	144	144	159	160
66	48⅞	60¾	Jan. 3.	55¾	Jan. 9.	58	58¼	+ 1⅜	Western Maryland	100	39,505,900	....	..	..	56½	58	56½	58	51⅛	2,850
84½	71⅝	86¼	Jan. 18.	79	Jan. 2.	82¼	82¾	..	Western Union Telegraph	100	99,733,600	Jan. 15, '12.	¾	Q	82¾	83½	82½	82½	74¾	3,940
79	58⅝	74¼	Jan. 24.	66¼	Jan. 3.	..	..	— 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	21,293,300	Oct. 10, '07.	2½	..	70	71¼	69½	70	69	3,200
123	110½	120	Feb. 2.	114⅞	Jan. 5.	114	120	+ ½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	8,998,700	Jan. 15, '12.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	119	100
..	..	181	Jan. 27.	170	Jan. 25.	168	200	..	Weyman-Bruton Co.	100	4,000,000	....	..	..	181	181	181	181	..	105
6¼	2½	5⅛	Jan. 23.	4	Jan. 10.	4½	5	— ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5⅞	400
17⅝	7	16⅞	Jan. 23.	11	Jan. 3.	15	16	— 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	....	..	..	16⅜	16⅜	15	15½	16⅛	1,350
8	3	7¾	Jan. 23.	6	Jan. 18.	6½	7½	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	....	..	..	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	7⅜	7½	100
72⅛	48	54	Jan. 5.	50	Feb. 1.	48	52	— 3	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	52	52	50	50	63	400

$1,250,000
Tri-City Railway & Light Co
First & Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Dated July 1, 1910 Interest January & July in New York Due July 1, 1930

The Company owns and operates all the street railway lines, gas and electric lighting properties in eleven contiguous cities and towns including Davenport, Iowa, Rock Island and Moline, Illinois, serving a population of over 100,000.

The bonds are secured by first mortgage on 30 miles of interurban railway and by a refunding mortgage on the balance of the property which has been in successful operation for several years and is valued largely in excess of the bonded debt.

Earnings

Gross earnings have shown steady increase since 1905 and amounted to $2,707,472 for the year ended December 31, 1911.

Net Earnings of $1,155,962 for 1911 were more than twice all bond interest.

6% Dividends on Preferred Stock Have Been Paid Since Organization

In view of the freedom from competition, the extent and resources of the territory served, the physical values back of the mortgage and the splendid record of earnings over a period of years,

We recommend these bonds for investment.
Price on application to yield about 5.40%
Send for descriptive circular

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

TO HOLDERS OF
First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of
THE WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY

At the request of the undersigned Committee, as the holder of more than twenty-five per cent. in amount of the outstanding bonds of the above issue, proceedings for the foreclosure of the First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage have been commenced by The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as trustee of the mortgage, and the receivership heretofore existing has been extended to these foreclosure proceedings.

Examinations and reports already made for the Committee fully confirm its view that the earning capacity of the property in the past has been largely restricted on account of lack of funds to provide adequate equipment and such necessary betterments and improvements as would enable the handling of business with economy and dispatch, and that, with necessary resources provided for these purposes the possibilities of the property will be better developed.

With this view, and in order to hasten as far as practicable a sound and permanent reorganization of the property, it is the policy of the Committee to recommend that expenditures of this character be promptly made, and to concur, as the Committee has already done, in applications made by the receivers to the Court for authority to improve the property and to provide adequate equipment, for which, and other purposes, an issue of $10,000,000 of receivers' certificates has been authorized, which have been purchased by Messrs. KUHN, LOEB & CO., the Bankers to the Committee.

A large amount of bonds has already been deposited with the Committee, and, in order that its above-expressed policy may have the earnest support of as large a number of bondholders as possible, the Committee urges upon all bondholders who have not heretofore deposited their bonds to deposit the same as promptly as possible with The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Dated New York, February 3, 1912.

ROBERT GOELET,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN,
WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman, Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary, 15 Wall Street.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
Counsel.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

TAX EXEMPT
in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.
1000 shares
LACKAWANNA R. R. CO. of N. J.
Guaranteed 4% dividends by
Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.
PRICE ON APPLICATION.
EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway. New York City.
List of other tax-exempt guaranteed stocks yielding 4% to 6.85% on application.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Investigation of Public Service Properties, Steam Railroads, Industrial Plants, etc.
43-49 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
First National Bank Bldg. Chicago, Ill. Alaska Commercial Bldg. San Francisco, Cal.
J. G. WHITE & COMPANY Inc
Engineers and Contractors.

H. AMY & CO.
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

C. S. BURTON & CO.
15 Broad St., N. Y. Telephone Hanover 6546
Dealers In
Camp Bird — Alaska Treadwell
Esperanza — Oriental Consolidated
El Oro — Eng. Marconi Com. & Pfd.
Oroville Dredging — Am. & Can. Marconi
Santa Gertrudis — Tomboy
We accept commission orders, but prefer to act as dealers.

H. M. BYLLESBY & CO.
ENGINEERS
EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS
206 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO
Portland, Ore. Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala.

SERIAL BONDS
secured by First Mortgage upon Electric Railroads, Water Power, Timber, Iron Ore Lands, Chicago Real Estate and the Plants of well-known Industrial Corporations, to net from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent.
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865) 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago

Guaranteed First Mortgages
netting **5½%**
suitable for Trust or Individual investments in amounts of from $1,500 up.
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza North, Borough of Queens, New York City.
Send for Booklet "A."

N.Y.R.O. BONDS ARE SAFE.
Because principal is assured by assets five times the amount of bonds issued.
Because this company has never deviated from the principle of purchasing Real Estate for permanent ownership.
Because its business has been successful for 15 years, with increasing strength, security, profits and dividends.
Because its securities are not influenced by political or financial uncertainties.
SPECIAL INCOME BONDS PAY 6.66%
10-YEAR 6% BONDS, $100 EACH, interest paid semi-annually by check, can be bought outright or in annual payments over a period of years.
Over $1,000,000 repaid Investors to date
Circular E will interest you. Sent on request
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS
Assets $3,500,000. Cap. & Sur. $2,500,000
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters Corporation
READJUSTMENT.

Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified of the extension to February 26th, 1912, of the time limit which they can join the Plan of Readjustment, dated December 15th, 1911, and filed with the Columbia Trust Company. T. GROSS, Syndicate Manager.
February 2d, 1912.

NOTICE.

In view of the adjudication of the Nevada-Utah Mines & Smelters Corporation a bankrupt by the Federal Court in New York, the transfer books of the Company will not be reopened. ROBERT G. MEAD, President.
February 2d, 1912.

To the Holders of First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds of the Pensacola Hotel Co., due January 1, 1929:

The undersigned Trustee, under the mortgage above referred to, desires under authority of said mortgage to expend the sum of Five thousand dollars ($5,000) in the purchase of bonds of said issue, provided said purchase can in its opinion be now made advantageously.

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to Knickerbocker Trust Co, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before February 15, 1912.
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, Trustee. By CHARLES H. KEEP, President.
New York, January 26, 1912.

EXAMINATIONS, DESIGNS & ESTIMATES of ENGINEERING STRUCTURES & PROPERTIES
SCHUYLER R. SCHAFF, 5 BEEKMAN ST., Civil Engineer, New York City.
Just Issued: "Essential Points Governing the Financial Value of an Engineering Property." Price $1.00.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society
A savings institution, founded 1888 under the N. Y. State Banking Law. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from Mar. 1. Write for Booklet A. Or start at once. 38 Park Row, New York City.
4½%

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY

Wall Street corner Nassav
Member N. Y. Clearing House

Authorized to act as Executor under Wills, Administrator, Guardian.

Trustee for Individuals, Corporations and Municipalities. Fiscal Agent.

Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Receiver, Assignee or Committee.

Temporary Offices
113 BROADWAY

The Washington Trust Co
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY.
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York
49 Wall Street
Transacts banking and trust business

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Ave. Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St., N. Y.
London Office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital and Surplus. $23,000,000
Deposits 156,000,000

To all Holders of Convertible Four Per Cent. (4%) Redeemable Gold Bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of the convertible four per cent. (4%) redeemable gold bonds of The Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under and pursuant to and secured by the trust agreement made by said The Western Union Telegraph Company, with the Bowling Green Trust Company as Trustee, dated November 26th, 1906, that The Western Union Telegraph Company, by action duly had by its board of directors, has declared its intention to and will pay off, cancel and redeem the whole amount of the bonds issued under and secured by said trust agreement, pursuant to the power and authority so to do contained therein; that the date fixed for said payment and cancellation and redemption is May first (1st), 1912, upon or prior to which date The Western Union Telegraph Company will deposit with the Equitable Trust Company of New York, New York City, as successor Trustee to the Bowling Green Trust Company, named as Trustee in said trust agreement, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of all of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the interest accrued thereon to May first (1st), 1912; that said Equitable Trust Company of New York, on said date, and thereafter as presented, will pay the principal of said bonds, five per cent. (5%) premium thereon, and the accrued interest to said date to the holders of said bonds respectively.

That said bonds will cease to bear interest after May first (1st), 1912, and that it is the intention of The Western Union Telegraph Company upon making such deposit and after said date, to have said trust agreement dated November 26th, 1906, cancelled and discharged by said trustee.

The Western Union Telegraph Company.
By THEO. N. VAIL,
President.

New York, January 22, 1912.

We will buy
Metropolitan St. Ry.
Tort Certificates
Foster & Adams
Tel. 2840 Rector. 2 Wall St.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY
Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.
New York City, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1912.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of Federal Light & Traction Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, (18th floor,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 7, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the stockholders of the Company. The polls will remain open one hour.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business January 27th, 1912, and will be reopened on the 8th day of February, 1912. H. H. PORTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Company will be held at the branch office of the Company, One Madison Avenue, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on the thirteenth day of February, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing three Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from three o'clock in the afternoon of January twenty-ninth, 1912, to ten o'clock in the forenoon of February fourteenth, 1912.
G. O. CURTIS, Secretary.
January 29th, 1912.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY,
22 East 22d St.
New York, February 5, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, 22 East 22d Street, New York City, on Thursday, March 7th, 1912, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will close on Saturday, February 10th, 1912, and reopen Friday, March 8th, 1912.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Directors; for the purpose of considering recommendations of the Board of Directors as to retiring outstanding bonds, and renewal of Company's charter, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary or proper, will be held at the principal offices of the Company, Pier 25, North River, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, February thirteenth, 1912, at twelve M., and the polls will be closed at one P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed ten days prior to date of the meeting. E. E. PALEN, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY.
Annual Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of PACIFIC COAST COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 19th day of February, 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
J. W. SMITH, Secretary.
Dated January, 19, 1912.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHAMIZAL TITLE COMPANY:

The Annual Meeting of the Chamizal Title Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company at 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 5th, 1912, at eleven o'clock A. M.
Dated New York, January 26, 1912.
WIRT HOWE, Secretary.

New York, January 24, 1912.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ADVOCATE REALTY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, February 19th, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. R. NOEL HAMMOND, Secretary.

The Central Colorado Power Company.

Notice is hereby given that the Stock Transfer Books of THE CENTRAL COLORADO POWER COMPANY will be closed, for the purposes of the annual meetings, from February 12th, 1912, to March 20th, 1912.
U. S. SOUTHERLAND,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated New York City, February 3rd, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the annual stockholders' meeting of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Co. for the election of Directors will be held at the Company's office, 725 Broadway, on Monday, Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.
V. GUINZBURG, Secretary.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	96	99
Am. Gas & El..	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	73½	75
Do preferred	1,537,500	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	45	46
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s.	Q	Feb. 1, 12	287	290
Do preferred	14,236,200	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	105	107
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	....	74	75
Do 6% cum.pf	3,070,300	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	85	85
Do op. war..	V	V	V	V	13	14
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	V	V	V	21½	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	V	V	V	60	66
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	....	17	21
Do preferred	825,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 1st 6s, '31	1,793,000	3	S	M. & N.	79	83
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	101½
Aug.-Aik. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	V	Dec 30, 11	78	80
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	....	26	30
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92
Bing'mt'n 5s,'31	1,204,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Birm'ham R. & El. sub. 5s, '24	945,000	5	A	1924	104	..
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	92½	93½
Buf. Cr't'n 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104	..
Buff. Gen. El.5s	2,375,000	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	101	..
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. Falls E. L.& P. 1st5s,'42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Butte E.& P.Co.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 1, 12	120	125
Do preferred	4,000,000	5	A	V	75	80
Capital Trac...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	122	123¼
Do 1st 5s, '47	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110	110⅝
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	96	98
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	900,000	6	V	V	65	70
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	40	45
Do con. 5s, '99	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	96¾
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chattan'ga Rys	8,000,000	V	V	V	30	35
Do preferred	2,000,000	V	V	V	75	..
Chattan'go Rys 1st 5s, '56	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97½
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E 1st 5s	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Citz. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	102
Clev. El. R 5s,'13	4,955,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100¼	101
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,045,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100¼	101
Columbia (S.C.) R., G. & E.	V	V	V	V	..	..
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red'm'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D	101½	..
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101½	..
Con. Gas, E.L.& P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89⅞	90
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	75¼	76
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	104⅛	105
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	6,674,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	95½	97½
Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s	8,634,000	5	S	1922	95	96½
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21	1,400,000	V	V	....	92	95
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, 31.	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Economy L.&P. 1st mtg. 5s,'56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Elec. Util. Cor.	V	V	V	V	25	27
Do preferred	V	1¼	Q	Jan 15, 12	84	87
El PasoEl.5s,'32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Emp. Dist.El.Co	1,756,500	V	V	V	50	..
Do preferred	501,100	¾	M	Jan 20, 12	81	84
Do 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79½	81
Gas & El.Sec.Co	1,000,000	..	..	....	98	102
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	Monthly	88	91
Grand Rap. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, '16	V	5	A	V	99½	..
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83½	84½
Guanaj.P. & E.	V	V	V	V	32½	34½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	74½	..
Ft.Smith L.&T.	950,000	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	920,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	90	95
Hamburg Ry.5s	7,005,000	5	V	V	..	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Hud. R. E. P. 1st 5s, '44	4,222,000	5	S	F. & A.	26½	28½
Int. Ry. of Buf.: Buf. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104¾	106
Do deb.6s,'17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	103½	105
L.&O.Div.1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98¼
B.&L.Div.1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B.&N.FD.1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	104⅛
Int. Trac. 4s,'49 receipts flat	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	68¾	69
J. C., H. & P.4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76
Joplin & Pit.Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	....	20	21
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	50	51
Do 1st l.r. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	91
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106¼	107
K. C. Elv. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	78
Kan. C. West.5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	83
K.C. Met. St.Ry cn.ex.1st 5s,'13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	96½
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Knoxv.R. & L.5s	1,932,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	..
Knoxv. Tr. 5s	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	105	..
Lit. R., H. S. & W. R.R. 4s,'39	1,140,000	4	S	J. & J.	82¾	84½
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,972,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104⅜	..
Los A.G. & E.5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98¼
Memp. St. Ry. con. 5s, '45	8,069,000	5	S	J. & J.	98	99
Min.St.Ry.6s,'13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102	103
Mobile El. Co..	V	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	V	1¾	Q	Feb 15, 12	90	95
Mobile El. 5s,'46	1,581,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Muskogee G.&E	765,000	V	V	V	..	..
Do preferred	780,300	7	A	V	92	97
Nash. R.&El. 5s	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do stock....	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	77	79
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	92½	95
N.Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P.	1,250,000	..	..	....	54	56
Do 1st 5s	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101½	104
N. Y. State Rys	3,862,500	1¼	Q	....	..	81½
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow.5s,'32	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
Niag., L. & O.P. 5s, '54	4,910,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
N.Y.& Westch'r LtgG M4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	84	86
Nor. Elec. St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s	1,200,000	2	..	J. & D.	70	73
N.Hud.Co Ry.5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Id. & Mon.	V	V	V	V	11	13
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	57	59
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	78½
Nor. St. Power.	V	V	V	V	82½	83½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	89	90
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	101½
Okla. Ry. 5s	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. Co.	V	V	V	V	..	..
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock	8,119,000	V	V	V	50	53
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,949,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96	96½
Ont. Tranmis. 1st 5s, 1945	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	94
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s.'28	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M & N.	98½	..
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	100
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes,'12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El.5s	7,640,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Pot'm'c El. Pow con. mtg.5s,'36	4,891,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅞	109½
Pub. S. Cor.ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 30, 11	106¼	107
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100⅛	100⅜
Roch. Ry. 1st con. 5s	2,700,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Do pf. stock	3,862,500	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	89	91¼
Roch Ry. & L.5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	102
Same bond, tax exempt N. Y.	......	..	..	....	101	102½
Rockld.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	..
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
St. Jos.(Mo.) R., L., H. & P.5s.	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99¼	101
Sagn. Val. Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	..
St. L. Ry. 4½s, (B'y Cable) '20	1,948,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	98	98½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96½	98½
San Diego Con. G. & E.	727,400	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 10	100	..
Do preferred	1,505,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s, '39	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Savan. E. 5s,'52	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	73	78
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23	1,600,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 1, 12	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,230,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. & Bing. Ry. Co.	2,500,000	V	V	V	3	6
Do preferred	2,500,000	V	V	V	..	100
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	50	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	102
Seattle Elec. Co	6,427,200	3	S	Apr. 1, 11	111½	112
Do preferred	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	102	102¼
Do 1st 5s, '30	V	V	V	V	104	106
Do con.5s,'29	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	3,623,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25	1,943,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So.Cal.Ed's'n 5s	9,336,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	..
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¼	100
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L.F.L.5s.'26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93½	95
Superior W.,L.& P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	84
Stand. G. & E.	15,848,433	V	V	V	24¾	25¼
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	52¼	52⅞
Tampa El. 1st5s	932,500	2½	S	J. & J.	97	..
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	96½
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	....	36½	38½
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	94	96
Do. 5s, '23	8,207,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97½	98¼
Twin City R. T. 5s, '28	9,807,000	1¼	Q	Jan. 2, 12	104½	105½
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78⅝	79¼
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93	..
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.) inc. 4s.	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG &E ofNJ.5s	V	V	V	V	95	..
United Util.	5,000,000	V	V	V	28	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	7	A	V	97½	101
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	..	S	M. & S.	97	98½
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	..
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	..
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s	6,000,000	V	V	V	83¼	84
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	2	S	J. & D.	59½	60
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 11	90½	90½
Do con. 4s,'51	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85⅝	86
Wash.-Va. Ry.	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	47¾	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	66	..
West'n Power	12,000,000	..	..	....	32	32
Do 6% cum.pf	5,220,000	..	..	....	57	58
West. St. G.&E.	1,501,500	V	V	V	55	..
Do preferred	1,548,500	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	91	95

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Bank Note Co. ($50)	5,000,000	1	Q	Feb 15,12	42½	44
Do pf. ($50)	5,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	51½	52½
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	‡2	M	Jan 20, 12	227	235
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1912	106	108
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	2	S	M. & N.	114	118
Do preferred	1,600,000	4	S	Feb. 1, 12	145½	148½
Am. Graphop's.	2,627,500	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 07	7	..
Do preferred	2,095,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15,08	38	..
Am. Malting 6s	3,078,000	3	S	M. & N.	99	101
Am. Screw	3,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	165	..
Am. Typefd	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15, 12	46	48½
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	98½	100
Do deb.6s,'39	1,900,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	99½	100½
Am Writ. Pap.	9,500,000	..	..	....	1½	2
Arlington Mills	V	V	V	V	121	125½
Asso. Sim. Hdw	1,500,000	7	A	V	30	40
Do preferred	1,500,000	7	S	F. & A.	92	93
Ast. V'neer Mis. & Dock. 6s, '41	500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Atl. Port. Cem. 1st 6s, '25	4,400,000	3	S	M. & S.	101	104
Do stock	11,000,000	8	Q	May, 1910	62	71
Bab. & Wilcox	15,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct. 4	100½	102½
Barney & Smith Car 5s of '36	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	100
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	100
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Oct. 1, 11	122	126
Bon Air C. & I. gen. 5s, '34	V	V	V	V	70	75
Do 5s, '36	V	V	V	V	43	55
Bord. C. Milk	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15, 12	131	132
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 11	109½	111
Celluloid	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec 30, 11	140	142
Central C. & C.	V	V	V	V	78	78½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	78½	79½
Cen. Fireworks	1,406,800	V	V	V	1½	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	March 1	10	13
Chesebr'gh Mfg	500,000	$10	Q	Jan. 5, 12	650	750
Chi. Pneu. Tool.	6,485,800	1	Q	V	49	50
Con. Cot. Duck.	7,000,000	V	V	V	2	4
Do preferred	6,000,000	V	V	V	15	17
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	....	5¾	6½
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	Q	Dec., 1909	38	41
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Oct 16, 11	92	95
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 16, 11	104	106
Cudahy Pkg. 5s	4,525,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100
Dodge Mf. Co.pf	695,800	1¾	Q	Oct. 1, 11	97	100
Fair. C. 5s, '31.	V	V	V	V	96¾	97½
Hav. Tobacco	29,790,700	..	..	....	3	6
Hav. Tob. pf	4,703,800	..	..	....	..	15
Houston Oil cfs.	20,000,000	..	..	....	9½	9¾
Do preferred	8,784,200	6	A	Jan., 1908	57½	58
Int. Ag. Chem.	5,928,000	..	..	....	65	68
Do 7%cum.pf	10,124,000	3½	..	Jan 15, 12	98	99

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Int. Ed. Pub.Co	V	V	V	Nov. 1911	19	21
Do preferred	V	V	V	Jan. 1, 12	38½	40½
Int. Nickel	11,582,626	5	S	Sep. 1, 11	259	262
Do preferred	8,912,626	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	102	102½
Do 5s, '32	8,475,000	2½	S	Apr. 1, 12	100	101
Internat. Salt	18,231,390	..	Q	Dec. 1, 06	3	6
Do 1st 5s	3,999,500	2½	S	A. & O.	47½	49½
Internat. Silver	685,362	..	..	....	70	80
Do preferred	6,028,587	‡2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	114	120
Int. Textb. Co.	6,000,000	V	V	Jan. 1, 12	141	144
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	97½	98½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Lake Sup. Corp.	40,000,000	V	V	V	..	..
Lan. Monotype.	5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	90¼	91
Mergenth. Lino.	12,797,800	‡6	Q	Dec 30, 11	220½	221
O'Gara Coal 5s.	V	V	V	V	75	78
Otis Elevator	6,371,500	1	Q	Sep 30, 11	72½	73½
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 16, 11	100	102
Paint Cr. Col.5s	5,000,000	V	V	J. & J.	43	46
Penn. C.&C.rcts	V	V	V	V	15	20
Poc. Con. Col. 1st 5s, '57	3,582,700	2½	S	J. & J.	85	88
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	2	Q	Jan 15, 12	390	395
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Oct 15, 11	180	190
Producers' Oil.	8,000,000	1.50	Q	Dec 30, 11	85	95
Do conv. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	85	95
Rice-Stix Dry Goods pf	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 11	112	115
Rogers-Brown	5,000,000	V	V	V	94	96
Royal Bak. P.	10,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 11	190	200
Do. 6% cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 11	110	112
St. Jos. Lead	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 20, 11	9	9½
Singer Mfg	60,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,11	285	295
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 30, 10	37	42
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	105	110
Standard Oil	100,000,000	$6	Q	Sep 15, 11	685	700
Do subs. stks	V	6	Q	Sep 15, 11	838	842
Do ex-subsid.	V	V	V	V	357	363
Stern Bros. pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 1, 11	88	91
Studeb'kr Corp.	30,000,000	..	..	....	55	56
Do preferred	13,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec. 1, 11	103	103
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104	105½
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Oct. 1, 07	36	38
Unit. Cig. Mfrs.	15,000,000	1	Q	Feb. 1, 12	53½	54
U. S. Env. 5s.	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	103½
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	115	118
U. S. Motors	10,810,000	..	..	....	12	15
Do preferred	10,057,100	1¼	Q	Nov 10,11	50	54
U. S. Play. Cd.	350,000	2½	Q	June 1, 11	150	153
U. S. Ptg. Co.	3,500,000	1½	Q	June 1, 11	88	90
U.S.Worsted pf.	2,340,600	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 12	..	87
West. Elec. 1st 5s, '22	8,750,000	2½	..	J. & J.	101¾	102¼

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities Co.	$10,761,165	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	26⅝	27
Do preferred	6,906,177	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	77¼	77⅝
Auburn 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	..
Binghamt'n Gas 1st 5s, 1938	750,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	..
Buffalo Gas	7,000,000	..	..	....	4	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	....	..	20
Buf.G. 1st 5s,'47	5,900,000	2½	S	A. & O.	60½	61
Cent. Un.5s,1927	3,500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102½	103½
Cities Service	4,887,620	1-3	M	Feb. 1, 12	88	91
Do preferred	8,661,240	½	M	Feb. 1, 12	82¼	83¼
Colum. G. & F.	3,000,000	½	Q	Dec. 1, 11	30	31
Do preferred	5,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 11	73	74
††Con.G. of N.J. 1st con.5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	97
Con. Water of Utica, N. Y.	V	V	V	V	..	..
Deb mtg.5s,'30	V	V	V	J. & J.	88	93
Dayton Gas 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	..
Denver G. & E.	2,500,000	½	M	Nov 1, 11	220	..
Do gen. 5s	5,691,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95¼	96¼
Gd. Rap. G.L.5s	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99⅝	101
Houston G.5s,'20	888,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	Q	Dec 1, 11	133	134
Do 1st 5s	10,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	104¾
Indiana Ltg. Co	4,500,000	..	..	....	40	42½
Do 1st 4s, '58	3,000,000	2	S	F. & A.	70	72
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	....	20	26
Do 1st 5s,1952	4,250,000	2½	S	A. & O.	70	80
J'ksonville5s,'37	1,200,000	1½	Q	Dec., 1911	92½	97½
Kansas Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	12	13½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	97	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	79	81
Lincoln G. & E.	2,250,000	3	S	J. & J.	80½	82½
Milwaukee Gas Lt. 1st 4s, '27	7,932,000	2	SA	M. & N.	89½	90½
Minneapolis 5s	5,490,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99⅝	..
Nashville Gas	1,380,000	1	Q	V	80	85
N. Ams'm 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
New'k 1st 6s,'44	3,999,700	1½	Q	J,A,J,O	125	126
Newark Con. G. con. 5s, '48	6,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	105	106
N. Y. & E. R. con. 5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	100
N.Y. & Q. G.Co. 1st 5s, tax ex.	816,000	2½	S	F. & A.	99½	..
Ogden 5s, '45	6,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	96
Okla. G. & El.	1,118,900	2	Q	Jun 15, 11	110	..
Do 7% cum.pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 11	95	..
Do 5s, '29	2,375,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97	99
Pacific G. & E.	19,272,000	V	V	V	56¾	56⅞
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,11	91½	92½
Portl'd G.&C.5s	3,401,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1944	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
St. Paul G. Lt. gen. 5s, 1944	3,489,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¼	99
Scran. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23	V	V	V	V	103	104
Do deb 5s, '35	V	V	V	V	102	102¼
Do deb 5s, '39	V	V	V	V	102	102½
S. Jer. G. & El.	6,000,000	4	S	J. & D.	127	128
Do 1st 5s, '53	12,878,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98¾	99
Sp'brook Wat.5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103½	103¾
Standard (N.Y.)	5,000,000	2	S	Dec 30, 11	60	..
Do preferred	4,295,700	3	S	Dec 30, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s,1930	1,362,000	2½	S	M. & N.	104½	106
Syrac. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	..
Syrac. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g., '54	5,506,490	2½	S	J. & J.	82	83
Syracuse Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Washington G., ($20)	2,600,000	V	V	V	83¼	83½
Do 5s, 1960	2,860,000	2½	S	M. & N.	109⅝	110
West. N.Y.Wat.	5,000,000	V	V	V	..	8
Wilkesbarre G. & E. 1st 5s,'55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¼	103

TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Un. Telph. (H's'g) 5s, '57	1,244,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 10	15	20
Con. Tel. (Buf.)	8,595,200	..	..	....	10	11
Con. Tel. (Pa.) 1st 5s, '31	2,292,500	2½	S	A. & O.	33	40
Cumb. T. & T.	19,680,150	2	Q	Apr. 4, 11	160	161
Cuyah'a Tel. 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	87¾
Frontier Tel. 5s (Buf.) of 1922	2,500,000	..	..	....	71	72½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	65⅝
Kan.C.HomeTel	3,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	104	106
Do 5s, '23	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	91¼
Kan. C. L. Dist. Tel. 5s, '25	1,199,500	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	87	87
Kinloch Tel.(St. Louis) 6s, '28	2,000,000	3	S	F. & A.	105	105½
Mo. & Kan. Tel.	13,627,700	1½	Q	Nov 5, 06	53	60
N. Eng. T. & T. deb. 5s, '15	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101¼	101½
Do deb. 4s,'30	1,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	93	94
Do deb. 5s,'19	500,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101	102
Twin C. Tel. 5s.	V	V	V	V	82	85
West. T. & T. col. tr. 5s, '37	V	V	V	V	100	100¼

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat	$300,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	190	200
America	1,500,000	14	S	Jan. 2, 12	610	615
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	244	247
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	145
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Feb. 1, 12	390	415
Bronx Borough	150,000	10	S	July 1, 11	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	130	140
Century	250,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	140	148
Chase National	5,000,000	5	Q	Jan. 2, 12	575	..
Chat.-Phen.Nat.	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	168	172
Chelsea Exch.	200,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	185	200
Chemical Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Jan. 1, 12	440	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	165	170
City (National)	25,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	420	423
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	157	160
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	355
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	195	197
Corn Exchange	5,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	305	310
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	115	125
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Jan. 2, 12	4100	4350
Fifth National	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	300	350
First National	10,000,000	‡17	Q	Jan. 2, 12	990	1005
Fourth Nat.	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	200	205
Gal'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	7	S	Oct. 6, 10	340	350
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	285	290
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 12	140	145
German Exch.	200,000	10	S	Jan. 2, 12	460	490
Germania	200,000	‡12½	S	Oct 21, 11	525	535
Gotham Nat.	200,000	4	S	July 1, 11	155	165
Greenwich	500,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	245	255
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	635	645
Harriman Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	300	300
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan. 2, 12	570	576
Internat. B'k'g.	3,250,000	2	S	Oct 10, 07	85	91
Irv. Nat. Exch.	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	225	235
Jefferson	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	135	140
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	‡10	Q	Jan. 2, 12	580	605
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	390	410
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	340	345
Mar.& Fult.Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	257	263
Mechanics and Metals	6,000,000	3	Q	Feb 13, 12	260	265
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 12	147	152
Merch.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 2, 12	180	190
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	160	170
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	375	400
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Jan. 2, 12	195	202
Mount Morris	250,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	250	260
Mutual	200,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	275	295
Nat. Nassau	500,000	4	S	Nov. 1, 11	320	..
Nat. Reserve	1,200,000	3	S	Jan. 1, 11	90	92
N. Netherland	200,000	2½	S	Oct. 2, 11	210	225
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	7	S	Jan. 2, 12	312	315
N.Y.County Nat	500,000	20	S	Jan 2, 12	850	..
N. Y. Prod. Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15, 11	172	175
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	285
Park National	5,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	368	372
People's ($25)	200,000	2	S	Jan. 2, 12	240	260
Seaboard Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	415	450

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Second Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	395	425
Security	1,000,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	140	150
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	135	..
State	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 11	250	275
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 11	170	..
Union Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 30, 11	163	168
Wash. Heights	100,000	2	Q	Sep 30, 11	275	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	600	650
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 11	575	610

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	362	368
Bankers' Trust	5,000,000	‡12	Q	Jan. 2, 12	760	770
Bd.&Mtg. Guar.	5,000,000	3	Q	Feb 15, 12	267	270
Broadway Tr.	700,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 12	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	‡15	Q	Jan. 1, 12	460	..
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Jan. 2, 12	1010	1025
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	132	135
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	320	325
Commercial	500,000	V	V	V	95	102
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	515	520
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25)	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb. 1, 12	1400	1425
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 12	217	222
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	210	..
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 11	270	285
Fulton	500,000	5	S	Jan. 2, 12	295	310
Guaranty	5,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	875	875
Guardian	500,000	..	..	....	100	108
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 12	270	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust	500,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 12	145	150
Kings County	500,000	4	Q	Feb. 1, 12	520	535
Knickerb. Trust	8,181,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	290	293
LawyersMtg.Co	4,000,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	282	285
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co.	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 11	232	238
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	145	150
Long Island	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	315	325
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 2, 12	375	400
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 30, 11	400	415
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¼	Q	Dec 30, 11	108	110
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 12	127	135
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Feb. 1, 12	145	155
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Dec 30, 11	610	620
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1035	1055
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	208	210
People's Trust	1,000,000	1	M	Jan. 1, 12	290	300
Realty Assoc.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15, 11	115	118
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 1, 12	345	355
T. Guar. & Tr.	4,375,000	3	Q	Dec 30, 11	545	550
Title Insurance	2,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 11	118	122
Tr. Co. of Am.	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	375	875
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Jan 10, 12	1310	1355
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 29, 11	485	490
United States	2,000,000	25	S	Jan. 2, 12	1125	1135
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	400	410
Windsor§	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	190	195

§New stock.

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Amer. Surety	$2,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 11	260	270
City of N. Y.	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 11	150	180
Commonwealth	500,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 12	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	Jan 18, 12	1000	1015
Empire City	400,000	5	S	Jan 22, 12	180	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	J. & J.	475	..
Fidelity-Phenix	2,500,000	5	S	Jan 18, 12	325	335
Germ. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	Jan 15,12	285	295
Germ. Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jan 15, 12	535	545
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan 30,12	300	310
Germania Life	200,000	3½	S	July 1, 11	210	225
Glens Falls($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe&Rutgers	400,000	10	Q	Jul 31, 11	500	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	Q	Jan. 2, 12	210	220
Home Fire	3,000,000	17½	S	Jan. 1, 12	700	712
Home Life	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	Jul 20, 11	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	J. & J.	145	150
National Surety	1,500,000	3	Q	Jan. 2, 12	260	262
N.Y. Life I.&T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 11, 11	1035	1055
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	‡15	S	Jan. 4, 12	315	325
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr 10, 11	150	160
Pacific ($25)	200,000	‡7	S	Jan 10,12	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	Jan. 3, 11	450	500
Stuyv's'nt($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	160
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	80	..
U. S. Casualty	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 11	210	..
U. S. Life	264,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sb'g City($50)	250,000	10	S	Jul 21, 11	375	400

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Feb. 3, 1912. Bid.	Asked.
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	V	S	V	23	27
B'way & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	V	V	162	170
B'klyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 11	163	167
Cen. C't'n stk., 1st 6s of '22	V	V	V	V	95	..
C. P. N. & E.R.	1,800,000	2½	S	Jan., 1908	5	..
C. Isl. & B. stk.	2,983,000	2	Q	Feb., 1907	50	..
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 11	115	130
Eighth Av.R.R.	1,000,000	V	V	V	310	..
42d St. & Gr.St.	748,000	12½	N	V	270	300
Hud. Tunnels: Hud. & Man.	39,994,890	..	..	....	21	22
Do 4½s of '57	66,000,000	2¼	S	F. & A.	79½	80
Hud. Cos. pf.	16,000,000	..	..	....	71½	72½
Do notes, '13	V	V	V	V	99⅝	100
Met. St. Ry.	52,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 07	..	..
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	....	160	..
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 09	8	12
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s, '48	V	5	A	V	45	47
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	V	120	130
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, '96	V	5	A	V	19	23
34th St. Crosstown 1st 5s, '96	......	..	..	....	97	99

The New York Times Weekly Financial Review is the recognized guide to the bond, stock, metal, and commodities markets, and a valuable reference for investors, bankers, and brokers. Every Monday. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year.

An Excellent Short-Term Investment

At the present time, when so much idle capital is awaiting opportunity for favorable permanent investment, this Company's Certificates of Deposit are particularly attractive. If you have idle money and desire a safe, convenient and profitable temporary or short-time investment that will pay higher interest than funds deposited subject to cheque, you cannot do better than to deposit it in exchange for our certificates. They can be made to mature at a time convenient for your permanent investment plans and will draw interest from day of issue to day of maturity.

Confer with our Officers in regard to your banking or trust business.

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Astor Trust Co.
FIFTH AVENUE & 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY
358 Fifth Ave. 60 Broadway
125 St. & Lenox Ave. 148 St. & Third Ave.
New York

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION
Monday, January 1, 1912

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on Hand and in Banks.	$8,984,949.92	Capital Stock	$3,181,000.00
Bonds and other Securities	12,092,463.55	Surplus	4,800,000.00
Demand Loans	2,964,140.86	Undivided Profits	1,045,615.71
Time Loans	14,388,306.14	Unconverted "B" Certificates.	57,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	3,255,763.93	Total Capital and Surplus.	$9,083,615.71
Real Estate, Banking Houses.	4,336,537.02	Due Depositors	37,077,203.78
Accrued Interest Receivable.	366,933.59	Dividend Checks Outstanding.	88,662.00
		Reserve for Taxes, etc.	63,716.02
		Accrued Interest Payable	75,897.50
	$46,389,095.01		$46,389,095.01

Windsor Trust Company

is in a position to afford its patrons, and the public as well, the impartial and disinterested advice of its Officers and Directors on matters of business, such as:

The investment of personal or trust funds.

The operation of the Inheritance Tax Laws of this and other States.

The exemption from personal taxation under the Secured Debts Tax law.

In these and other matters we know we can render real service. It is on the value of such service that our success depends. All inquiries will be given confidential, prompt and courteous attention.

Clark Williams, President

Downtown Office Cedar and Nassau Streets
Uptown Office 47th Street and Fifth Avenue

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
25 BROAD ST. NEW YORK CITY
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.
ISSUES INTEREST BEARING CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.
OFFICERS
WILLIAM C. LANE, President.
FRANK K. STURGIS, WILLIAM C. COX, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES M. BILLINGS, Secretary. EDWARD M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.
E. BRAINERD BULKLEY, ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretaries.

More and more people are finding it convenient to keep their Securities and other Valuables uptown instead of downtown.

The Union Trust Company of New York offers unexcelled facilities at moderate prices in the uptown vaults of the Lenox Safe Deposit Company.

At Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, they are very near the "social center" of New York, and convenient for most people who live uptown.

Inspection and patronage are invited.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT CO.
Six Per Cent. Notes of 1908, Series G.

The Principal and Interest of Series G of the above notes, maturing February 15, 1912, will be paid on and after such date at the office of The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, or at the office of United Railroads of San Francisco, San Francisco, California, on the presentation and surrender of such notes of such series and of the collateral accompanying the same.
UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT CO.,
BENJAMIN S. GUINNESS, Treasurer.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has fixed and declared Five Per Cent. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, a dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, and One-half of One Per Cent. on Class "B" Debentures out of the net earnings for the year 1911, payable at No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 7th, 1912, to stockholders of record February 5th, 1912.
CHARLES W. COX, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dividends of three per cent. on the preferred stock and of two and one-half per cent. on the common stock of this Company have been declared payable February 15th, 1912, to stockholders of record February 6th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.
ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.
New York, January 29, 1912.

United States Steel Corporation.

Quarterly dividend No. 43 of 1¾% on the Preferred stock, payable Feb. 28, 1912, was declared Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Feb. 5. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Feb. 5 and reopen at 10 A. M. Feb. 29.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
165 Broadway, N. Y., January 30th, 1912.

The semi-annual coupons of this Company's Three-Year 5% Gold Notes, due February 1st, 1912, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 115 Broadway, New York.
H. B. HENSON, Assistant Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
60 Broadway 527 Fifth Av., New York
Telephone 8686 Rector Telephone 7900 Bryant

New York, Feb. 1, 1912.

We desire to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NICHOLS, MacDONELL & SCHEIDER for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks and bonds, both listed and unlisted, grain and cotton.

ERICKSON N. NICHOLS,
Member New York Stock Exchange;
A. MASTERS MacDONELL,
EDMUND J. SCHEIDER.

New York, February 1st, 1912.

MR. A. H. JOHNSON HAS THIS DAY BEcome a general partner in our firm.
SMITH, HECK & COMPANY.

PROPOSALS.

FORT TOTTEN, N. Y.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for constructing blacksmith shop and wagon shed will be received here until 2 P. M., March 5, 1912, and then publicly opened. Information furnished upon application to Quartermaster, Governors Island, N. Y.

WHEAT MAINTAINS SLOW, STEADY GAIN

High Freights Bar United States from Full Profits of Argentine Crop and Labor Ills.

CORN AND OATS STILL SOAR

Cotton in Demand Abroad, Pork in Great Supply—Food Laws Invoked Against Sulphured Oats.

Wheat has been persistently strong for the last two weeks. The advance has not been rapid, but has carried values up from the recent low levels 4 to 6c. a bushel. The advance has brought a rather confident speculative feeling into the market, and this feeling has been intensified by the strength of feeding grain and of feed stuffs of all kinds. The advance in the price of mill feeds has been so pronounced that mill stuffs are selling almost pound for pound even with the price of wheat. This condition naturally creates an added demand for wheat at an unusual level of values.

The advance has been led by the foreign markets, particularly the nearby deliveries abroad, which have been exceptionally strong, owing to the delay in the Argentine shipments and the resulting small world's exports. Ordinarily at this time of the year the Argentine is shipping from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bushels of wheat a week. The shipments this year have been scarcely 500,000 bushels. The movement was delayed at first by the bad harvest conditions, and is now delayed by the labor situation, which seems to be becoming more acute. This delay in the Argentine shipments means that the arrivals of wheat abroad in late February and March will be comparatively small, and there may be considerable need for good wheats, not only until the Argentine shipments are large, but also until these wheats arrive in Europe. Bids have been on a better basis.

American shipments, fortunately, including the Manitoba movement, have recently been about 3,000,000 bushels a week, which has been an extremely helpful factor for Europe. The current week's shipments of world's exports are expected to be about 4,000,000 bushels less than last year, and since Jan. 1 the world's exports have been about 14,000,000 bushels under a year ago. The needs of Europe are apparently about 1,500,000 bushels a week less than last year, so that the heavy falling off in the world's exports is creating possibility of some scarcity the next few weeks. The very high ocean rates are in the way of a free movement. Not only grain rates continue very strong at the highest for many years, but other rates are equally strong. At the prevailing quotations a large business would be easily possible but for the cost of transportation.

The American home situation is mixed to a certain extent. The movement of wheat in the Northwest is quite liberal, which tends to contradict the short crop ideas in regard to Spring wheat. The Winter wheat movement is small. The visible supply of wheat at United States points is rapidly decreasing. The decrease the last month has been 9,653,000 bushels, and for the week ended Saturday night it is expected that another good decrease will be seen. This rapid decrease in American stocks is naturally lessening the pressure on the cash market, and if the decrease continues at the rates seen during the last month, the encroachment upon the visible supply will be most serious before the new crop season opens. This encroachment upon the visible has been with a comparatively large movement West and a comparatively small export movement showing that the drain has been for domestic consumption, notwithstanding the insistent claims regarding the absence of any flour demand.

The new crop situation is beginning to attract attention. A good deal of the snow covering disappeared the early part of the week, and there were a number of complaints, but whether the complaints are more serious than usual it is somewhat difficult to determine. At the close of the week the weather turned cold with more snow.

OTHER GRAINS.

CORN.—The developments in the market for feedstuffs have been most pronounced. Prices have advanced rapidly and feedstuffs of all kinds are selling at record prices for the season, and mill feeds are selling at the highest prices for a number of years. The advance in corn has been in face of an extremely heavy movement. Western receipts of corn for the week were 8,695,000 bushels against 6,735,000 bushels the previous week and 5,595,000 bushels last year. Notwithstanding the immense size of the receipts, the cash market continues very strong, and was held at higher prices, compared with the May delivery, than was the case before the movement started. The domestic demand was good, and Europe followed the advance, bidding higher prices persistently, and at the close of the week foreign markets were very firm and close to an export basis.

The position of the corn market is one which is attracting a great deal of interest. The crop was smaller than last year, but receipts have been heavier than last year, and the trade has been mystified regarding this movement the same as was the case in wheat. It has been claimed that the corn crop was underestimated, but the general situation in feedstuffs is so acute that this claim has but little market effect. The fact that the demand for cash corn is persistently active seems to be the dominating factor. The domestic situation was clarified to a considerable extent by the Government statement of the number of hogs in the country, showing a total of 65,000,000, or almost identically the same as last year. In view of the immense packing of hogs and the high prices for feeding grain, it was believed that the supply of hogs to be fed was much smaller than a year ago. The revised Government figures say to the contrary, however, and, while great economy will undoubtedly be used in feeding, the fact remains that the domestic feeding demand is no smaller than a year ago, when the record crop of corn was distributed with the end of the season prices higher than those now prevailing.

OATS.—The market for oats has also been strong and active advancing to new high levels. The advance has been influenced by the general strength in feeding stuffs. The rise in corn, the advance in mill feeds from $30 to $32 per ton, the advance in hay and the advance in other feedstuffs have all added to the confidence of holders of oats, although at the close of the week there was some speculative profit taking. A good deal of uneasiness developed during the week over the action of the Agricultural Department under the Pure Food Law. The Department has taken attitude against the sulphuring of oats which will complicate the handling of cash oats materially owing to the large amount of bleaching which has been done this year. It has also condemned some No. 3 White oats, shipped from St. Louis to Louisiana, on the ground that the oats contained matter other than specified in the description. If these decisions are sustained, it will mean that oats must be sold in their natural color, and also that the Department under the Pure Food law is practically a Court of Appeals on questions of grains being up to the grade specified. While this does not mean Government inspection, it would seem to mean that the Government would insist on grades of grain as specified by different markets being absolutely maintained.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market has moved within small range during the week. The news has been of decided interest, but failed to awaken any pronounced speculative activity. The Government report of the number of hogs in the country was given out at the opening of the week, and, contrary to expectations, the report showed a grand aggregate of 65,410,000 on Jan. 1, against 65,620,000 last year. This was a distinct surprise, as the trade had been inclined to believe in considerable falling off in number, due to the enormous packing of the last year and the high price of feed stuffs. For the twelve months just ended the packing of hogs at the West was, in round numbers, 27,000,000 out of the total reported a year ago, a gain of 6,000,000 over the preceding year. This does not take into account the Eastern packing, or, of course, the numbers killed on the farm. Since Jan. 1 the packing has continued very heavy. The total has gained in the month 1,000,000 hogs over last year. This immense increase in the hog packing has been reflected in a heavy increase in the stocks of product in the country. The Chicago stock of pork gained 8,000 barrels during the month, while the stock of contract lard gained 47,000 tierces. The stock of meats gained heavily, the increase compared with last month being 28,000,000 pounds, with the present stock of meats 135,000,000 pounds, compared with 78,000,000 last year. The world's stock of lard increased largely. The total is given at 295,000 tierces, against 231,000 tierces last month and 112,000 tierces last year. The increase for the month was 64,000 tierces, compared with a decrease last year of 12,000 tierces.

COTTONSEED OIL.

Final prices on Saturday were virtually unchanged from those of the preceding week. The trade is obviously very much mixed as to the future course of prices. The concentrated long interest at the West has apparently decided to await developments while aggressiveness on the part of the bear element was conspicuous by its absence. Selling was discouraged to an important extent by the inability to procure much crude. Mills are holding firm, and as the future market is below an attractive hedging basis, the sales against purchases at the South are limited to scattered and small quantities. Naturally, with the knowledge of a large cotton crop having been produced, the attitude of the mills is surprising to many, but it is asserted that the seed is not moving freely, and that the inferior quality deters mills from bidding materially higher prices. With the advent of the cotton planting season, there may be a change in the situation, as the seed will have to be relegated to the soil, or else disposed of to crushers. Advocates of lower prices, while not encouraged by the recent developments, maintain that light offerings of crude at this time will mean augmented pressure later. On the other hand there were advices from the Valley of mills closing because of the scarcity of seed. It was pointed out that in face of the absence of hedge pressure, strong crude markets, higher feed stuffs, and comparative steadiness of lard in face of bearish statistics in that market, oil values have not advanced. In the meantime, consuming inquiry has not been active, and at intervals foreigners were credited with re-selling, possibly influenced by the sagging tendency of competing oils to cottonseed oil abroad. Considerable liquidation of the March option has occurred, but this has been mainly in the nature of switching to later positions, while refiners and other shorts were evidently quite as willing to even their commitments, judging by the small changes in the differences between the near months and the deferred deliveries.

COTTON.

Improved fundamental conditions at Southern spot centres, due to a large extent to the marketing of a fair part of a burdensome surplus, asserted themselves more forcibly during the week. Values in the future market advanced with greater rapidity than the levels at the South as far as could be determined by surface conditions, but the disparity has not been entirely overcome, and the local market is still stated to be comparatively low. Interests identified on the long side of the market recently have continued conspicuous and by their aggressiveness succeeded in intimidating a scattered short interest. Mills were also moderate buyers and, as usual, with a higher plane of prices established, sentiment showed a corresponding improvement. As a result prices are now approximately 1¼c per pound above the low levels recorded last December.

The tenor of foreign advices has been impressively in favor of holders and the spontaneous advances abroad were readily reflected in local circles. The willingness of foreign spinners to absorb cotton at current levels was amply demonstrated by the extraordinary large spot business in the Liverpool market from day to day. In the interim the accounts from Manchester were probably the most optimistic of the season, although at the close of the week it was evident that some authorities were inclined to express apprehension as to the probability of business remaining so voluminous, particularly in yarns, at that centre, because of the decisive upturn in values. Moreover, the reports that there was still labor unrest in several of the principal sections of Lancashire created some surprise, particularly as another general strike was threatened to take place to-day. Meanwhile, the exports of cotton are very liberal, and it is believed that the ratio of their gain, as compared with last season, will easily be maintained during the current month.

While those believing that the upward movement of cotton values will culminate with further small advances, are in the minority, general expressions of opinion are not indicative of expectations favoring material sharp advances from this level at this time. It is argued that there are still substantial holdings at the South to be distributed while the technical position of the speculative market has been as much relieved and enervated just as holders at the South have had their position strengthened by frequent liquidation. The fact remains, however, that spinners are not expected to scramble for their season-end supplies at present, inasmuch as the tendency continues to await the new crop prospects. Trade conditions have improved considerably, however, and in the event of this betterment proceeding it is quite likely that the takings of cotton by American spinners may exceed the earlier estimates and then again, in the event of the foreign trade situation necessitating a continuance of heavy buying, there may be more absorption in anticipation of needs than generally thought. Just how far, for ensuing seasons, foreign manufacturers, particularly the Continental, will care to stock up for is a matter of conjecture, although this contracting for advanced needs is being construed rather bearishly by some authorities concerning next season's world's requirements.

The weather conditions at the South have been more propitious than for some time for the preparation of the soil, but advices forwarded through private sources failed to indicate much enthusiasm to date. However, many conservative authorities in the trade still believe that prognostications in regard to next season's area and cultivation are premature at this time, admitting on the other hand that the levels prevailing at seeding time will have material influence among planters. Stress is being laid upon the high average of grain prices, it being inferred that there may be greater crop diversification this season than in previous years, while on the other hand, it is not thought that much arable land will be allowed to remain non-productive. The difficulty of securing a concerted reduction in area is vividly before the trade, while at the same time it is not to be expected that the scientific methods so much in vogue at agricultural centres will be abandoned. The realization that the area planted and the use of fertilizers constitute only part of the basic conditions as will affect the outturn, or, in other words, the natural allowance made for weather vicissitudes during the season may in itself have sufficient sentimental influence to offset the fact that prices are somewhat under the steep grounds which the South had been educated to the past few seasons.

According to The Chronicle, there have been 11,116,000 bales brought into sight so far this season, against 9,494,000 last year. It is probable that approximately 15,000,000 bales have been ginned to this date, or, in other words, nearly 4,000,000 bales more than have been brought into sight against the same comparison of less than 2,000,000 last season. Exports since the beginning of the season aggregate 6,786,000 bales, or 1,240,000 in excess of last year, with the quantity on shipboard not cleared 350,000 bales, against 230,000 at this time a year ago. Spinners have taken 8,600,000 bales, against 7,900,000 a year ago, with the total visible 6,018,000 bales, against 5,280,000 in 1911. Great Britain has about 200,000 bales less in stock than last year, while the Continent has about that much over last season.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Consular and Trade Report will note the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of item referred to:

8,062. ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.—An American Consulate reports that the Birmingham City Council has authorized the Electrical Committee to expend $284,887 in electrical supplies. This includes $63,800 for a storage battery, $36,650 for two rotary converters and transformers, and $21,549 for induction motors and converters.

8,063. COTTONSEED OIL.—A report from an American Consul states that a business man in a European country desires to represent an American exporter of cottonseed oil.

8,064. VACUUM CLEANERS.—A business man in Italy informs an American Consular officer that he desires to secure the representation for that country of American manufacturers of vacuum cleaners, both electric and hand power, and especially those adapted for household use.

8,065. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—An American Consular officer in Mexico reports that a firm in his district, wholesale and retail dealers in general hardware, building material, machinery of all kinds, and mining supplies, desires to receive catalogues and wholesale price lists from American manufacturers and wholesale concerns. This firm will consider agency propositions for all or part of the country.

8,066. BREWERY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.—An American Consul in an Asiatic country reports that a brewery will shortly be established in a city in that region. American manufacturers of brewery machinery who desire to compete for the plant should present prices, plans, and specifications in English to a business man whose name is furnished in the report. The plant should be capable of turning out at one brew about 1,400 gallons of beer, and to consist of steam boiler, steam driving engine, shafting, and all necessary apparatus.

8,067. COAL.—A business man in a foreign country informs an American Consulate that he wishes to hear from American exporters of coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. All communications should specify price per ton, free on board, at loading port.

8,068. FISH OF VARIOUS KINDS.—A report from an American Consular officer in a European country states that a firm in his district desires to be placed in communication with importers in the United States interested in the following: Sardines, mackerel, and hake in brine, packed in barrels; salted sardines and mackerel, pressed dry in flat buckets; smoked sardines and mackerel in small wooden boxes of about 100 sardines or 50 mackerel.

8,069. GLASSWARE.—An American Consular officer in Canada reports that a firm of importers advises that it is always in the market for table and fancy glassware, both plain and decorated, also cut glass, brassware, and silver-plated ware.

8,070. METAL BED PARTS.—A manufacturer of bamboo beds, &c., in a Latin-American country informs an American Consulate that he desires to add a line of metal beds, which he is anxious to import in parts and set up there.

8,071. CANNING AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY.—An American Consular officer reports that a business man in a Mediterranean country, who is engaged in the canning industry, desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers of machinery for the canning of vegetables and fruit, also manufacturers of flour-mill machinery.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Panton & London Co., Seattle; T. J. O'Hara, cloaks, suits; 45 E. 17th.
Meyer's Cloak and Suit Co., San Francisco; B. F. Meyer, r. to w.; 225 4th Av.
Mandel Bros., Chicago; Miss Manning, millinery; Miss Einstein, millinery; Miss George, millinery; Miss Anderson, corsets; 15 E. 22d.
"Carley's," Des Moines; W. Carley, r. to w., millinery; 15 E. 26th.
O'Connor, Moffatt & Co., San Francisco; Miss M. Murray, millinery, ribbons; 114 5th Av.
Abrahamson Bros., Oakland; J. Abrahamson, suits, millinery; 31 Union Sq.
Boston Store, Chicago; J. A. Witt, cloaks, suits, waists; 114 5th Av.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburg; I. Rothstein, crockery, glassware, pictures; T. Kaufmann, men's furn. goods, hosiery; 200 5th Av.
Philipsborn Co., Chicago; J. Schlesinger, waists, dresses; 132 W. 21st.
Paris Fashion Cloak Co., Chicago; D. V. Wachsman, r. to w.; 132 W. 21st.
Wachsman, D. V., Co., St. Paul; J. David, ready to wear; 132 W. 21st.
Lloyd's Cloak and Suit Department, Chicago; C. Popper, cloaks and suits; 132 W. 21st.
Model Cloak Co., Chicago; S. Rothschild, cloaks and suits; 132 W. 21st.
Titche, Goettinger Co., Dallas; S. Neumaire, laces, embroideries, notions, ladies' neckwear, art goods, and toilet articles; 45 E. 17th.
Fair, The, New Orleans; M. H. Fabenberg, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear, millinery, and ribbons; 15 E. 26th.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo; Mr. Ludwig, china and toys; Miss D. Farrell, corsets; Miss M. Le Hue, cloaks, suits, and waists; Miss Jensenn, millinery; 20 W. 22d.
Fair, The, Chicago; G. F. Williams, jewelry, silverware, and leather goods; B. M. Thomas, stationery; Miss M. Hondle, millinery; Miss Schillinger, millinery; 225 4th Av.
Schoenfeld, R. A., Co., Chicago; R. A. Schoenfeld, cloaks, suits, waists, and dresses; 215 4th Av.
Lurie, A. Co., Chicago; M. Lurie, gen'l mdse.; J. Rezba, gen'l mdse.; 215 4 Av.
Mandl, S., Chicago; S. Mandl, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Miss D. Mangson, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 215 4 Av.
Segal, L. & Bro., Superior; J. Segal, cloaks, suits, waists; 215 4 Av.
12th Street Store, Chicago; Miss Speck, millinery; C. H. Mayer, clothing; E. Wurtzburg, domestics, flannels, white goods, linens; A. Bauers, dress goods, silks, velvets; N. S. Mesirow, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; J. Walsh, notions, laces, hdkfs, neckwear; J. Simon, furn. goods; 215 4 Av.
Klein, Sol., Chicago; Miss Speck, millinery; H. Bos, dress goods, silks, velvets; H. Schnurmacher, clothing; P. Ostertag, hosiery, gloves; M. Mendelson, domestics, flannels, linens, blankets; 215 4 Av.
Idaho Merc. Co., Coeur D'Alene; A. C. Faw, cloaks, suits, millinery; E. F. Shildmyer, men's clothing, furn. goods; Room 1810; 114 5 Av.
Schafer Bros., St. Louis; Miss Kennedy, muslin underwear; 69 5 Av.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul; J. G. Morrissey, cloaks, suits, shawls; 45 E. 17.
George W. Graham Co., Crawfordsville; F. A. Turner, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 7 West 22d.
Gimbel, Houghton & Bond, Vincennes; F. M. Bond, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 7 West 22d.
Jones Dry Goods Co., Paris; Walter Hoenig, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 7 West 22d.
Minear Dry Goods Co., Greensburg; S. P. Minear, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; 7 West 22d.
Parker's, Charleston; J. A. Parker, cloaks, suits, waists; 7 West 22d.
Wicks Co., Bloomington; Otto Rott, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 7 West 22d.
Steketee, P., & Son, Grand Rapids; H. Stern, cloaks, suits; C. Dosker, dress goods, silks; Collingwood.
Smith & Higgins, Atlanta; J. C. Cook, silks, dress goods; W. H. Higgins, dry goods; 20 West 22d; Marlborough.
Herpolsheimer Co., Grand Rapids; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; Miss E. Oswald, waists; Miss E. Rentlinger, ladies' wear; 100 5th Av.
Kaufer-Smithing Co., Milwaukee; J. Kaufer, dry goods; Herald Square.
Bannon & Co., Minneapolis; F. W. Rowland, millinery; Herald Square.
Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co., Atlanta; R. J. Lee, silks; A. M. Langford, dry goods; Miss M. McLaughlin, fancy goods; 20 East 46th; Collingwood.
Gutman, J. E., Savannah; furn. goods, laces, cloaks; Collingwood.
Prager Co., San Francisco; Miss R. Sushon, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; H. H. Clymer, furn. goods; E. Karl, dry goods; 214 Church.
Filene's, Wm., Sons Co., Boston; Miss M. G. Cronin, millinery; 4 West 22d.
Joslin D. G. Co., Denver; H. M. Stall, carpets; C. S. Carpenter, general mdse.; 214 Church.
Roshek Bros. Co., Dubuque; J. J. Roshek, notions, furn. goods, linens, and laces; 45 E. 17th.
Sisson Bros. & Welden, Binghamton; B. F. Sisson, dry goods; Miss K. Heary, curtains; Imperial.
Akerman, L., Birmingham, millinery; Gregorian.
Spokane D. G. Co., Spokane; A. L. Hendee, domestics; 225 4th Av.; Great Northern.
Houston, J. A., Co., Boston; W. Daly, dress goods and silks; Great Northern.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver; A. F. Pohlman, housefurnishing goods; 56 Worth; Woodward.
Herrick Bros. & Co., Chicago; P. L. Herrick, furn. goods; Hermitage.
Burke, FitzSimons, Hone, & Co., Rochester; P. E. Hone, dry goods; Hermitage.
Stein Bros. Co., Hastings; E. H. Stein, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Cadillac.
Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg; Mrs. McGehee, millinery; Miss Burks, laces; Miss Miller, millinery; 40 W. 22d; Cadillac.
Harris-Emery Co., Des Moines; Miss J. McWilliams, laces; 320 Church.
Loveman, D. B., Co., Chattanooga; L. Karr, dress goods and silks; J. A. McLeod, laces, notions, h'dk'fs, and ribbons; 148 W. 23d; Long Acre.
Stix, Baer, & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis; Miss I. Holtz, misses' wear; 114 5th Av.; Cumberland.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem; M. A. Breeden, ladies' wear; 2 Walker; Cumberland.
Crosby, Warren M., Co., Topeka; C. Adams, cloaks and suits; Mrs. B. B. Sharon, waists; York.
Donaldson, L., Co., Minneapolis; A. Pickering, laces, neckwear, veilings, and ribbons; Miss M. Burns, laces; Miss McLain, ladies' gloves; 2 Walker.
Davidson Bros. Co., Sioux City; H. Fishgall, cloaks; 1,261 B'way.
Stern, H., Jr., & Bro. Co., Milwaukee; C. B. Stern, dry goods; 75 Leonard.
Young-Quinlan Co., Minneapolis; Miss G. Flanagan, ladies' wear; 156 5th Av.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago; W. T. Mathias, dry goods; A. I. Stevens, millinery; J. P. Coveny, cloaks and suits; W. Weinstein, dry goods; G. E. Tarnow, ribbons and umbrellas; R. Gibson, dry goods; 104 Worth.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago; C. Mordquist, upholstery; 6th Av. and 19th; Latham.
Nugent, B., & Bro. D. G. Co., St. Louis; Miss M. L. Jones, underwear; 31 Union Square.
Rike-Kumler Co., Dayton; Mrs. F. O. McKell, millinery; Miss Potter, ladies' wear; C. B. Kumler, dress goods and silks; Mr. Keller, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago; F. L. Millington, dry goods; Mrs. Cox, suits; Miss Halberg, ladies' wear; 104 Worth.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburgh; E. L. Merrill, carpets; 214 Church.
MacDougall & Southwick Co., Seattle; W. S. Newton, notions, ribbons, embroideries; 214 Church.
Hennessy Co., Butte; B. P. Baxter, housefurnishing goods; 214 Church.
Elder & Johnston Co., Dayton; C. W. Miller, shoes; 2 Walker.
Hunter, A. & S. J., Utica; W. J. Sutton, silks; 221 4th Av.; Grand.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 102 5th Av.; Grand.
Couch, W. W., Co., Lynchburg; W. W. Couch, furnishing goods; Breslin.
Regina Trading Co., Regina, Canada; J. J. Crotty, silks; A. F. Little, dry goods; Breslin.
Cohn, M. M., Co., Little Rock; Mrs. Alcorn, hosiery and ladies' underwear; 141 5th Av.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis; W. Hurry, carpets and rugs; 31 Union Square; Wolcott.
High, J. M., Co., Atlanta; J. E. Collier, notions, laces, ribbons, and jewelry; H. F. George, dry goods; 100 5th Av.; Grand.
Fair, The, Cincinnati; J. H. Alexander, domestics, dress goods, and silks; F. H. Thompson, ladies' underwear, corsets, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church.
Rhodes Co., Seattle; Mrs. A. Oden, millinery; 100 5th Av.
Jargensen-Blesch Co., Green Bay; J. L. Jargensen, dry goods; Imperial.
Lohr-Bacon Co., Evansville; H. E. Bacon, cloaks, suits, and waists; 142 5th Av.
Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston; Miss L. White, embroideries; M. F. Butler, dry goods; 55 White; Broztell.
Walker Bros.' D. G. Co., Salt Lake City; J. H. Berfus, dress goods and silks; 320 Church.
Stewart D. G. Co., Louisville; Mrs. Hall, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 214 Church; Victoria.
Taylor, John, D. G. Co., Kansas City; J. E. Troup, notions, stationery; C. Smith, waists, muslin underwear; 200 5th Av.
Williams, Gurnsey B., Co., Syracuse; W. O. Ransley, notions, laces, ribbons; Broztell.
Milner, W. L., Co., Toledo; F. C. Hofmayer, dress goods, silks; 22 West 22d; Broztell.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg; F. S. Hesser, embroideries; 2 Walker; Broztell.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co., St. Louis; H. MacDougall, woolen dress goods; C. J. Kearney, cotton dress goods; 214 Church.
Rudge & Guenzel Co., Lincoln; A. C. Hansen, linens; G. J. Brown, crockery; A. A. Haddock, dry goods; Latham.
Wolf & Dessauer, Fort Wayne; J. Dessauer, dry goods; 315 4th Av.; Broztell.
Fraser D. G. Co., Brockton; M. N. Mahoney, notions and gloves; Broztell.
Jordan, Marsh Co., Boston; H. Hilliard, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago; G. Alexander, ribbons, laces; 438 B'way.
Muse, Faris & Walker Co., Los Angeles; O. Demers, laces, ladies' neckwear, embroideries, veilings; 31 Union Square.
Boston Store, Chicago; W. J. McEdwards, silks; F. Millington, upholstery goods; 114 5th Av.

TWO BOND MEN now associated with large N. Y. and Phila. houses, wish to make connection with high-grade N. Y. bond house as Phila. representatives. Have strong connections with largest Phila. institutions. E. H. R., 6,100 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN covering Middle West, also Southern territory, to carry side line ladies' neckwear on commission basis. Address Box R 277 Times Downtown.

Superior Underwear Company, high-grade ladies' underwear and wrappers, Broadway and 100th St. Telephone 5795 Riverside.

Guide for Buyers.
1 line, 1 year, $116.80; 6 mos., $61.88; 3 mos., $32.76; 1 mo., $11.40.

MANICURE SUPPLIES.
Lustr-ite (Floridine Mfg. Co.) 42 Franklin.
SOFT SOLE SHOES AND MOCCASINS.
Adler, Martin & Katz, Victoria Hotel, 27th & B'way.
TURKISH TOWELING & COTTO-RATINE.
A. S. Anable, 47 Leonard Street.

MR. DOOLEY COMES BACK

The most famous of American humorists will enliven the political campaign with his inimitable comments in The Sunday Times. The first will appear next Sunday and will tell of "The Education of Woodrow Wilson."

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.
Total Week Ended Feb. 3, $18,340,500.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	88	88	88	1
Alb. & Susq. 3½s	92½	92½	92½	25
Allis-Chalmers 5s	56	53½	56	146
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102½	102⅜	102½	10
Am. Cotton Oil 5s	95	95	95	21
Am. Hide & L. 6s	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	4
Am. Ice Securities 6s	75	74½	75	4
Am. Sm. Securities 6s	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	89½
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	101	101	101	8
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	91	90⅞	91	87
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s	110¼	109⅞	109⅞	55
Am. Thread 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	18
Am. Tobacco 4s	95⅞	95⅜	95½	179
Am. Tobacco 4s, t. r.	95⅞	95¼	95½	868
Am. Tobacco 6s	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	119
Am. Tobacco 6s, tr. r.	121⅝	121⅛	121⅛	9
Am. Tobacco 6s, reg.	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	1½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89¼	88⅞	89	14
Ann Arbor 4s	84¼	84	84¼	6
Armour 4½s	92½	92	92¼	84
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	99½	99¼	99½	156
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, reg.	98¼	98	98¼	5
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	92⅝	92	92⅝	13
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	92⅝	92¼	92½	81½
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped reg.	91	91	91	1
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝	9
A., T. & S. F. con. 4s, 1960	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	241
A., T. & S. F. conv. 5s	108⅝	108	108	39
A., T. & S. F., Trans. S. L. 4s	93⅛	93	93	9
Atlanta & Birm. 4s	90	89½	90	7
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	96½	96	96¼	52
A. C. L., L. & N. 4s	95¼	95	95¼	55
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞	79
Balt. & Ohio prior 3½s	93	92½	92⅝	18
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	92	91⅝	91⅝	32
B. & O., So. Div. 3½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	7
Bethlehem Steel 5s	95¼	94⅝	95	56
Brooklyn City 5s	102	101½	101½	2
Bklyn. Rap. Tr. 4s	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞	818
Bklyn. Union Elev. 5s	103	102⅝	103	44
Bklyn Union Gas 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	1
Buffalo Gas 5s	60	60	60	1
B. C., R. & N. c. t. 5s	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	4
Bush Terminal 4s	91½	91	91	20
Bush Terminal 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼	72
Can. Southern 1st 6s	101¾	101¾	101¾	53
Can. Southern 2d. 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	1
Cent. Branch Ry. 4s	92	92	92	3
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	110	109¾	110	25
Cent. Leather 5s	95¼	95	95⅛	75
Central New Eng. 4s	93½	93¼	93½	16
Cent. of N. J. 5s	122½	122⅜	122½	59
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	122	122	122	10
Cent. Pacific 3½s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	6
Cent. Pacific 1st 4s	97	96⅞	96⅞	80
Cent. Vermont 4s	91¼	90⅞	91⅛	65
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	111½	111½	111½	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s, r.	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	102	101½	101⅝	56
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s	93¼	93	93⅛	39
C. & O., Big S. 4s	88	88	88	10
Chi. & Alton 3½s	64⅝	64⅛	64¼	52
Chi. & Alton 3½s, reg.	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	2
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	97	96⅞	96⅞	66
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅝	97¼	97⅜	412
C., B. & Q. joint 4s, r.	97½	97⅜	97½	36
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s	88	87⅞	88	9
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s	100¼	100	100	17
C. & E. Ill. ref. 4s	81⅜	81	81	10
Chi. & Erie 1st 5s	118	118	118	5
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	83	82⅞	82⅞	94
Chi., Ind. & So 4s	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	2
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	25
C., M. & St. P. Ter. 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
C., M. & Puget Sd. 4s	95	95	95	5
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	9
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	106½	106½	106½	2
C., M. & St. P., C. & Mo. R. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, '21	105½	104⅜	104⅜	2
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	87	87	87	15
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	98¼	97⅞	98¼	180
C. & N. W. c. 7s	108	108	108	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	96½	96	96	39
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	73½	72⅞	73	626
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, r	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	5
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	90½	90¼	90½	183
C., St. P., M. & O. c. 6s	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	1
C. & W. I. con. 4s	92	92	92	7
Chi. & W. Ind. gen. 6s	108½	108⅛	108½	1
Chino Copper 6s	123½	120⅞	121	47
C., C., C. & St. L. g. 4s	93	93	93	10
C., C., C. & St. L., C., W. & M. 4s	90¼	90¼	90¼	4
Col. F. & I. gen. 5s	100	100	100	1
Col. Industrial 5s	75	74⅜	74⅜	10
Col. Midland 1st 4s	53	49½	50½	26
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	96½	96¼	96½	56
Col. & South. ref. 4½s	98⅛	97⅝	97⅞	71
Con. Tobacco 4s	95⅝	95¼	95¼	6
Corn Prod. s. f. 5s, '34	95	95	95	2
Del. & Hudson cv. 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	9
Del. & Hudson ref. 4s	99	98⅝	98⅝	62
Del. & Hudson eq. 4½s	101⅝	101½	101½	9
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	8
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	98½	97½	98½	19
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	89	88½	88⅝	239
Detroit Edison 5s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	2
Detroit River Tun. 4½s	100⅝	100½	100½	1
Distillers Securities 5s	77½	75	75	185
Du Pont Powder 4½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	8
E. T., Va. & Ga. c. 5s	111⅝	110⅞	111½	4
Ed. El. Ill. (N. Y.) con. 5s	112½	112½	112½	1
Erie con. 4s	89	88½	89	12
Erie con. 4s, reg.	88	88	88	2
Erie genl. 4s	79	79	79	15
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	89	88⅝	89	19
Erie conv. 4s B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	10
Erie conv. 4s, B.	76	75½	75⅝	55
Fla. East Coast 4½s	97¾	97⅝	97⅝	2
General Motors 6s	99	99	99	51
Green Bay deb. B.	12	11	12	65
Great North. ref. 4¼s	101½	101⅜	101⅜	33
Hocking Valley 4½s	102½	102½	102½	25
H. E. & W. Tex. 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	1
Hous. & Tex. Cent 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	1
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	2
Illinois Cent. ref. 4s	96½	96	96½	15
Ill. Cent. 4s 1,953	99½	99	99	16
Ill. Cent., Lo. Div. 3½s	85	84½	85	16
Ind., Decatur & W. 5s	104½	104½	104½	2
Interborough R. T. 5s	105	104½	104⅝	150
Inter.-Met. 4½s	83⅞	82¼	82⅞	1,440
Inter.-Met. 4½s, reg.	82½	82½	82½	1
Int. Paper 6s	104½	104	104	17
Int. Paper 5s	91⅝	90½	90½	100
Int. Steam Pump 5s	93¼	93	93¼	8
Int. Navigation 5s	80	80	80	7
Iowa Central 1st 5s	102	102	102	1
Iowa Central ref. 4s	65½	65	65¼	19
Kana. & Mich. 2d 5s	99	99	99	2
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	80⅜	80	80¼	64
Kansas City South. 5s	100½	100¼	100½	85
Kansas City South. 3s	74	73½	74	8
Kansas City Term. 4s	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	15
Kansas City Gas 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Kentucky Central 4s	94⅝	94½	94½	17
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	116¼	115½	116¼	12
Kings Co. El. 4s, stpd.	85	84⅝	85	18
Laclede Gas L. 1st 5s	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	2
Laclede Gas L. ref. 5s	101	101	101	2
Lake Shore 3½s	89½	88⅝	88⅝	3
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅝	94	94	81
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅞	93⅜	93⅜	176
Lack. Steel 5s, 1915	92½	92½	92½	18
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	80	80	80	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	96⅜	96¼	96¼	7
Lex. & Pav. Fy. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Liggett & M. 7s	123½	122½	122½	502½
Liggett & M. 5s	95¼	94½	94⅞	510
Long Island unfd. 4s	92½	92	92	2
Long Island gen. 4s	94½	94½	94½	2
Long Island ref. 4s	96	96	96	7
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	99½	99⅜	99⅜	154
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	116½	116½	116½	2
L. & N., N. F. & S. 1st 5s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	2
Manhattan con. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	5
Man. con. 4s, tax ex.	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	15
Mercantile Marine 4½s	67⅞	67	67	57
Met. St. Ry. 5s	102	101⅜	101⅜	10
Met. St. Ry. 5s, tr. r.	103¼	103	103	50
Met. St. Ry. ref. 4s, t.r.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	2
Met. St. adj. in. 5s, w.i.	58½	57⅜	57⅞	626
M. St. Ry. ref. t.r. sta.	61¼	60⅞	61	230
Met. St. ref. 4s, w. i.	81½	80⅞	81¼	157
Mich. Cent. deb. 4s	91½	91	91½	35
Mich. State Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Minn. & St. L. ref. 4s	67½	67½	67½	3
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	97½	97⅜	97½	6
M., K. & Ok. 5s	107½	107½	107½	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	102½
Mo., K. & T 2d 4s	84	84	84	8
M., K. & T. ext. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Mo., K. & T. s. f. 4½s	89¼	88⅞	89	86
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	80¼	80¼	80¼	2
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	89¼	88¼	88¼	29
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	107½	107	107½	24
Mo. Pacific 4s	74	73⅞	74	11
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1920	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	8
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	8
Mob. & Ohio, new, 6s	120¼	120¼	120¼	2
Mob. & Ohio ext. 6s	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	1
Morris & Essex con. 7s	109½	109½	109½	7
Nash., C. & St. L. 7s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	5
Nash., C. & St. L. 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	4
Nat. Rys., M., pf. 4½s	92½	92⅛	92½	24
N. Y. Airbrake 6s	99½	99½	99½	6
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	87⅞	87½	87⅞	30
N. Y. Cent. deb. 4s	93	92½	93	19
N. Y. C., M. C. col. 3½s	82	82	82	1
N. Y. C., L. S. col. 3½s	84⅜	83½	83⅜	233
N. Y. C., Lake Shore col. 3½s, reg.	83	81⅝	81⅝	18
N.Y.,C. & St. L. 1st 4s	100	99⅞	99⅞	6
N.Y.,C. & St. L. deb. 4s	91	90½	91	13
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	2
N. Y. G.,E. L. & P. 5s	104	103⅝	104	21
N. Y. G.,E. L. & P. 4s	88⅝	88½	88½	28
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 3½s	93	93	93	½
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s	132¼	132	132¼	46
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. 6s, reg.	131½	131	131	14
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-conv. 3½s, '56	93	93	93	5
N. Y., N. H. & H. Con. Ry. 4s, '54	91½	91½	91½	2
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	95	95	95	4
N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝	86
Norf. & West. con. 4s	99	98⅞	98⅞	39
Norf. & West. cv. 4s	108½	107½	107½	251
Norf. & West. Divl. 4s	94	94	94	1
N. & W., Poca. C. & C. 4s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	2
Northern Pacific 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	57
Northern Pacific 3s	70	69⅞	70	26
Oregon R. & N. 4s	96	95⅞	96	23
Og. & Lake C. 4s	86	86	86	3
Oregon Short Line 6s	113½	113⅜	113½	81
Oregon S. L. con. 5s	111¼	111⅛	111⅛	19
Oregon S. L. ref. 4s	95½	94⅞	95⅛	149
Ore. & Wash. ref. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	52
Ozark & C. C. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	6
Pacific Coast 5s	103½	103½	103½	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	100	99⅞	99⅞	123
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1912	100	99⅞	100	63
Penn. conv. 3½s, 1915	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	284½
Penn. 4s, 1948	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	18
Penn. gtd. gold 4s	98¼	98	98¼	20
People's Gas ref. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
P. Lorillard 7s	123½	123	123⅜	340½
P. Lorillard 5s	96⅜	95⅜	95⅜	459½
Pitts., C. & Tol. 6s	113½	113½	113½	1
P.,C.,C.& St. L. 4½s, B.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	2
Pocahontas Collieries 5s	81½	81½	81½	2
Public Service s. f. 5s	93	92⅜	92⅜	42
Ry. Steel Spring 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	1
Reading gen. 4s	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	124
Read.-J. C. col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	20
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	92½	92¼	92½	4
Rio Gr. W. 1st 4s	88	88	88	9
R. I., Ark. & L. 4½s	93	92¼	92¼	15
Rome, W. & Og. 5s	107½	107½	107½	3
St. L., I. M.& So. g.5s	106½	106½	106½	3
St. L., Ir. Mt. & So. ref. 4s	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	8
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	84	83⅜	83⅜	6
St. L. & S.F.Ry.gen.5s	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	1
St. L. & S.F.Ry.gen.6s	119½	119½	119½	5
St. L. & S.F.R.R.ref.4s	81⅛	80⅞	81⅛	241
St. L. & S.F.R.R.gen.5s	88⅝	88½	88⅝	29
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	92½	92½	92½	8
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	81⅞	80⅝	81¼	267
St. L. S. W. 2d 4s	81½	81	81	35
San A. & Ar. Pass 4s	87	87	87	16
St. P. & Sioux City 6s	111	111	111	9
St. P. & Duluth 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Seaboard A. L. ref. 4s	82½	82	82½	33
Seaboard A. L. adj. 5s	83⅝	80½	80½	95
Sea. A. L. g. 4s, sta.	88	87⅝	88	20
Sher., Shreve. & So. 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	1
So. Pacific col. 4s	92½	92½	92½	24
So. Pacific conv. 4s	96½	96	96	287
So. Pacific ref. 4s	95½	95	95¼	196½
So. P., S. F. Term. 4s	91⅝	91½	91½	30
So. Railway 1st 5s	108⅝	107½	108⅛	247
So. Railway gen. 4s	79	78⅜	78⅞	227
So. Ry., Mem. 4½s, 5s	86⅜	86½	86⅜	4
So. Ry., St. L. 4s	89½	89	89½	7
Standard Milling 5s	88	88	88	2
Tenn. C. & I., Bir. 6s	104	104	104	3
Tenn. Assn., St. L. ref. 4s	96	95	96	4
Texas Co. conv. 6s	96	95½	96	43
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	110¼	109⅞	110¼	10
Third Av. ref. 4s, w. i.	86	85⅝	85⅞	281
Third Av. adj. 5s, w. i.	78⅜	77⅞	77⅞	452
Third Av. 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	14
Third Av. 4s, tr. r.	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	4
Third Av. con. 4s, t. r. stamped	79⅞	78¼	78¼	43
Tol. & O. Cent. g. 5s	104	104	104	1
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	69	68¼	68½	8
Un. El., Lon., inc. 6s	96	96	96	7
Un. El., Lon., 4½s	76	76	76	8
Union Pacific 1st 4s	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞	118
Union Pac. 1st 4s reg.	100½	100½	100½	13
Union Pac. conv. 4s	102¼	101⅞	102	533
Union Pac. ref. 4s	97½	97⅜	97⅜	19
U. R. of S. F. 4s	70	69½	69½	12
U. Rys. Inv. 5s, Pitts.	85½	85½	85½	1
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5s	89½	89	89	4
U. S. Leather 6s	101½	101½	101½	1
U. S. Rubber 6s	105	104½	105	61
U. S. Steel 5s	104	103⅞	103⅞	401
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	104	103⅝	104	2½
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
Va. Ry. & Power 5s	97	97	97	5
Va.-Car. Chem. 5s	100⅜	100¼	100¼	20
Va. Midland gen. 5s	108	108	108	2
Wabash 1st 5s	107⅜	107	107⅜	58
Wabash 2d 5s	98	98	98	18
Wabash ref. 4s	56½	55⅝	56	152
Wabash, Omaha 3½s	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	2
Wabash equip. 5s	99½	99½	99½	4
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. ctfs.	41	39	39	35
W. P. Term. 1st 4s, Cent. Tr. r.	39½	39½	39½	5
West Shore 4s	100½	100⅜	100½	46
West Shore 4s, reg.	98½	98	98½	25
Western Maryland 4s	88½	88	88½	45
Western Electric 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	13
West. Elec. & Mfg. 5s	95	94	94½	51
W. E. & M. 5% notes	97½	97½	97½	3
W. U. Tel. R. E. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	45
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	103½	103½	103½	3
Wheel. & L. E. con. 4s	85⅜	85	85	20
Wilkes. & East. 5s	102	102	102	4
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	18
W. C., S. & Dul. 4s	92½	92½	92½	22
Total sales				$17,920,000
United States Government Bonds.				
Panama 3s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Foreign Government Bonds.				
Argentine 5s	97¼	97¼	97¼	3
Japanese 4s	88½	87⅞	88½	2½
Japanese 4½s	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	4
Japanese 4½s, 2d Series	93	92½	93	17¼
Rep. of Cuba 5s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	1
Sao Paulo 5s	98	98	98	12
Total sales				$40,000
State Securities.				
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	103	102⅝	102⅝	27
N. Y. Canal 4s, '61, new	103	102½	102½	58
N. Y. State 4s, 1961	102⅜	102½	102⅝	15
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	51	50	50¼	30
Total sales				$175,000
New York Issues.				
4s, 1936, reg.	99	99	99	3
4s, 1956, reg.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	½
4s, 1958	100⅛	100	100	24
4s, 1959	100⅛	100	100	81
4s, 1959, reg.	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	3
4¼s, 1960	102⅜	102⅜	102½	76
4½s, 1957	107⅜	107⅛	107½	8
4½s, 1957, new	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜	4
4½s, 1917	102½	102½	102½	1
Total sales				$200,000
Grand total				$18,340,500

Buyers of Dress Goods

The First of Our $500,000 SERIES of DRESS GOODS SALES

Will Begin Monday, February 5th

It will include an Immense Assortment of attractive Fabrics—in Wide Range of Colors—at prices that will Insure quick disposal. Your Early Attention is Strongly Advised.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT New York
No goods will be sold at retail.

TRUSO HOSIERY Important Clearance Sale of TRUSO HOSIERY

HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND GLOVES

Commencing MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, and continuing throughout the week.

At Clearance Prices, a Large Stock of Desirable and Seasonable Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves—Including the Entire Stock of "Seconds" from a Well-known Underwear Mill—and 10,000 dozen Imported and Domestic Hosiery Samples, etc., etc.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY
HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR DEPT. NEW YORK

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

UNITED PIPE COMPANY.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State:

THIS CERTIFICATE, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the United Pipe Company, a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 1st day of February, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

[Seal.] JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss:—

THIS CERTIFICATE issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the MASON STABLE COMPANY, LTD., a domestic stock corporation has filed in this office on this 26th day of January, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

(Sgd.) JOSE E. PIDGEON,
[Seal.] Second Deputy Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the E. B. SEAMAN & SON, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 26th day of January, 1912, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

(Signed.) JOSE E. PIDGEON,
[Seal.] Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of KEEFE & MURPHY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Old Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1912, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said corporation be forthwith dissolved, in accordance with a Resolution to such effect heretofore duly adopted by the Board of Directors of said corporation.

Dated New York, January 20th, 1912.
CHARLES MURPHY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that the copartnership existing between SAMUEL DAVIS and LOUIS SCHWARTZ, under the firm name of DAVIS & SCHWARTZ, engaged in the ladies' waist business at 154 Madison Street, City of New York, was on January 15, 1912, dissolved, and that said firm of Davis & Schwartz is no longer in existence, and neither of the members of such firm has any authority to do any act or make any contract binding upon the other.

EDEY, GUTHRIE, MacDONELL & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.

The firm of Edey, Guthrie, MacDonell & Co. will dissolve by limitation on January 31, 1912.

CHARLES L. EDEY,
HENRY B. GUTHRIE,
AUGUSTUS M. MacDONELL,
EDMUND J. SCHNEIDER,
SAMUEL SLOAN.

74 Broadway, N. Y., February 1, 1912.

We desire to announce that we have this day formed a copartnership under the name of EDEY, FIELD & SLOAN, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds, investment securities, grain, and cotton.

CHARLES L. EDEY,
EDWARD P. FIELD,
Member of N. Y. Stock Exchange;
SAMUEL SLOAN.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Friday, February 23, 1912, for Contract 114, for furnishing and delivering 43 pressure-regulating valves, varying in size from 12 to 24 inches, for installation in connection with the city tunnel and the city pipe-lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

GREAT FALLS POWER COMPANY.

First Mortgage, dated May 1, 1911.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee under above mortgage, gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 7 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., up to the close of business February 12th, 1912, sealed proposals for sale to it, at not to exceed 107½% and accrued interest, of sufficient bonds secured by said mortgage to exhaust as nearly as practicable the sum of $50,000.00, the present amount of the Sinking Fund.

In case more bonds are offered at the same price than the Trustee can purchase, it will determine by lot which bonds shall be taken.

Dated January 15th, 1912.
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

PROPOSALS.

STANDARD CHAIN COMPANY.

The Standard Chain Company, pursuant to the terms of its First Mortgage, dated February 15th, 1900, has paid to the undersigned, the Trustees thereunder, the sum of $17,500 for the Sinking Fund mentioned therein. Proposals for the sale of bonds to the extent of such sum are hereby invited. All proposals must be in securely sealed envelopes addressed to the undersigned and marked "Standard Chain Company, Proposal for Sinking Fund," and must be delivered at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York City, prior to 12 o'clock noon, February 15, 1912. The right is reserved to reject any bid.

New York, February 5th, 1912.
J. W. PLATTEN,
CALVERT BREWER,
Trustees.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M. on Friday, February 9, 1912, for Contract AA, for printing.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5.00) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

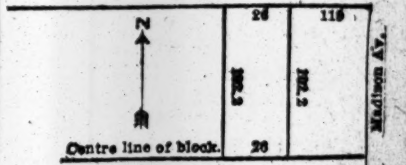
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN, FANNE CURTIS HOADLEY, "THE CHELSEA," and JOHN H. SCHUMACHER, doing business under the style of "COLUMBIA COUNTY DAIRY," Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1911, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the sixth day of February, 1912, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the centre line of the block twenty-six feet; thence northerly again parallel with Madison Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as Number 18 East 82d Street.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1912.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.
GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 18 East 82d Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty cents, ($103,758.60,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1911, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifteen cents, ($326.15,) with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is seven thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars and seventy-four cents ($7,545.74) and interest.

Dated New York, January 10th, 1912.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The Furnished Room columns of The Times form the best directory for those seeking furnished rooms in the better neighborhoods.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Motions. 1—Emanuel v. U S. 2—In re Nat Equipment Co. 3—In re Kuhn. 4—In re McClurg. 5—In re Powells. 6—Ferguson v. Willard. 7—Voightman v. Seely. 8—Graff v. Webster. 9—In re Imperial Exchange. 10—Davis v. Smokeless Co. 11—Hangen v. Hill. 12—Hillard v. Fisher. Trial calendar. 11—Chin Hen Lock v. United States. 41—Sowles v. Norcross Bros Co. 137—Quaker Oats Co v. Grice. 42—Matter of Imperial Film Exchange. 99—United States v. Pierce. 100—Same v. Billings. 104—Same v. Pierce. 105—Same v. Bennett. 109—Same v. Goelet. 110—Same v. Billings. 116—Same v. Bennett. 117—Same v. Goelet. 132—Hardinge Conical Mill Co v. Abbe Co. 147—Matter of Cassel. 148—Matter of SS Florida. 149—Boyers Sons Co v. United States. 152—Sparrow v. Mack. 155—Hillard v. Fiske Typewriter Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 57—Scofield v. Connecticut Co. 49—Liquidation & Realization v. Whitcomb. 73—O'Keefe v. Davey. 76—Wolfson v. Atlas Assurance Co. 77—Vermule v. Reilly. 193—Petition v. M G Samuels. 224—Winn v. Carpenter. 227—Addig v. Tull. 230—United States v. Regan. 22—Burton v. Joline. 23—Same v. Whitridge. 17—Tiffany v. Eidman. 19—Peck v. same. 31—De Ramsault v. Griscom. 42—Audley v. Peace River P & M Co. 58—Potter v. Troy. 59—Clark v. same. 74—Stotesbury v. Hammerstein. 75—Morris v. same. 70—Kahn v. Hollander. 72—McGuire v. Oceanic S Nav. 78—Rosenberger v. Lehigh & Hudson River R R. 79—Pitney v. same. 80—Harrington v. same. 83—Gordin v. Corse Payton Amus. 84—Iacono v. Hamburg-Am Packet SS. 85—Western Development v. Barnes-King D Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Admiralty. 82—Logue v. Southern Pacific Co. 52—Inter-State Lighterage Co v. Tug Superior. 74—Guinan v. Tug Wyoming. 140—Goodwin Sand & G Co v. same. 98—West Shore R R v. Tug W E Gladwish. 101—Harms v. Tug Golden Age. 102—C R R of N J v. Tug Transfer, No 18. 91—B'klyn E D Term Co v. Tug Summit. 73—Am Sugar Refin Co v. Munson SS Co. 60—Texas Co v. SS Bayamo. 100—R & H Transp Co v. Tug Transfer, No 22. 103—Egerton Twg Co v. N Y C R R. 104—Ackerman Light Co v. Ferrin. 105—Schrader v. Steamship Condor. 106—Reilly v. Cornell Steamboat Co. 107—Murray Ltge Co v. City of N Y. 108—Peale v. Tug W F Cogan. 109—Newport News Steamboat Co v. Steamboat Saratoga. 110—Packard v. Tug Charles A Fox. 111—Hansen v. Tug Amanda Moore. 112—U S v. Tug Confidence. 113—Kennedy v. Tug Charles W Crane. 114—U S v. Tug Union. 115—U S v. Tug Dalzelline. 116—Manhattan Ltge Co v. N E Nav Co. 117—Olds v. Canalboat Nellie Follette. 118—Rogers Mfg Co v. Canalboat Nellie Follette. 119—Wright & Cobb Co v. L'ter No 164. 120—Thompson v. Gress Mfg Co. 122—Auchen SS Co v. U S Shipping Co. 123—Spinelli v. L'ter McAllister No. 39. 124—McLain v. City of N Y. 125—No Atlantic Dredg Co v. McAllister Steamboat Co. 126—Egerton Tow Line v. Tug H H Lee. 127—Larsen v. Motor Boat Jennie, 2d. 128—Arbuckle v. Bark Vanadis. 129—Pool & Arnold v. Oceanic Stm Nav Co. 130—Tilly v. U S. 131—Penn R R v. City of N Y. 132—Derby v. Tug R Robinson. 133—Fairchild v. Motorboat Skipper. 134—B-W Coal Co v. Tug Altai. 135—Lee v. Tug Defiance. 136—Conroy v. Scow John G. 137—Bredenberg v. Steamship Trafalgar. 138—Trafalgar, Rederi, &c, v. Neal. 139—Moran T & T Co v. Sheridan & Co. 141—Rickard v. Scow O, No 1. 142—Gallagher v. Scow Colonial. 143—Mitre Ship Co v. Duval. 145—Price v. Lloyd Braziliene. 146—Timmins v. Tug Freehold. 147—Herman v. Comp Gen'l Trans. 148—Atlas Port Cement Co v. Dougherty. 149—Williamson v. Barber. 150—B & O R R v. Tug Transfer No 16. 151—Cleary v. Tugs Oradell and W E Cleary. 152—Miner v. Tug Jas Roy. 153—Herz v. Steamship Saxonia. 154—Frost v. Jacobus. 1—Gildersleeve v. Steamboat Perseus. 2—Gillen v. City of New York. 3—Carroll v. SS Caronia. 4—Langbottom v. Tug Molly C. 7—Banta v. Steamboat Yale. 9—Dumps, &c, Union v. West India SS Co. 14—Keeler v. Tug Norwalk. 16—Feeney v. Tug Porchester. 17—Rasmussen v. Atlantic Fruit Co. 19—The Maritime Dreg Co v. Tug Mary Sanford. 21—Vitalli v. Cunard SS Co. 23—The Sea Ins Co v. SS Newport News. 24—Granger v. Clyde SS Co. 25—Erie R R Co v. Ferryboat Somerville. 27—P J Tow'g Co v. Scow No 134. 28—Clyde SS Co v. Barge Layden. 29—Rice v. McCarthy & City of N Y. 33—White Star Tow Co v. Schooner Bertha F Walker. 34—Brainerd v. Schooner Bertha F. Walker. 35—Merritt, &c, D & W Co v. Schooner Bertha F Walker. 36—Packard v. Tug T W Wellington. 38—Earn Line SS Co v. Howell. 39—Kohnweiler v. Yacht Respite. 40—Roney v. Wood. 45—Carman v. Tug John K Gilkinson. 46—Cottman v. Steamship Lord Curzon. 50—Freljomie v. Staples, Park et al. 51—U S v. Steamboat City of Lowell. 53—U S Navig Co v. Tug John J Timmins. 54—Cain v. Steamboat Priscilla. 55—Jamison v. Derby & Bagley. 57—Beard v. Steamship Campania. 58—Penn R R v. Tug W E Gladwish. 63—Staples Transp Co v. Steamship Dinnamore. 64—Scott v. Tug Wm. Reinhart. 71—Union Sulphur Co v. Steamship Honduras. 83—Amer-Hawaiian SS Co v. Steamship L Luckenbach. 85—Owners Tug Ticeline, Limitation. 86—Trenton Transp Co v. Tug Confidence. 93—N Y & N H R R Co v. Tug Wrestler. 95—Red Star Tow Co v. Steamship Oceanic. 96—Gans SS Line v. Horsley Line. 61—Clarkson v. Tweedie Co. 92—L V Transp Co v. Tug Transfer No 10. 62—Comp Trans v. Tug Transfer No 19. 72—Astral Ship Co v. Hornell. 81—Mayers v. Tug Chas H. Senff. 97—N Y & N H Co v. Comp Trans. 88—Barge Admiral Dewy, Limitation. 155—Tug Transfer No 12, Limitation. 156—Cueno Imp Co v. SS Banes. 157—Maxwell v. Tug Gypsum King. 158—L V Transp Co v. Canalboat E T Neal. 159—Lembcke v. SS Bloomfield. 160—Schlesinger v. Panama R R. 161—Pendleton v. Steamboat Glen Island. 162—Delamater v. Schr Copy. 163—Erie R R v. Tug Frieton. 164—Butler v. Tug Bern. 165—Acti, &c, Ocean v. Donald SS Co. 166—Wrightson v. Tug Henry Lee. 137—Strauss v. SS Korona. 168—Rose v. City of N Y. 169—Logan Coal Co v. City of N Y. 170—Woodburn v. Tugs Luzerne and Flushing. 171—Jamison v. Kennedy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges: Margaret Freedman, James J Foody, J. Tabss, Mandel & Greenstein, Schlechter & Abrams, Eleanor I Keller, A B Cohen, Harriet L Hazlett, J. M. Halper, T. B. Scanlin. Under objections: Selig Applegreen, M Wieser, T. Goldstein, Z Delphinus, Philip Leserman, Jr., I Solinger, Solinger Realty Co, Epstein & J. Weinstein & P, Krasnoff Bros. Adjourned cases: William A Tauber, E Weinstein. Involuntary cases: Petition v. M Simon. Petition v. H G Realty Co. Petition v. H Guttmann. Petition v. F Richman. Motions: Federal Biscuit Co, J M Linck Const Co, J Rollman, D Michael, St. Gall Mfg Co, M G Samuels Co, N Welikson, J A Lee, Aronson Bros, Marins Bros, J Mendell, F Richman, J M Fisk & Co, C T Logan, Pittsburgh Dick Co, G Muruh, N Y Royal Rubber Co, F A Cauchois, (2,) H C Squires Sons, A McLeod, Pasqualle Caponigel, House of Fashion, F Moss, I Kaplan, B Gutman, (2,) Carhart Auto Sales Co, Natl Post Co, S Autokaletz, J Jungman, Central Park Taxi Cab Co, Mainthow Bros, "Griffin s," J M Gould, C Baumann, Belleclaire Hotel Co, I Shapiro, H H Mermelstein, Natl Post Co, Crown Waist Co, I H Rubenstein, J Bernfeld, Brockton Ideal Shoe Co, Sacher & S, J Hyman, (2,) Nevada-Utah Mines Co.

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I., Davis, J. Litigated motions. 1—Reese v. Vogelstein. 2—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 3—Seaman v. 1st Natl Bk of Jamaica. 4—Simon v. Frazee. 5—Curtis v. Keating. 6—Red Hook Lgt & Pow Co v. Rightmayer. 7—Younker v. Moses. 8—Same v. Leimbacker. 8—Meyer v. Heller. 10—Childs v. Greenfield. 11—Calhoun v. Appleby. 12—Galt v. Flint. 13—Pietsch v. Peerless Printg Co. 14—Bellows Cut Stone Co v. Standard Gas Lgt Co. 15—Brown v. Hodge & Co. 16—Fish v. Goldberg. 17—O'Sullivan v. Partridge. 18—Hoag v. Keating. 19—Coughlin v. Lantry. 20—Brownell v. Keating. 21—Ryder v. Dalton. 22—Quinn v. Scannell. 23—In re Curtis. 24—Crane v. Crane. 25—In re McClellan. 26—Wold v. Wold. 27—Feldmark v. Getzler. 28—Einstein v. Weber & Heilbroner. 29—Childs v. Childs. 30—In re Union Life Ins Co. 31—Lipschitz v. Berkowitz. 32—Heller v. Braus. 33—Oliver v. Oliver. 34—Scaramelli v. Maro. 35—Thoms v. McMullen. 36—Sontheimer v. Schlatter. 37—Dunn v. Walker. 38—Danziger v. Rieser. 39—Fordon v. Fordon. 40—Franklin v. Hoadley. 41—Migel v. Heller, Hirsh & Co. 42—Bataille v. Carpenter. 43—Arringdale v. Wiley-Harker Lumber Co. 44—Goldberg v. Schapiero. 45—Waldt v. Goodman Mfg Co. 46—Janshovitz v. Murrell. 47, 48, 49—In re Spector. 50—Bradley v. McDonald. 51—Blake v. Hayes. 52—Marcantonio v. Staple Rlty Co. 53—Hamet v. Landeker. 54—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 55—Fleiss v. Hay. 56—Koltofsky v. Carey Co. 57—Masi v. Masi. 58—Master v. Leeson. 59—McCormick v. Walker. 60—In re Stearns. 61—Tubbs v. Hulse. 62—Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Co v. Huyler. 63—White Rabbit Dye Co v. Fear & Co. 64—Maryland Color Printg Co v. Miller. 65—Hartford Machine Screw Co v. Allen Auto Spec Co. 66—People v. Greenberg. 67—Bigelow v. McCauley. 68—Bromberg v. Longfellow Rlty Co. 69—Crane v. Washington Park Imp Co. 70—Oppenheimer v. Van Raalte. 71—Wallace v. Kearns. 72—Dwyer v. City of N Y. 73—Garden v. Garden. 74—Cooper v. Davidson. 75—Eckhardt v. Olson Const Co. 76—Met Sav Bank v. Wolfman. 77—Rosenthal v. Grossman. 78—Perry v. Treadwell. 79—Kantor v. Kantor. 80—Brown v. Tallman. 81—Matter of Municipal Ownership Public Bureau. 82—Ellmont Rlty Co v. Ramilana Rlty Co. 83—Same v. same. 84—Stiner v. Hackett. 85—Bell v. Press Pub Co. 86—Anderson v. Thompson Starrett Co. 87—Dunsmore v. Greenstein. 88—Barson v. Barson. 89—Matter of Newberger. 90—Ward v. Chelsea Exchange Bank. 91—Boemische Excompte Bank v. Heinze. 92—Heyman v. Lilienthal. 93—Hoffman v. Murray. 94—Wheeler v. Wheeler. 95—Cholodnicka v. Gloniglzek. 96—Backen v. Toland. 97—Riley & Brice Rlty Co v. Nichols. 98—Brown v. Petigor. 99—Same v. same. 100—Conkling v. Schilling. 101—United Surety Co v. Meenan. 102—Matter of Meyer. 103—Maloney v. Maloney. 104—Akin v. Osk. 105—Bengulat v. Bengulat. 106—Queensboro Imp Co v. Woodside Hgts Land Corp. 107—Houghton v. Leven. 108—Himowich v. Kraetzer. 109—Roberts v. Roberts. 110—Kennedy v. Fitzpatrick & Coombs. 111—Flaherty v. Kent. 112—Moore v. Ceres Rlty Co. 113—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. 114—Saroker v. Saroker. 115—Larney v. Larney. 116—Selwyn & Co v. Woods. 117—Green v. Green. 118—Postakewitz v. Postakewitz. 119—Davis v. Davis. 120—Fauser v. Fauser. 121—Friedman v. Wm T Keogh Amusmt Co. 122—Doerflinger v. Doerflinger. 123—Matter of Smith. 124—Griffiths v. Met St Ry Co. 125—Knowlton v. Knowlton. 126—Tonelli v. Tonelli. 127—Matter of Wolfe. 128—Pikulin v. Davis. 129—Bailey v. Mascart. 130—McQuaide v. McQuaide. 131—Hackett v. Wagner. 132—Goldsmith v. Potask.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II., Gerard, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III., Newburger, J. Motions. Demurrers. 4—Pasenstedt v. Smithers, Nordenholt & Co. 199—People, &c, v. Interborough R T Co. 200—Same v. same. 361—Amann v. United Booking Offices. 830—Longworth v. East River Nat Bank. 368—Brown v. Cheney. 369—Raggette v. Bronx Home News Pub Co. 370—Nathan v. Appleby. 371—Gillespie v. Byrne. 372—Braumann v. Amend. 373—Kingan Provision Co v. Santore. 374—Ochoa v. Ridgway Co. 375—Cassidy v. Bay View Heights Land Co. 376—Gaines, Jr, v. Wright. 377—Salter v. Bronx Nat Bank. 378—Roach v. Lorence. 379—People ex rel Feinman v. Independent Order Brith Abraham. 381—Alexander v. Ireland. 383—Ducas v. Ducas. 384—Same v. same. 385—Cassel v. City of N Y. 386—Edgerton v. Dawson. 387—Aspegren v. Walthour. 388—Union Trust Co of N J v. Van Schaick. Preferred causes. 4054—Borelli v. Altro Realty Co. 4303—Levine v. Barnard. 4548—Audubon Mort Co v. Steinmann. 4580—Fischel v. Steiner. 1456—Allen v. Dean. 4027—Taussig v. Carnegie Trust Co. 2890—Neuberth v. Neuberth. General calendar. 1000—Leary v. Sandbloom Iron Wks. 4001—Same v. same. 1220—Goeltz v. Ronner. 4482—Watson v. Beaver. 8156—Weisenberg v. Lieberman. 8421—Associated Trade Press Co v. Nat 5c, 10c, and 25c Magazine. 1680—Johne v. Crane. 8133—Buckley v. Skinner. 8347—Schloss v. Troman. 3381—Erbenbrecher v. Erbenbrecher. 3147—Proctor v. Hall. 1503—Tyndall v. Pinelawn Cemetery. 245—Leavitt v. Enos. 2655—Nesbitt v. Howard. 3830—Neier v. Koehler Sporting Goods Co. 1082—Littman v. Harris. 3758—Mans v. N Y C & H R R R. 1369—Willson v. N Y & H R R R. 1381—Brown v. Webster. 8414—Schwars v. Greenbaum. 3283—Milliken Bros, Inc, v. City of N Y. 4002—Asbestos Mfg Co v. Brooks. 2928—Weinberg v. Weinberg. 2064—Weiss v. Bernstein. 3420—Crystaleid Water Co v. Schultz. 1121—Gray v. Hoadley. 8203—Russo v. McOwen. 8419—Carretta v. Yere. 8603—Titomaglio v. Scinoca. 3721—Boulanger v. Town & Country Estates. 3737—Manavita v. Orcutt. 2542—Kane Cont Co v. Willis & Marvin Co. 3632—Kohring v. Clifford. 1511—Caine v. Caine. 3418—Longman v. Duffy Malt Whisky Co. 1559—Lutz v. McCord. 3621—Dunnue v. Dunnue. 8810—Peerless Pattern Co v. Pictorial Review. 3843—Fauser v. Fauser. 3860—Haubold v. Rickert-Finlay Co. 30—Colon v. First United Preby Church. 3398—Puritan Pure Food Co v. Stollwerck Bros. 3797—Miller v. Burke & Sons Co. 1847—Middlebrook v. Owen. 1367—Bernheimer & Schwartz Brew Co v. Merino. 1951—Andujar v. Boyd. 1400—Internat Brotherhood Teamsters v. Hughes. 8408—Karolyi v. Karolyi. 2529—Leslie v. Lee. 1391—Koch v. Kaufman. 3641—Hawthorne Bldg Co v. Randall. 2701—Hellman v. Schiff. 1435—Wheeler v. Wheeler. 8164—D'Andrea v. Church of St. Anthony. 3753—Butler v. Butler. 658—Rosenbaum v. N Y Edison Co. 3654—Babcock & Wilcox Co v. Leonard. 3380—McDonald v. McDonald. 3846—Wiggins v. De Basco. 1135—Silberman v. Karg. 3866—Bockman v. McManus. 8154—Schwartz v. Dunne. 3324—Missouri & Pacific Ry v. Mercantile Trust Co. 3340—Greek Currant Co v. Jackson. 3345—Barnet v. Geller. 8362—McMaster v. Gould. 8422—Simon v. Frazee. 3336—Decker v. Stilwell. 8194—Bullock v. People's Auditorium. 3658—Goelet v. Donnelly. 3695—Newgold v. Childs Co. 3740—Avery v. Bimberg. 3747—Marrin v. Marrin. 3749—Ratkowsky v. Bonn. 3764—Springfield Boiler Co v. Morrell, Inc. 3817—Schnoltz v. Schon. 3818—Post v. Logan. 1421—Hobbs v. Valentine. 3844—Messter v. Hays. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J. Certiorari cases. 4278—Hudson & Man R R v. Purdy. 4485—Holbrook v. Purdy. 4486—Ditson v. Purdy. 4284—Friend v. Purdy. State franchise cases. 4275—Hudson & Man R R v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs. 3554—People ex rel Mexican Tel Co v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs. 4671—Central Park, &c, R R v. State Board of Tax Comm'rs. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clear. Part V.—Clear. Part VIII.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Lehman, J. Criminal Term. 1—David Cohen. 2—Emory M Rogers. 3—Geo H Laporte. 4—Allan Black. 5—Wm A Hayes. 6—Alfred Epstein. 7—Francis E Baker. 8—Frederick A Betts. 9—David Jones. 10—Wm V Cole. 11—Chas Ross. 12—George Lange.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Goff, J. Inquest. 5766—Shulman v. Kadushin. 5747—Russell v. Grauer. 5830—Cannon v. Bannon. 4570—Fryer v. Enterprise Coal Co. 5761—Werner v. East N Y Poultry Co. 5544—Gibbons v. Skinner. 5738—Varian v. Board of Education. 5850—Majestic Mfg Co v. Brenner. 4212—Lane v. Board of Education. 5757—Landsman v. Board of Education. 5879—Gregory v. Loughlin. 5143—District Nat Bank of Wash v. Woodward. 5777—Humphrey v. Pope-Hartford Auto Co. 5802—Sweitzer v. Sweitzer. 5737—Lobyager v. Board of Education. 5744—Wyeth v. Board of Education. 5798—Selwyn & Co v. Walter. 4404—Leonard v. Nat Bridge Works. 4877—Moses v. Emery. 5623—Bille v. Naething. 5736—Herzog v. Board of Education. 4930—Carnegie Trust Co v. Turrell. 5697—Matter of Hughes. 5319—Cross v. Finch. 5758—Wilson v. Board of Education. 5637—Dopf v. Dopf. 5754—Rourke v. Risedorph O'Reilly Co. 6012—People ex rel Walsh v. Royal Eastern Elec Supply Co. 6099—Lubelsky v. Lubelsky. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III. Cohalan, J. 521—Mahler v. Whitridge. 555—Makovszky v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 556—Tonyes v. Interborough R T Co. 352—Swift v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 534—Lansburgh v. Joline. 540—Wallace v. Whitridge. 592—Burke v. Pelham. 593—Same v. same. 529—Weiss v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R. 518—Packard v. Glen Cove R R. 557—Concors v. Interborough R T Co. 559—Cunningham v. Joline. 560—Margulish v. Nassau Elec R R. 561—Same v. B H R R. 563—Keenan v. Joline. 564—Same v. same. 565—Downer v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 569—Renee v. Nassau Electric Railroad. 571—Gionnisi v. Erie Railroad. 574—Horwitz v. Joline. 582—Edwards v. Panama R R. 589—Hunt v. Linch. 590—Morgan v. Pelham Park R R. 594—Krewat v. Nassau Elec R R. 597—Lazarowitz v. B H R R. 608—Hamburg v. Joline. 614—Ferrarra v. same. 621—Miller v. B U R R. 625—Fenlon v. Interborough R T Co. 629—Thorn v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Gavegan, J. Inquest. 3034—Metzger v. Whitney. Inquest 3021—Kiley v. McCabe. Inquest 2804—Supraner v. Wesner. Inquest 8402—Hocheiser v. Leary. 3650—Aubuchon v. McDonald. 3586—Croffey v. City of N Y. 1316—Skolinik v. Meyer. 2835—Coracciolo v. T Hogan & Sons. 6417—Provost v. Int Giants Safety Coaster Co. 175—Davidson v. Met Bridge & Const Co. 1125—Melia v. Ehret. 1299—Helstrom v. Ward. 3456—Massarella v. Thos Crimmins Con Co. 1793—Schwarz v. Strong. 3492—Cohen v. Richman. 3327—Noone v. Hedden Const Co. 3475—Stadler v. Cohn. 3130—Pascale v. Avegratiaplene. 3495—Weil v. Napoleon Const Co. 3411—Damaset v. State Bank. 2207—Bierman v. Fargo. 3098—Riganite v. T Cunningham Co. 142—Wahlheimer v. Press Pub Co. 3490—Borton v. 46th St Hotel Co. 3631—Howard v. S Pearson & Son. 3379—McMahon v. Michael Fox Amuse Co. 1573—Tighe v. N Y Con Co. 3145—Soye v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 347—Killty v. City of N Y. 5403—Di Prima v. Consumers Brew Co. 2741—Hayward v. Spencer. 3442—Harman v. Brentice. 3508—Beal v. Davye. 3540—Reide v. Specter. 3588—Smith v. Rubel. 6671—Guilford v. Geo Backer Const Co. 3433—Carlson v. Huntley. 2464—Kristiansen v. Wennemer. 3471—Lonsky v. Tepfer. 3505—Toole v. N Y Livery & Auto Co. 3524—Postgate v. Wagenhals & Kempner. 3531—Kaltman v. Goldstein. 3565—Rich v. Nelson & Collins. 1825—Levene v. Abrams. 2749—McGettrick v. Benneth. 3211—Smith v. White Fireproofing Const Co. 3597—Kaufer v. Lindsay. 3607—Kennedy v. Winslow Bros Co. 3610—R Black v. Jorgensen. 3611—T Black v. same. 3448—Markloff v. Anderson. 3625—Sohmer v. City of N Y. 3498—Blight v. J Pierce Co. 1203—Boyle v. A J Robinson Co. 3255—Sherry v. Minzesheimer. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Clear. Part V.—Clear. Part VI.—Clear. Part VII.—Clear. Part IX.—Clear. Part X.—Clear. Part XI.—Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Bischoff, J. Inquest, 4208—Pagano v. Washburne. Inquest 4189—Bloch v. Fallot. 3911—Schlecht v. Haaker. 2135—Hamburger v. Blair. 2136—Adams v. Blair. 748—Atkins v. Trowbridge. 3456—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 896—Canavan Bros Co v. Hedden Const Co. 1328—Shelab v. W S Kinsey & Co. 1398—Sexton v. Block Light Co. 1399—Sexton v. Fensterer. 3689—Ball v. Shepard. 3888—Armour v. Sound Shore Front Imp Co. 2389—Am Woolen Co v. Kaltman. 3969—Elmohar Co v. Peoples Surety Co. 3998—Goucher v. Cuff. 4032—Wagner v. Mendell. 4033—Popper v. Otto Huber Co. 4066—Marquand v. Becker. 4138—Am Woolen Co v. Newman. 4153—Quinlan v. City of N Y. 4126—Miller v. Art Metal Const Co. 3923—J A Atwater Co v. Irvine Realty Co. 4236—Roemer v. 5 Per Cent Auto Supply Co. 4245—Brukenfeld v. American Bonding of Baltimore. 4271—Patridge v. D C Weeks & Sons. 4292—Robinson v. Blair. 4293—Rycroft v. Pierce. 4307—Hubbard v. Kingsland. 3480—Woodruff v. Squier. 233—Perley v. Williams. 3560—Pardo v. Guardian Trust Co. 1948—Flanagan v. Burke. 2209—Lindheim v. Varick Sec Co. 3905—Orleans County Quarry Co v. Norton. 3022—Spier v. Josephthal. 3237—Kalich v. Pirie. 4072—Am Pianograph Co v. Smith. 3591—Baer v. Swartwout. 4340—Kenney v. Welsh. 3552—Bonart v. Thorn. 4143—Schuchart v. Baker. 3338—De Marco v. City of N Y. 5588—Farley v. Erlich. 3689—Stone v. 4th Nat Bank. 3810—Jencks v. Stokes. 5477—Nat Surety Co v. Empire State Surety Co. 2526—Harris v. Werthman. 3219—European-Am Bank v. McCaffrey. 3904—Levee v. N Y Motion Picture Co. 2710—Crompton v. Seaich. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. At 10:30 A. M.: Estate of William Nelson. Wills for probate: Frank W. Stevens, George C. Conrad, Robert Brundrett, Sarah R. Segel, Isabella G. Forsyth, Annie J. Macauley, Margaret Collins, David Lawton, Ellen Molloy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Contested wills: 2898—Sem Schmelzer. 2884—Herbert Livingston. 2896—Gottlieb Albert Schweizer. 2897—Mary E. Robert. 2899—Sarah Wolbarst. 2900—Emilie Mendel. 2902—John T. Quigley. 2903—Mary G. Hahner. 2904—John J. Dempsey. 2905—Anna Spielman. 2906—Emanuel Denzer. 2907—Elizabeth K. Yaeger. 2908—Minna Steck Miller. 2909—Sarah Roth. Estate of Thompson W. Decker.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I., McCray, J., clear; Part III., Finelite, J., clear; Part IV., Schmuck, J., clear; Part V., Green, J., clear; Part VI., Smith, J., clear; Part VII., O'Dwyer, J., clear; Part VIII., Lynch, J., clear. Calendar called in Trial Term, Part III, Room, at 9:45 A. M. 5341½—Seletsky v. Miles. 8030½—Lessler v. Solomon. 4611½—Bartholdi v. Heckson. 5588—Bernstein v. Traverso. 5273—Piza v. Sartini. 3895—Elliott v. H M Weill Co. 5311—Federal Title Co v. Rutgers Const Co. 5312—Same v. House Lunch Co. 5632—Reilly v. Bendheim Const Co. 5644½—Fox v. Fox. 827—Hudson Woodworking Co v. Helbing. 5613—Rubino v. Schenck & Schlichte, Inc. 5098—Sheigen v. Joline. 4116½—Crooke, H & V Co v. Acme Building Co. 4355—Hess v. Smith. 5006—Brody, Adler & Koch Co v. Dent. 4822½—Raub v. Heiner. 4168—Rice v. Rice. 5980½—Dick v. Leonori. 3197½—Raimondi v. Ciprian R & C Co. 4640—Ayres v. Roth. 5495—Brummer v. Frumberg. 5216—J F Murphy Lumber Co v. Prager. 4754—Duntley Mfg Co v. Welford. 5577—Cohen v. Elfenbein. 5662—Manufacturers' Lumber Co v. Wood Mfg & Realty Co. 5663—Vermilye v. Craven. 5539—Harley v. Feeney. 5442—Kessler v. Westcott Express Co. 5571—Franks v. N Y Transportation Co. 1647—Duffy v. Zanino. 5205—Van Raalte v. Conforti Excavating & Foundation Co. 4594—Dannies v. Giehl. 658—Banni v. McCorkle. 4015—Jacobs v. Boff. 4113—Linden v. Lipper. 3871—Lent v. Roseman. 5485—Levine v. Walker. 821—Miller v. Acker. 2425—West v. Greenburg. 2980—Freyer v. Bernbaum. 4014—Kaufman v. Klinger. 5372—Grossman v. Loebelson. 8725—Jasper v. Interborough R T Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—La Fetra, J. 3906—Lewis v. Lipper. 3959—Benjamin v. Head. 3968—Donnell v. Acme Furnace Equipment Co. 3948—Cohen v. Krabo Ernst Realty Co. 3957—Brown v. Reich. 3962—Bacharach v. Lehman. 3963—Same v. same. 3897—Lane v. Cohen-Eckman Co. 3965—Anderson v. Harvey. 3969—Walsh v. Nellenbogen. 3972—Solomon v. Hadler. 3971—Clifton Woolen Mills v. Hershon. 3799—Reinhard v. Spear. 3907—Sugarman v. Stelling. 3978—Adler v. Jetter Brewing Co. 3816—Dimock & Finck Co. v. O'Brien. 3975—R. Griffin Co. v. Highwood R & C Co. 3783—Adler v. Highwood R & C Co. 3758—Clyde Mills, Inc, v. Cohen. 3888—Gordon v. Larken. 3950—Jackson v. Welton. 3794—East River M & L Co v. A. W. Wall Building and Construction Co. 3848—Smith v. Ettenberg. 3844—Same v. Stamford Lunch. 3893—Dwyer v. Considine. 3628—Blanken v. Steinwender. 3936—Hagen v. Potter. 3973—Van Horn v. Graham. 3974—Elias v. Coleman & Kraus, Inc. 3976—Perry v. Epstein. 3979—Brown v. Franklyn. 3980—Browning v. O'Brien. 3981—Cooper v. Butler. 3982—Barney Estate Co. v. Vanoni. 3985—Somerstein v. C. Sobel Lumber Co. 3840—Nat Surety Co v. Brandolina. 3988—Bilmeyer v. Picturegraph Co. 3989—Weinberg v. Bacharach. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J.—Bell v. Liberty Financial & Sec Co.—Samuel C. Herriman. Clonin v. Anthony Auto Body Co.—Harry A. Levenson. Herold v. Melrose—Maurice Deiches. Goebel v. Goodman—Arthur M. Levy. Fee v. Merritt—Albert Blumenstiel. Cameron v. Kingsley Realty Co.—Isidore Niner.

SUPREME COURT—Seabury, J.—Dunn Roussett v. Cuddy—Joseph M. Shellaberger.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Putnam, J. Demurrers. 1842, 1843—Youchnow v. Roselle Realty & Const Co. 1844—Starrett v. Connelly. 1845—London v. Wilmurt. 1846—Sewell v. Brady. 1847—Hothorn v. Langrock. 1848—Stahr v. Palmer. 1849—Wallant v. Reisenberger. 1850, 1851—O'Reilly v. Dodge. 1852—City Real Est Co v. Hunt. 1853—Johnson v. same. 1854—Kelley v. Fallon. 1855—Bierbauer v. Simon. 1856—Hall v. Bklyn Union Pub Co. Issues of fact: 1743—Farrington v. Braisted. 1527—Maloney v. Smith. 1532—Donnell v. Cole. 1510—Carberry v. Prendergast, controller. 1222—Weiss v. Weiss. 1363—Hess v. Hess. 1128—Link v. Block. 1352—Rudich v. Rudich. 1827—Doogan v. May. 1361—Quaker Home Bread Co v. Bennett. 1032—Bergoffen v. Board of Education. 1826—Murray v. Reid. 1757—Bayne v. Johnson. 1535—Doyle v. Doyle. 1808—McKee v. Bakelaar. 1762—Merit Const Co v. Thousand Realty, &c, Co. 1063—Kurtz v. Schraefel. 231—Zotti v. Zotti. 857—Kupferschmith v. Kupferschmith. 117—Krupp v. Glickman. 1165—Sussman v. Edelman. 999—Shields v. Shields. Highest number reached on the regular call, 1556.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Blackmar, J.; Part II., Stapleton, J.; Part III., Van Siclen, J.; Part IV., Clark, J.; Part V., Jaycox, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.; Part II., Maddox, J. 1038—Smith v. Luckenbach. 1687—Thomas v. Springer. 3227—McNally v. City of N Y. 3269—Kavanaugh v. Cent R R of N J. 3244—Pomeranz v. Silberberg. 3247—King v. Nassau R R. 3256, 3257, 3351—Pepis v. same. 3274—Mattos v. Felgenhauer. 3280—Strear v. City of N Y. 3285—Pockrass v. Nat Show Case Co. 2764—Meyers v. Nassau R R. 3296—Hasler v. City of N Y. 3302—Blumenstock v. Nassau R R et al. 3303—Nilsen v. N Y Telephone Co. 3305, 3306—Marbach v. Schrader Sons. 3308—Markey v. Brandau & ano. 3309—Gunderson v. N Y Telephone Co. 3315—Pyne v. Rawolle. 3316—Reidy v. Ormond. 3318—Pederson v. City of N Y. 3320, 3321—Batterman v. Kessler. 3323—Drescher v. Jordan et al. 3325, 3326—Watzelham v. City of N Y et al. 3327—Lafferty v. same. 3328—Valle v. Holland L'ndry. 3331—Raines v. Nassau R R. 3332—Johnson v. same. 3334—Youk v. same. 2310—Bennett v. Austro-American S S Co. 3089—McDonald v. City of N Y. 5986—Becker v. Colonial Life Ins Co. 663—Popkin v. Brand. 1618—Lahey v. Plate. 2560—Whipple v. Adelphi Silver Co. 1787—Crook v. Nicholas. 2749—Feldman v. Schaeffer. 2473—Conroy v. Cranford Co. 938—Lauder v. Coney I & B R R. 549—Funsch v. Johnson. 3335—Tosto v. B H R R. 3337—Smith v. same. 3338—Shaw v. same.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 3348—Springer v. Nassau R R. 3349—Sackman v. B H R R. 3350—Wise v. South Brooklyn R R. 3352—Bohn v. Werthman. 2962—Culmer v. Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 3360—Maguire v. Murphy et al. 3362—Grady v. Reimer, Jr. 5833, 6415—Meserole v. Gottlieb. 6024—Marshall v. Vingut. 2842—Bennett v. Buhre. 1191—Ehrhardt v. Graley. 1398—Cambridge Trust Co v. Merriam et al. 634—Bristow v. Cashman. 6417—Smith v. International Giant Safety Co. 967—Spritzer v. Weinman. 3008—Walsh v. Tiedeman. 1346—McLean v. Long Island R R Co. 1657—Huttle v. Carters Ink Co. 3136—Shultz v. German American Ins Co. 1961—O'Donohue v. Merksamer et al. 2470—Hellman v. Cohen. 2237—Krope v. Nassau R R. 5910—Warm v. Sonnen. 3231—Gorman v. B H R R. 3293—Smith v. Renault Freres Selling Branch. 1336—Gell v. Nassau R R. 2792—Simmons v. Epstein. 1350—Mueller v. City of New York. 2101—Staub v. Claassen. 3319—Masturzo v. Castellano. 6503—Downer v. Mendlowitz. 1379—McCaffrey v. B H R R. 3365—Hills v. McCarthy. 3366—Holden v. Robbins Co. 3368—Kohart v. McCormack Real Estate Co. 3369—McAuliffe v. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr, & Co. 3371—Andrews v. N Y Telephone Co. 3372—Drain v. Coney I & B R R. 3374—Wardell v. Bklyn E D Terminal Co. 3375—Carew v. Steers, Jr. 3376—Lenox v. City of New York et al. 3379—Gallo v. Di Vito. Highest number reached on regular call, 3379.

COUNTY COURT, CIVIL CALENDAR—Part III.—Sweetland, J. 802—Durck v. Hill. 1589—Gaynair v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 873—McYoon v. Antoniello. 1312—Russell v. Chew. 1594—Morris v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1651—Blanco v. Nassau Electric R R Co. 1669—The People, &c, v. Pellicano. 1673—Haber v. Mazzarella. 1680—Vonderlind v. Collett. 1533—Palley v. Parshelsky.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day: 1465—Hochauser v. Campbell Milk Co. 1634—Kilroe v. McMahon. 1452—Shellas v. Arverne Building Co. 1138—Kesselman v. Annenberg. 712—Gardner v. Coney Island & Brooklyn R R Co. 1569—Jardine, Matheson & Co. v. Posner. 1704-5—Berco v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1706—Berconwitz v. Bklyn Heights R R Co. 1707—Linder v. Follett. 1708—Max v. Skaletzky. Highest number reached on regular calendar, 1709.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J. 658—McLaughlin v. City of New York. 512—Ferris v. L I R R Co. 548—Breisacher v. Peace and another. 521—Klein v. L I R R Co. 550—Beck v. B H R R Co. 554—Heineman v. same. 561—Goodison v. same. 566—Gorham v. S & W Bauman. 492—McNeill v. Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. 493—Breling v. same. 568—Kelly v. C I & B R R Co. 457—Jolie v. Butler. 546—Whelan v. Empire Shipping & Forwarding Co. 560—Kronman v. B H R R Co. 105A—Osterheld v. Star Co. —Kazlowski v. C I & B R R Co. 575—Olisewsky v. National Bridge Works. 578—Zarbowski v. Lalance & Grosjean Mfg Co. 579—Clemens v. B H R R Co. 580—McGuin v. Buchler.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call. 583—Materowski v. L I R R Co. 584—Shoener v. B, Q C & Sub R R Co. 586—Dubrowsky v. Collins Co. 587—Dutko v. L I R R Co. 590A—O'Neill v. Schlessinger. 595—Woodruff & Son v. Jamaica Post Office Building. 596—Coyne v. Nichols Copper Co. 597—Koller v. Transit Development Co. 598—Bonny, an infant, v. City of New York. 817A—Robinson v. Gillies. 817B—Same v. same. 157—Matthews v. B H R R Co. 225—Guecca v. Pedersen. 177—Taus v. Jamulowsky. 553—Wright v. Ricker-Finlay Realty Co. 845—Kieley v. Rosenthal. 887—Kelly v. Gillen. 517—Certel v. Rottenhagen Co. 470—Roach v. Platt. 510—Henderson v. same. 133—Ketterle v. Hartman and another. 537—Voska Foelsk v. Port Washington Construction Co. 235—Conway v. Stafford. 466—Green v. N Y C & H R R R Co. Highest number reached on calendar in its order, 599.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Arraignment of prisoners for pleading.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for Feb. 5, 1912.

SUPREME COURT—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Mills, J. 3—Molloy v. Village of Briar Cliff Manor. 201—Green v. Brady. 326—Crawford v. O'Brien Const Co. 222—Gizardi v. Holbrook, Cabit & Hollins Corporation. 350—Hawkins v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 224—Naylor v. Drummond. 329—Forbes v. Sweet. 401—Same v. same. 524—Oglesby v. Cunneen. 374—Gore v. Joline. 406—Cunningham v. Otis Elevator Co. 406½—R Young Bros v. Mack Paving Co. 411—Jacobson v. Ebling Brewing Co. 415—First National Bank of Yonkers v. Dean, Klanzowaki & Ansbacher.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 461—Dolen v. Town of Somers. 531—Farley v. Bales. 641—Green v. N Y & Stamford Railway Co. 642—Cart v. Van Nostrand. 649—Lorenz v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 650—Cart v. Lewis. 707—Cloke v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 734—Ryan v. Braender Building & Const Co. 34—O'Connor v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 35—Feuer v. Sutherland. 39—McDonald v. Taylor & Co. 49—Donohue v. McCraeh. 62—Lindheimer v. Receiver Yonkers R R Co. Ciciatore v. Transit Const Co. 63—Pocchiuri v. Underhill Brick Co. 65—Husted v. Greenlawn Cemetery. 79—Hart v. McNally Co. 149—McConville v. Stinard. 179—Hupfels Sons v. Fonzo. 197—Schaeffel v. Hastings. 199—Abel v. City of Yonkers. 200—Same v. same. 211—Figtinolo v. Loeb. 215—Borup v. Von Koeritz. 216—Brown v. City of New Rochelle. 220—Same v. Diesend. 221—Ackerly v. Met Tobacco C. 226—Liberty Brewing Co v. Ott. 236—Hupfels Sons v. Gallery. 244—McCann v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 247—Bingdorf v. Klein. 258—Kilday v. Village of Tarrytown. 259—Wallbillion v. same. 268—Mintz v. Fox. 269—Same v. same. 304—Damon v. Palmer. 361—Perry v. Conn Cab Co. 364—Bannum v. Sutherland. 380—Bercow v. Cashin. 387—Cortiglio v. Gilbert Co. 407—Nessler v. N Y House Wrecking Co. 407½—Same v. same. 409—Fallon v. Hickey. 410—Kay v. Pittsburgh Construction Co. 412—Potter v. Renza. 414—Schenck v. Sutherland. 420—Jacoby v. Lynch.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. People v. George Kelly. Same v. George Wright. Same v. A Salvatone. Same v. B Lamarta. Same v. Charles Runnangok. Same v. Walter Davis.

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At Historic Spuyten Duyvel on Hudson. New York's closest and most beautiful select home community; N. Y. Central or Broadway Subway—no last train!—23 minutes! Homes for sale or rent. Plans and prices address Along-the-Hudson Co., 84 William St., N. Y. Tel. 4178 John.

AT DOBBS FERRY ON HUDSON, 10 and 12 room and bath dwellings, unfurnished; five minutes from depot; $450 to $600 a year. P. J. CONNOLLY, SUPT., 'Phone, 17 Dobbs Ferry, or Broadway REMCO 98th Street

Hastings and Vicinity—Houses and lots for sale, to let. Devine, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

For Sale—An old house with an acre of ground, overlooking the bay, near Long Beach, L. I. Excellent location near the trolley. A small payment down and balance on easy monthly payments; 43 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., New York. Will also sell two corner lots on a business avenue, on monthly payments. Box T 62 Times.

For Sale.—Choice 100-foot corner plot in best improved section Long Beach, L. I.; near the ocean; convenient to station; reduced price. Address Owner, 170 West 88th St.

Long Beach.—Sale or exchange, five choice lots, two blocks from boardwalk; will sacrifice to prompt buyer. R 248 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Mortgage Money

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Now is the time to find out all about the new 5-room California Bungalows at Neponsit, New York City's finest restricted ocean-front residence section. 40 minutes out. You can get one on remarkably easy terms if you act promptly. Send for illustrated booklet.
NEPONSIT REALTY COMPANY,
1 West 34th Street, New York.
Telephone 2741 Murray Hill.

Chicken farms on monthly payments, $10 cash, $10 per month; 100x500. High elevation, good soil, near station and trolley, at Fanwood, N. J. Write or call for particulars and free railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Bungalows on monthly payments.—Several being built on large plots, surrounded by fine shade trees; near railroad station, Fanwood, N. J. Let us send you free plans. Call or write us. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Two-story brick building, living rooms and shop; fully equipped with blacksmith, wheelwright machinery and tools; suitable for automobile repair shop; easy terms. 123 Cator Av., Jersey City.

OWNER offers special prices on two houses at Hillsdale, 40 minutes from New York; Hudson Tube connections; all improvements; $3,750 and $4,250; easy terms. Room 803, Singer Bldg.

Farm 23 acres; abundance fruit and shade; house 10 rooms, 2 barns, hennery, brook; best condition; convenient. Quackenbush, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Verdant two-acre island in Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.; suitable for camps and bungalows; excellent boating and fishing; famous White Mountain resort; free and clear; will exchange for equity in income property. Winnipesaukee, 200 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

118-120 East 25th St.
The Tingue Building
High Class Light
LOFTS
Occupancy about April 1st, 1912.
Building open for inspection. Large light lofts, especially desirable for Silk, Ribbon, Trimming, or Embroidery concerns. Absolutely fireproof. Very low rate of insurance.
Automatic Sprinkler and Fire Alarm Systems. For terms and information apply to
TINGUE, BROWN & CO.
64 Reade St. Tel. 211 Worth.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET, Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

MODERN NEW BUILDING, 25x100; Light and airy; ready for occupancy.
STORE & LOFTS
17 E. 17th ST. Bet. B'way & 5th Av.
Suitable showroom or light mfg., low rent. All improvements, elevator, steam, elect. lights. Inquire Damsey, 27 W. 114th, or your broker.

JUST COMPLETED—STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
100 FOOT LOFTS
20-26 WEST 22D ST.
Permanent light three sides; improved sprinkler system. Moderate rents.
Your Own Broker or
SILK REALTY CO., 31 Nassau Street.

BROADWAY BLDG TO LEASE
Five-story and basement, 25x110; centre of new wholesale lace district; steam heat, electric lights, elevator; rent low.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

361 GREENWICH ST.
Entire five-story and basement Building to let; rent low; possession at once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

NO. 141 WEST 20TH ST.
LOFTS 25x92, steam heat; elevator service; low rents, also storefloor, 135-7-9 West 20th St. Inquire Spacesaving Appliance Company, No. 135 West 20th St., New York City.

LOTS. WATER FRONT LOFTS. Centrally located, in most convenient part of Manhattan. Also bulkhead, with 4¼ lots and office. Also large, bright lofts on South Street. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Loft, 88-90 Walker St., 25x90; steam power, heat, and elevator service; block from Canal St. Subway station. Inquire S. Hellinger, 309 Broadway. 'Phone 4945 Worth, or engineer.

Fine, large office and part of store, 169 Chambers St., desirable for any line of food products or grocery sundries. W. F. Corwin & Co., 169 Chambers St.

21ST, 48-50 WEST.
Lofts, 50x100, light four sides, $1,800; fireproof modern building. Duross, 155 W. 14th.

$15 Up Month modern fireproof bldg. cheerful OFFICES in Exceptionally light & 109 Broad St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, store, 25x90 feet; suitable for high grade bakery, lunch room; reasonable rent. Z 105 Times.

18TH ST., 124 WEST.
Vacant loft, 25x100; side light; modern building; $1,100. Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

Offices, studios, with skylights facing north, in modern, fireproof building near Subway station; low rents. 114-116 East 28th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.

West Side.

The Dearborn
350 to 358 W. 55th St.
JUST COMPLETED,
9-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING,
All Modern Improvements,
Containing Apartments and Studios of
1, 2, 3 and 4 Rooms and Bath,
Kitchenettes and Kitchens. A few non-housekeeping one-room apartments.
Unfurnished,
$25 to $80.
Furnished,
$32.50 to $97.50.
NEW FURNITURE.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Satisfactory References Absolutely Indispensable.
This building is under the same ownership and management as the Cambria, 347-355 West 55th St.

THE CARLTON,
157 EAST 81ST ST.
New fireproof apartments, extra large rooms; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent.

THE JEFFERSON
324-328 West 51st St.
Attractive apartment; eight large, light rooms; bath. Elevator and all modern improvements. Premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

83d St., 71 West
Beautiful single apartment, 8 large, light rooms; suitable for doctor or dentist. Janitor, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

COR. ELEV. APTS., $35-$55.
4, 5, 6, 7 outside rooms, facing Highbridge Park; concessions. 501 W. 178th St.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND
126-130 East 24th St.
Apartments of 9 rooms, ample closets, etc.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

RESORTS.

1 time per line, 25c. 7 times, consecutively, $1.40. 30 times, consecutively or every other day, $5.00.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Dame Fashion Rules The Boardwalk
During February, the Ideal Month at
ATLANTIC CITY
America's Famous All-Year Resort

The leading hotels offer every comfort and luxury that can be desired. The many attractions on the famous Boardwalk, the cozy Country Club, with golf links always in condition, and last, but not least, the invigorating salt sea air, all combine to make a long or a short stay both delightful and beneficial. Lincoln's Birthday, (Monday, Feb. 12th,) offers opportunity for a delightful week-end visit.

THE LEADING HOUSES
will furnish full information, rates, etc., on application.

Galen Hall Hotel and Sanatorium. F. L. Young, Mgr.
Marlborough-Blenheim Both American & European Plans. Josiah White & Sons Company
The Holmhurst Henry Darnell.
The Shelburne European Plan. J. Weikel, Mgr.
Hotel Strand American Plan Only H. C. Edwards & Frank B. Off, Mgrs.
Seaside House F. P. Cook's Sons.
Hotel St. Charles Newlin Haines Co.
Hotel Dennis Walter J. Buzby.
The Pennhurst Wm. R. Hood.

Convenient through trains in 3 hours from New York, via Penna. R. R. or Central R. R. of N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY
NEW JERSEY
Lincoln's Birthday falling on Monday adds an extra day to the delightful week end outing at this famous resort. Climate mild and invigorating, no snow or ice on the boardwalk. Golf links and other out-door sports. Leading hotels always open.
TRAYMORE CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

HOTEL CHELSEA
Atlantic City, N. J.
Occupying an entire block of ocean front, with no obstruction to the view; in the fashionable residence section offers the highest standard of hotel excellence in appointments, cuisine, and service; 300 luxuriously furnished bedchambers and suites have private baths (fresh and sea water) attached. Large solarium and dining hall overlooking the ocean and boardwalk. High-class orchestra. Billiards, café, grill, etc. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet and terms upon request. Open all the year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

GRAND ATLANTIC
Virginia Av., near Beach, Atlantic City. Rooms en suite, with hot and cold sea water baths. Elevator from street level. $2.50 daily and up. Special weekly rates. Auto coach meets trains. Capacity, 500. Write for booklet.
COOPER & LEEDS, Owners and Prop.

Reservations now being made for Lincoln's and Washington's Birthday.
HOTEL RUDOLF
Ocean front; every appointment for comfort and luxury; sea water in all baths; no charge for use of baths. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. N. Y. office, Hotel Martinique.

HOTEL DENNIS
Winter Days at ATLANTIC CITY are Delightful. HOTEL DENNIS, directly on the ocean front, is always open and is an ideal home for the Winter guest. WALTER J. BUZBY.

Marlborough-Blenheim
Atlantic City, N. J. Josiah White & Sons Co.

Ask Mr. Foster | Free information. Flatiron Arcade, B'way & 23d St.

FRONTENAC Kentucky Av. and Beach, Cap. 250. Steam heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator, etc. $8 up weekly; $1.50 up daily; Sat. to Mon. $3. Booklet. W. F. WATTS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
An attractive Fall, Winter and Spring resort among the Pines, offering a dry, healthful climate, social advantages and every opportunity for outdoor recreations. The ideal place to seek freedom from the cities' discomfort.
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Now Open. A. J. MURPHY, Mgr.
THE LAUREL IN THE PINES
Now Open. FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.
Booklets and Information on request.
Reached from New York City via
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

BARTLETT INN
THE ONLY EUROPEAN PLAN HOTEL IN LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Write for illustrated booklet and rates

Oak Court Hotel,
Lakewood, N. J.
Family hotel notable for quiet, domesticity & homelike atmosphere.
E. E. Spangenberg, Mgr.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina's Famous Resort
The Kirkwood
OPEN NOW.
Long Leaf Pine Belt
T. Edmund Krumbholz
Camden, S. C.
Also The Montclair, N. J., and Sagamore on Lake George.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE
WINTER HOTEL RESORT
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
18 HOLE GOLF COURSE—AUTOMOBILE ROADS.
Reservations and Booklets at Holland House, Fifth Ave., cor. 30th St., N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MARTIN, EMILIE D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Emilie D. Martin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Graham & L'Amoreaux, No. 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1912.
LILLIAN M. N. STEVENS and ANNA A. GORDON, Executors.
GRAHAM & L'AMOREAUX, Attorneys for Executors, 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BERNHEIMER, SIMON E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON E. BERNHEIMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Benjamin G. Paskus, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.
Dated New York, August 18th, 1911.
MAX E. BERNHEIMER,
ABRAHAM STEINAM,
WILLIAM R. ROSE,
Executors.
BENJAMIN G. PASKUS, Attorney for Executors, 128 Broadway, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MEYERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL HERMAN MEYERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of their attorney, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of January, 1912. BLANCHE MEYERS, ABRAHAM LEWENGOOD, ABRAHAM SARTORIUS, Executors. JESSE S. EPSTEIN, Attorney for Executors, 149 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CARDOZO, EMILY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY R. CARDOZO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1912.—ERNEST A. CARDOZO, Administrator.—CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administrator, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

REEVES, DANIEL.—In pursuance to an order of the Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL REEVES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven. NORA REEVES, Administratrix. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 128 Broadway, New York City.

KERR, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas B. Kerr late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer, Canfield & Stone, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 3rd day of August, 1911.
FREDERICK M. KERR, Administrator.
WILMER, CANFIELD & STONE, Attorneys for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MORDECAI, KATE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE MORDECAI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 135 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1912. BENJAMIN MORDECAI, CLARA M. PLOUGH, Executors. SIMPSON & CARDOZO, Attorneys for Executors, 111 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City.

MARSHALL, JANET RUTHERFORD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANET RUTHERFORD MARSHALL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Whitehouse & Co., Room 401, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1911. HENRY RUTHERFORD, CHARLES K. PHIPARD, Executors. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Executors, No. 3 Broad Street, New York City.

WOODMAN, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Woodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.
Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1911.
ELIZABETH LE B. WOODMAN, Administratrix.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KROWER, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED KROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, at No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, August 11, 1911. HARRY Z. OPPENHEIMER, LOUIS KROWER, LEONARD KROWER, Executors. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executors, 37 Liberty Street, New York City.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Employers find it convenient to consult the Situations Wanted columns of The New York Times to fill vacancies promptly and satisfactorily.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—During Sunday light snow flurries occurred in the Middle and North Atlantic States, great lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley, and fair weather prevailed elsewhere.

The cold wave has now reached the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and freezing temperature has overspread Northwestern Florida. It will be moderately cold in nearly all districts for the next two days.

The winds along the New England Coast will be brisk and high northwest, diminishing; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming light and variable.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have brisk to high northwest winds, diminishing, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Generally fair weather Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature; diminishing northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature Monday; moderate west to southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1911.	1912.		1911.	1912.
3 A. M.	38	22	4 P. M.	44	19
6 A. M.	42	20	6 P. M.	42	15
9 A. M.	46	12	9 P. M.	41	11
12 M.	41	16	12 M.	39	12

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 18; for the corresponding date last year it was 41; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 13; at 8 P. M. it was 12. Maximum temperature, 25 degrees at 2:10 A. M.; minimum, 11 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 88 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—70 Jane St.; Mrs. Liebers	$10
6:10—142 Orchard St.; Rachel Leater	$50
8:45—158 Canal St.; Nathan Berger	$1,000
9:45—539 West 39th St.; Jacob Bros.	Trifling
11:55—196 Stanton St.; Rachel Deutsch	Trifling
11:55—34 Greenwich St.; C. Spiero	Trifling
P. M.	
12:10—2,151 1st Av.; S. Licanio	Trifling
1:45—94 Christopher St.; Catherine Donavan	Trifling
1:50—636 Broadway; Spingarn Bros.	$5,000
1:55—83 Stanton St.; Hyman Glastin	$50
2:15—66 Delancey St.; Long & Co.	$25
4:35—30th St. and North River; Department Street Cleaning	Trifling
6:00—3 West 84th St.; Mr. Stanfield	Trifling
8:20—76 West 113th St.; M. Hofman	Trifling
8:50—308 E. 7th St.; M. Wittlestein	$200
9:50—98 Barclay St.; Louis Heinrichs	$200
10:10—1,771 Fulton Av.; Nathan Greenberg	$25
10:10—433 Lenox Av.; Hugo Netran	Trifling

Lost

LOST.—A PLAIN GOLD POCKET MATCHBOX with monogram on one side; a very liberal reward will be paid for its return to 284 Madison Av., New York.

LOST.—On Saturday night, Jan. 27, in vicinity of Belmont Hotel and Grand Central Station, a string of baroque pearls; finder will be rewarded and no questions asked by returning same to Room 1,023, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—Jan. 30, going from Bergen Heights to East 85th St. and 3d Av., diamond sunburst brooch; single stone, surrounded by pearls; suitable reward. F. L. Clark, 96 Kensington Av., Jersey City.

LOST—On Subway train, Friday morning, two drawings, lettered United States Special Electric Tire. Reward offered for the return to United States Tire Co., Room 66, Broadway, at 58th St.

LOST—In business portion of city, one 4 or 5-karat yellow diamond ring; first missed Feb. 1. A liberal reward will be paid for its return. Clinton Walker, Hotel Seville.

LOST.—$25 reward for return of diamond barpin, lost Wednesday night at 39th St. Theatre or between there and 42d St. and Broadway. Return 215 West 79th St.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, 4 o'clock, between O'Neil's and Gimbel's, horseshoe scarfpin; nine diamonds; liberal reward. C. Sinclair, 103 West 93d St.

LOST—Feb. 1, flexible diamond bracelet, between Ritz-Carlton and Knickerbocker Hotel; reward $100. Return E. A. MacPherson, Hotel Savoy.

LOST—Unset pearl, from stud, between 53d-40th Sts., Park-7th Ave., Thursday night; $25 reward; no questions asked. 114 East 40th.

LOST.—Saturday evening, on Columbus Av., or 88th St., package of silk. Please return or notify Keese, 154 West 80th.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, 5th Av., between 85th and 90th Sts.; reward. R. E. G., 263 West 25th St.

LOST.—Plain gold bracelet, with initials "B. M. P."; reward $5. Bertha M. Palmer, 605 West 181st St.

LOST.—Ribbon fob, with initials "M. M.," and charm. Return to M. Miller, 1,144 Tinton Av.

LOST—Upper west side, diamond ring and scarf pin; liberal reward. S 265 Times Downtown.

LOST—A gold fob, initials "B. L." $10 reward. Return to B. Levy, 45 East 8th St.

LOST.—A gold fob, initials "B. L."; $10 reward. Return to B. Levy, 45 East 8th St.

LOST.—Gold rosary beads; reward; no questions asked. Yglesias, 270 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—Thursday, amethyst scarfpin; reward. 1,915 Madison Av.

$500 REWARD for the return of a lady's Russian sable fur coat taken from Globe Theatre on Thursday night, Jan. 25, 1912. Reward will be paid upon return of coat to J. W. Dunstan, 24 West 57th St., N. Y. City. No questions asked. Paul A. Sorg.

$5 REWARD.—Small gold watch and pin, lost between William St. and Brooklyn Bridge; monogram B. B. Return 602 Sutter Av., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

LOST—Friday, on University Heights, white female toy bull terrier, looks like fox terrier, weighs 12 pounds; single black spot on back; reward. Return to Mullan, 118 West 183d St.

LOST.—Fox terrier puppy, female, from 161 East 64th. Reward if returned W. B. Chambers.

LOST.—Small black bitch, 39th, between 7th, 8th Av.; reward. Hess, 251 West 39th St.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

FOUND.—Mark Cross Co., 210 5th Av., muff, left in store week of Jan. 22.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT. Apply Lost and Found Department, 9 Morris Street. SECOND AVENUE "L": Umbrella, satchel, purse, badge, magazine, card case, gloves, paper bag, scarf. THIRD AVENUE ELEVATED: Cane, umbrella, money, handbag, satchel, books, pictures, papers, gloves, envelopes, hat, rubbers, overalls, table cloth, apparel, oilcloth, muff, wood, casting, varnish. SIXTH AVENUE ELEVATED: Umbrella, eyeglasses, books, gloves, muff, apron, dress goods, music, calendar, picture, shirt, post card, book, keys, purses. NINTH AVENUE ELEVATED: Pocketbook, book, rubber, washers, muff. SUBWAY: Music case, umbrella, satchel, purses, handbag, pins, eyeglasses, books, hat, gloves, odd glove, rubbers, muff, overalls, corset, cloth, waist, stockings, demijohn, key, signs, bank, license, bottles, can and bottles, rope, castings.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT. Apply 168 Montague St., Brooklyn. SURFACE AND ELEVATED: Blue print auto truck, book, minutes of meeting, law papers, nurse outfit, table cloth, suitcase, packages, books, muff, steel engraving, plate, map, school bag, shopping bag, kid gloves, pencil cases, box paper and envelopes, new towels, envelope, gold lace, beads and ribbon, blue print, photo, ledgers, pocketbooks, handbags.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO. Hudson Tubes. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Earring, catalogue, mittens, sheet music, badge, photos, collars, sweaters, overshoes.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Veil, book, fishing rod, pair rubbers, eyeglasses, 2 umbrellas, box, rubbers, 2 packages, pair gloves.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Two packages.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Two packages, overcoat, beads, rubbers, umbrella.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—ERIE RAILROAD. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City: Package containing shirtwaist, pack cards, tobacco, satchel, buttons, knife, one glove, muffler, eyeglasses, book, wood, umbrella, muff, package.

Help Wanted, Female

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced assistant bookkeeper for real estate office; state salary and references. P. S. W., 86 Times Downtown.

GIRL for general housework, family of three; must be good plain cook; no washing. 1,109 Madison Av., 5th floor, south.

HOUSEWORK.—Competent general houseworker wanted in family of two. Apply Saturday, between 10 and 1, or Sunday, between 2 and 6, apartment 61, 225 West End Av., corner 70th St.

LADIES take work home; transferring; good pay; call 568 Columbus, near 87th, Trieber's Store.

LADY to teach lady stenography evenings in Brooklyn, near Subway; state terms. Teacher, R 271 Times Downtown.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—Young woman for city; permanent position in family where three maids are kept; good references required. Address J 200 Times.

MILLINERY, FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS; MAKERS AND IMPROVERS. JOSEPH, 632 5TH AV.

WANTED — Responsible woman, thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of apartment for four bachelors; must be good plain cook and neat housekeeper; no washing; references required. B 115 Times.

WANTED, a girl for general housework, who is capable of acting as cook and laundress. Apply at once, with references. Apartment 15, The Dorlexa, 318 West 100th St.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress; Southern preferred. Address R 131 Times.

WANTED.—Girl, beginner, understanding bookkeeping and stenography; moderate salary at start. B 172 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

ACTIVE, industrious, and reliable gentleman of good address, qualified by education and experience to interview wholesale merchants, jobbers, and manufacturers, is wanted by one of the older mercantile agencies for a permanent connection; a good opening for a competent person. Apply after 9 A. M. Monday, Room 1,007, 395 Broadway.

BILL CLERK.—One who can operate typewriter and with some knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Glass, 259 Times Downtown.

CITY SALESMEN wanted to handle a popular line of lingerie waists; only those who are acquainted with a large trade need apply. B 166 Times.

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN on kimonos for Southern and Western territory and New England States; on commission basis only; only experienced need apply. Merhige Bros. & Shohfi, 140 West 22d St.

GENERAL AGENTS, (2.)—Must have had experience in training and managing salesmen; new proposition, exclusive territory. Apply, stating qualifications and experience. S 26 Times.

REALTY SALESMAN WANTED.—One of the best known suburban development concerns in the city wants one first-class man of experience to fill vacancy in selling force; splendid opportunity; leads furnished. Only man earning over $3,500 a year need apply. Give particulars in application. P. O. Box 744.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Energetic, well-connected men with extensive local acquaintance easily establish a permanent, high-class, lucrative business; millions in premiums; accident and health insurance sold annually; large sums paid for accidental death; indemnity paid weekly for life if permanently disabled; small cost, large commissions; to present it is to sell it; millions to guarantee contracts; openings in cities and towns in near-by States; also New York City; ready to help hustlers who are looking for future. Address Casualty, Room 4, 84 William St., New York City.

SALESMEN AND SALESLADIES WANTED, visiting office equipment trade; can greatly increase income without interfering with present work; steady employment if desired; excellent opportunity. Ask for Mr. Brophy; A. M. at uptown store, 1,182 Broadway; P. M. at downtown store, 372 Broadway. Century Cabinet Company.

SALESMAN.—A large manufacturing house requires the service of infants' wear salesman for the large cities of the middle West; only those commanding large salaries need apply. Applications treated strictly confidential. B. S., 110 Times.

SALESMAN.—Visiting grocery, candy, delicatessen, drug stores near New York City; carry side line entirely new. Originator Mfg. Co., 302 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted for cloaks and suits, ranging from $14 to $40, to cover New York State and Pennsylvania; best references. B 63 Times.

SALESMAN covering Middle West, also Southern territory, to carry side line ladies' neckwear on commission basis. Address Box R 277 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted on ladies' and misses' cloaks. Jacobs & Feinberg, 133 Greene St.

SALESMAN—Experienced, to sell cords. Lampert Bros. & Mayerson, 149 West 24th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in office of well-known scientific organization; accuracy and good general education essential; state age, education, experience in detail, and salary expected. Address R 158 Times.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A practical, competent man who has been identified in the manufacture and sale of sanitary goods and supplies; one who has had successful experience; a man of this character with proper credentials required; first-class salary will be paid; only those of ability and experience need apply. R 249 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Bright young man about 17 or 18 to letter packages; must have references and experience; also send sample of work. Write D. C., Box 110, 1,570 Broadway.

WANTED—Reliable young man in builders' office as timekeeper and payer; good at figures; must have some security; good pay and promotion. Address Security, R 159 Times.

WANTED—An entry clerk and an assistant ledger clerk in a wholesale dry goods and millinery house; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. R 157 Times.

WANTED—Butler and cook; married couple preferred; English, French, or Swedich; easy position in country; references demanded. S., 1,620 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN as bill clerk and general office assistant. Write, stating particulars, H. von Lubken & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 134th St. and East River.

YOUNG MAN, about 17 years, bright and of neat appearance. Apply, giving references, age, and salary expected, R 268 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who has a large acquaintance; first-class opportunity to right man. Box 95, Times.

Agents Wanted

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

AGENTS.—Sample free of the one "live" seller; needed by every one; write for it, and also get our attractive booklet. E. Clyde Conlon, 407 East Marshall St., Ithaca, N. Y.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

CREDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT CORPORTION (1904;) high-grade office, clerical, and executive positions. 253 Broadway, (Agency.)

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co., (Agency.) 149 Bway. Tel. 3499 Cort.

Domestic.

A.—A.—MRS. MALMBERG'S, 115 East 26th St.; oldest Swedish agency; established 1881; select servants for private families; formerly 352 4th Av.

BOND $1,000.—Old Dominion Agency, 88 West 134th St. Guarantee A1 colored help. 1119 Harlem.

COOK.—Neat colored girl, cook, general worker; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. 'Phone 7288 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786 Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, cooks, seamstress, butler, couples; white, colored; references investigated. Lincoln Square Business Exchange Employment Agency, 124 West 65th St. Telephone 6389—Columbus.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem. 6370.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied; day, week, month; male, female. 107 West 133d St. 6913 Morn.

Situations Wanted, Female

A YOUNG WOMAN, Normal College graduate, stenographer-bookkeeper, commercial, legal, technical dictation, 9 years' experience, highest credentials, seeks secretarial position. R 160 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper, stenographer, typist; some experience; moderate salary; operate switchboard, &c. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, makes and remodels children's a specialty. Juliette, 126 East 12th St.

COOK; French, English; expert; good baker bread, biscuit, pastry; city references; city, country. Marie, Box 106, 617 6th Av.

FRENCH LADY, 27 years, from Tours, experienced teacher, wishes situation in family or school for America; high references. Write Mlle. Foulard, 17 Rue Racine, Tours, (T-et-L.)

HOUSEWORKER.—Lately landed, strong girl, position as houseworker, Yonkers or country. 63 South Broadway, (upstairs,) Yonkers.

LADY wishes to place good cook in private family; wages $35; telephone 9826 River.

PRESENT employer would like to obtain a position as social secretary for young woman of refinement and executive ability; good stenographer. Address B 75 Times Office.

REFINED WOMAN wishes position as attendant, doctor's office. Address Refined, 1,035 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years machinery; all commercial lines; prefers downtown house; $16. R 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious; three months' experience; accept moderate salary. R 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; year's experience; lawyer's office preferred; willing. Address H. H., 263 West 125th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent, energetic young lady; good references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, young lady, high school education, 5 years' experience, desires position. R 274 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Knows business and attends it; well recommended. R 269 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—First class; permanent or temporary. J. McGlade, 100 East 52d St.

WANTED—Position by trained nurse for sick child or infant; six years' experience; references. Address 143 West 63d St. Telephone 4488 Columbus.

WASHING—By young woman, to take home; open-air drying. Williams, 770 Columbus Av.

WASHING or cleaning; woman to go out by day. Tully, 120 East 130th St.

WINDOW and house cleaning; day, hour. 148 West 53d St. Telephone 7987 Columbus. Not employment agency.

YOUNG German woman, experienced cook, laundress or housework by day or week; sleep home; reference. Address Pauline, 608 Columbus Av.

YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER would like to devote part of her leisure time to secretarial or similar work. Box 48 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted, Male

ABLE, AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, with two years' bookkeeping experience, desires position where advancement is assured; is high school graduate; can use typewriter and furnish references. R 267 Times Downtown.

A COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR desires editorial work or German translation at home; has been editorially associated with important publications. Appointment, R 147 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Books opened, accounts audited, systems installed, factory cost—accounting, financial statements; instruct your bookkeeper; books kept part time; confidential and reliable; terms reasonable. Aetna Audit Co., 302 Broadway.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988—Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper; highest credentials; seeks temporary or permanent engagement; reasonable. Kiesler, 210 East 13th St.

ACCOUNTANT—expert; books opened, closed, adjusted, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, A147 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, expert accountant, credit man; twelve years' experience, wholesale and manufacturing business, seeks position with reputable concern. R 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young man; willing worker; 19; moderate salary. Bookkeeper, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 660—E. N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, eight years' experience, double entry trial balance, inventories. R 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants responsible position; understands all details; excellent testimonials; age 31. S 56 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 18, two years' experience, wishes position; best reference; good worker. R 236 Times Downtown.

BOY, 17 years old, with talent for drawing, desires position with advertising or commercial concern; Cooper Union student. Address (J. L.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY.—15 years old, public school graduate, very neat and willing and anxious to please. Address (B. B) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

BOY, 18; good penman and typewriter. S 225 Times Downtown.

CASHIER, 21, wishes position; can secure highest references, bond or security. R 257 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, aged 30, Scotchman, disengaged 1st March; private family, town, country, or abroad; careful driver; experience of all kinds of cars, especially White steam; expert repairer; sober, honest, and reliable; first-class references. B 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, German, wishes position; makes own repairs; 10 years' experience as mechanic; careful and sober. Chauffeur, care Weiss, 499 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR—German; speaks French, English; decent, sober, capable mechanic. Honest, 852 Columbus Av.

CONSULTING ACCOUNTANT.—Trial and balance sheets, audits, and assists bookkeepers, quickly, small cost. Kane, 1,024 Tribune Building, 154 Nassau. 'Phone Beekman 2723.

EXPERIENCED COLLECTION MAN, (AGE 32,) CAPABLE OF HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF CORRESPONDENCE, ALSO EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND SYSTEMATIZER, DESIRES CHANGE ON ACCOUNT OF UNHEALTHFUL OFFICE CONDITIONS; HAVE SOME KNOWLEDGE OF LAW; BROKERAGE OR WHOLESALE HOUSE PREFERRED; SALARY $3,500. ADDRESS SPECIALIST, BOX 115 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

FORMER LADIES' APPAREL MANUFACTURER, 23 years of age, thorough business man in and outside, wishes position with reliable concern. B 74 Times.

HARDWOOD finisher wants work of every description to finish or refinish. Write Hardwood Finisher, 3,816 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y.

JEWELRY NOVELTIES.—Young man, 22, six years' experience, had charge imported and domestic goods, capable of doing anything. R 265 Times Downtown.

MANAGER and buyer of a manufacturing concern, with several years' experience in negligees, kimonos, &c., also in correspondence and bookkeeping, will consider a change for betterment. R 275 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Graduate, 20 years' experience, would like few more male patients; treatment at office or residence. Prof. Thomas, The New York, 22 West 60th St. Tel. 5891 Columbus.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—25; seven years' experience; high school and Cooper Union graduate; at present employed. C. T. G., 272 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, hustler, eight years' experience through Middle West, desires manufacturer's jewelry or kindred line for large department store trade. R 146 Times.

SALESMAN with good following through the Middle States desires representative line of dresses. B 69 Times.

SPANISH YOUNG MAN, (28,) single, ambitious, excellent references, long experience in bills of lading, consular and commercial invoices, wishes position with manufacturing concern. J. E. R., 332 West 28th St.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, 19, with two years' experience, desires position with reliable concern; has knowledge of bookkeeping; can furnish references as to ability and character. C. Platt, 8 Willett St. New York City.

TWO BOND MEN now associated with large N. Y. and Phila. houses wish to make connection with high-grade N. Y. bond house as Phila. representatives. Have strong connections with largest Phila. institutions. E. H. R., 6,100 Germantown Av., Philadelphia.

YOUNG man, 18 years old, high school graduate; very well read; would like position with publishing house or magazine. Box 51, Bayonne, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bookkeeper or assistant; desires position; 3 years' experience; references. S 14 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 23, desires a position as salesman; not experienced, but possesses necessary qualities for position of that nature; can furnish excellent references. B 157 Times.

YOUNG man, 17, wishes position, night or day work, at anything with good opportunity. R 136 Times.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Small and medium-sized rooms; gentlemen only; table guests accommodated; references.

11TH ST., 112-114 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; table board; telephone.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Large rooms, well heated and furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

36TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; house strictly first-class; references.

44TH ST., 260 WEST.—Alliance House, "Quiet Place for Quiet People"; single rooms; including board, $9 per week; use of bath; suites, consisting parlor, sleeping apartments, private bathroom, $30 up per week, including board for two; other double rooms; steam heated throughout; elevator service. 'Phone 793—Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and single rooms; steam heated; baths; telephone; table first-class.

57TH, 411 WEST (La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; double room; (board two;) $15; single, $8; Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for one or two; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Warm rooms; comfortable; furnished; private baths; good, substantial table; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Third-story room; bath adjoining; hot-water supply; room telephone; references.

72D ST., 131 WEST.—Large, medium, and single rooms; private extension; bathroom; southern exposure; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Floor, suite or separately; parlor dining room; references.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished single room, to gentleman appreciating quiet, refined surroundings; references.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Handsome suite three rooms; will separate; board optional; references.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms at reasonable prices; excellent table; telephone; table guests; references.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Open for quick acceptances, charming rooms, beautiful home; exceptional table; references.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Attractive rooms; baths, electricity. 'Phone Schuyler 8397.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, steam heat, electric light, telephone; table board.

84TH ST., 18 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; suitable two; excellent table; Jewish family.

87TH ST., 135 WEST.—Refined American lady having select home offers superior board to couple; home cooking; electric light; telephone; references.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Elegant, large, small, heated rooms; excellent home table; parlor dining; 'phone.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Pleasant, warm rooms, large, small; excellent table; telephone 9939—Riverside; references.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Large front room; excellent cuisine; parlor dining room; Jewish family; telephone.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Nice neighborhood; terms moderate.

(100TH ST.,) 828 WEST END AV.
GENEROUS, ATTRACTIVE TABLE BOARD.

103D, 252 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front rooms; desirable modern house; table guests; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST, (West End Ave.)—Room with private bath; table guests; references.

105TH ST., 76 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; exceptional table; refined company; moderate prices; references; Southerners.

123D ST., 168 WEST.—Connecting, comfortable, well heated, sunny rooms; first-class board optional; references.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

129TH, 106 WEST.—Superior home and board, refined German-Jewish surroundings; references; moderate; gentlemen.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

120TH ST., 158 WEST.—Large bay-window room with dressing room; private family; board.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.
NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY.
BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHIEST SECTION.
THE AUDUBON.
Large room, $16, including board two; suite two large rooms, private bath, $22; accommodations A1.

CLAREMONT AV., 191.—Large rooms; bath adjoining, for gentlemen; superior home and tables. Barnard.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Two sunny rooms; private bath; corner house; with excellent family table; together or separately; good terms; investigate. Charlton.

WEST END AV., 762.—Pleasant rooms; home cooking; parlor dining room; moderate; phone.

WEST END AV., 764, (97th St.)—Large, front room; suitable for two; table board.

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

30TH ST., 40 EAST.—Second-floor suite; also other rooms; elevator; excellent board; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 47.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private bath, with board; also suite of rooms.

GRAMERCY PARK, 40, (corner 21st.)—Best location downtown; steam heat; electric lights; telephones; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 69.—Hotel appointments; homelike environments; special single rooms; table choice, abundant; attractive rates.

Brooklyn.

5 MONTAGUE TERRACE HEIGHTS.—Family hotel, river view, Manhattan; most accessible locality Greater New York; Subway, 5 minutes' Wall St. Ferry, trolley, bridge; connecting mansions; furnished, unfurnished; aristocratic neighborhood; table choicest products New York markets. 905 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Best place to board; convenient New York; near subways, ferries; steam-heated rooms; excellent table. Telephone 1159W Main.

Board Wanted

GENTLEMAN desires board in refined German private family, west side; state terms. R 139 Times.

Country Board

Long Island

Whitestone, L. I., 8th Av. and 26th St., Grant Villa, open all year; permanent and week-end parties; telephone 440L Flushing.

DOUGLASTON.—Douglas Manor Inn; Winter rates; attractive, homelike; log fires; steam heat; easy commuting.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., MOUNTAIN ST.—English couple will board two or three people; private bath; telephone 671R—Orange; electricity; well heated. Irvine, 88 East Clark Place.

Montclair, N. J.—The Oakdale, 271 Claremont Av.; rooms, large, handsomely furnished, steam heated, electric lights, table unsurpassed. 'Phone 2977.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming rooms for bachelors; electricity; telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room, with large private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

9TH ST., 32 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated double room; every convenience; also small room; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

12TH ST., 61 WEST.—Beautifully furnished newly decorated, exceptionally clean, bright room; private bath; other rooms.

21ST, 210 WEST (7th Av.).—Neat, clean; best attention; gentlemen; second floor; elevator. L. Woodward.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Double, single rooms; closets, running water, bath; gentlemen; $8-$4.50.

37TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms, modern conveniences; army, navy guests accommodated; references.

38TH ST., 51 WEST.—Bachelor suite; service; other rooms; $3.50 up; kitchenette, studio; piano, telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Large rooms, with bath, and small rooms; running water; references required.

46TH ST., 28 WEST.—SINGLE ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN.

46TH, 45 WEST.—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN; REFERENCE.

48TH ST., 107 WEST.—Large, well-heated room; running water; suitable gentlemen, married couple; references.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Private family; elegantly furnished large, sunny room; connecting bath; gentlemen.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large furnished room; private bath; gentleman only; references.

57TH ST., 432 WEST.—Connecting parlors; single rooms; running water; heat, electricity, telephone; Subway, "L."

60TH, 22 W. NEW YORK. $25-$60 Monthly.
Tel. 5891 Col. $1-$5 Daily.
Elegantly kept; private baths; independent residence; meals.

61ST, 119 WEST.—Large and small rooms, newly decorated; steam heated; parlor; telephone; reasonable.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments; exquisitely kept; unrivaled service; absolutely private; every modern convenience; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Sunny front room, adjoining bath; private house; steam heat, electric light.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Second-story front; private bath; hot-water supply; room telephone; references.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Unusually attractive room, private bath; steam heat; private house; gentleman.

106 WEST 71ST ST.
Nicely furnished rooms; board optional.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Light hall room for gentlemen; reference; convenient cars, Subway. Munde.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; plenty hot water; all conveniences; telephone.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, electricity; parquet floor; everything first-class; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 119 WEST.—Back parlor; large, warm room, bath; smaller room; bachelors; private house.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable, sunny rooms; every convenience; accessible Subway, elevated; telephone; references; moderate.

79TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, in private house; breakfast optional; references required.

80TH ST., 165 WEST.—Attractive suite, suitable two gentlemen; board optional; telephone 5415 Schuyler.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—One comfortable, medium-sized room with dressing room; southern exposure; references.

83D ST., 311 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath; every convenience; references.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, small rooms, private house; convenient L, Subway; telephone.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Newly furnished, large and small rooms; private bath; telephone; conveniences; reasonable.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Hall room, bath adjoining; moderate; telephone.

92D, 3 WEST.—Elevator apartment; small room, light and warm; business woman preferred. Saunders.

92D ST., 294 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; all conveniences; high-class apartment; for gentlemen. Mrs. Hunt.

92D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, cheerful room; running water; suitable two; board optional; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 173 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms; tiled baths; Subway express, "L" station.

98TH ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; suitable lady, gentleman; all conveniences. Apt. 3B.

101ST, 211 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, steam-heated room; high-class apartment. Apartment 24. $6.

104TH ST., 226 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private house; convenient Subway, "L"; gentlemen; references.

107TH ST., 230 WEST.—High class elevator apartment; attractive room, beautifully furnished; references. Gurnee.

111TH, 529 WEST.—Large parlor bedroom; gentleman preferred; private family of two; references. Moore.

112TH ST., 504 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large, small rooms; elevator; electricity; 'phone; shower; breakfasts. Wells.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—In exclusive apartment, elegant front suite, southern exposure; also large, single room, bath adjoining; every convenience; atmosphere of home life; reasonable; 'phone 3260 Morningside.

116TH ST., 404 West.—Attractive, sunny rooms, overlooking Morningside Park; telephone, elevator; gentlemen only. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; southern exposure; homelike; elevator; Subway. Smith.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Apt. 41.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Clean, sunny, well-heated; modern; telephone; single, en suite; $2-$4. Hungerford.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Subway corner; rooms, single, en suite; running water; private baths. Pierson.

142D ST., 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; all conveniences; very reasonable; private house.

158TH ST., 646 WEST, (near Subway.)—Newly renovated, attractive rooms; all conveniences; breakfast; gentlemen preferred.

183D, 567 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; must be seen to be appreciated; Broadway Subway.

BROADWAY, 2,181, (74th.)—Sunny, warm Broadway room; high-class apartment; refined surroundings; references. Wardell.

CLAREMONT AV., 175, (near Riverside.)—Select room, warm, quiet, comfortable; near Subway. Cotton.

COLUMBUS AV., 505.—Front room, with connecting bedroom, bath; steam, hot water, private entrance; reasonable. Place.

ROOM, white enameled, for lady or couple; references. Apartment 62, corner Broadway and 121st St.

WEST END AV., 678, (93d.)—Owner's residence; beautiful corner room; bath, electricity, telephone. Gentleman.

East Side.

16TH ST., 132 EAST.—Elegantly furnished, large adjoining rooms; nice locality; steam heat; gentleman; references.

29TH ST., 43 EAST.—Desirable rooms, large and small; private house; references.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; first sleeping floor; also other rooms.

60TH ST., 134 EAST.
Two desirable front hall rooms.

76TH ST, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; ideal location; board optional; telephone; references exchanged.

IRVING PLACE, 14, (corner 15th St., block east of Union Square.)—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d St.)—Attractive, sunny, clean room; bath; breakfast; telephone; references; select house.

Furnished Rooms Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

GENTLEMAN would like to have room in a strictly private German family. Address H. P., Room 702, 25 Whitehall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

46TH ST., 45 WEST.—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, GENTLEMEN; REFERENCE.

Pianos and Organs

STEINWAY mahogany upright piano, in fine condition; will sacrifice for $110. 316 West [illegible]

Apartments to Let, Unfurnished

West Side.

308 WEST 15TH STREET.
Attractive bachelor apartment;
two rooms and bath; $32.00.
Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

12TH, near 6th Av.—Six rooms, steam heat, improvements, $37. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Bronx.

249 Willis Av., corner, 386 East 139th.—Seven large, light rooms; bath, private hall, hot water; rent $30; suitable for dentist.

Unfurnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted.—Unfurnished apartment, two rooms and bath, not above 50th St. Address B 89 Times.

Apartments to Let, Furnished

A magnificently furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 sunny, outside rooms; two bath rooms; all rooms facing Hudson. Apartment 10, west, 'phone 8715 Schuyler, 225 West 80th St.

A 2-room furnished and a 4-room furnished or unfurnished apartment.
SCHUYLER ARMS.
A la carte restaurant in bldg.
Tel. River 3964. 307 West 98th St.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT; 10 rooms; 3 baths; all rooms outside; possession at once; located corner 106th St. and West End Av.; terms $300 per month. Address E. G. Budington, 32 Nassau St.

Furnished Apartments Wanted

Wanted—By three adults, for one or two months, furnished four or five-room elevator apartment, near Madison, between 23d and 59th; best of care. Stratford House, Room 64.

Business Opportunities

$3,000 TO $5,000.
Excellent opportunity for party with $3,000 to $5,000; can secure interest in established manufacturing business; increase of orders necessitates immediate enlargement. Room 23, 142 Fulton St.

Sales in 1911, $1,830,000—an increase of 20% for year. Expect to pass $2,000,000 this year. To increase working capital will sell 8% cumulative preferred stock on attractive terms, in lots to suit. Dividends quarterly. Good surplus. Highest references. Security, 321 Times.

EXCELLENT business opening offered gentleman in mercantile corporation, conducted on conservative principles; annual earnings $96,000; applicant must invest $10,000 to $15,000; capable to act as secretary and treasurer; give age, former connection, Z 107 Times.

PARTNER, with small capital, half interest school of acting, theatrical exchange; established business, good investment. Premier Amusement Co., 1,416 Broadway, Room 603.

For Sale.—Stock in Treadwell Engineering Co., Easton, Pa.; any offers considered. Z 89 Times.

Will buy fire insurance or real estate business; must be established five years. B 112 Times.

Business Notices

500 Multigraphed typewritten letters, $1.50; 1,000, $2; addressing; printing, lowest prices, 1,000 letterheads, envelopes, $1.50. Royal Letter Company, 15 East 14th St.

For Sale

For Sale.—Fine old copy (possibly replica or original sketch) of Lawrence's painting of J. P. Kimble as "Rolla," now on exhibition at Blakeslee's; smaller size; price reasonable. Charles E. Hyde, 424 West 20th St.

25 telephone booths, double sound-proof oak and mahogany; also 3 Directors' tables, several roll-top desks; office partitions. Budd & Co., 73 Spring St., near Subway Station.

Planing mill in rapidly growing section; buildings and machinery A1 conditon; will consider property in exchange as part payment. Z 87 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Highest prices for diamonds, old gold, silverware; also buy Provident Loan tickets for cash; established 1844. Mrs. Lynch's Son, 945 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED State for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATIONAL POST CO., bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 29 East 22d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the good will and right to publish The Success Magazine, including a live list of magazine subscribers, containing approximately 175,000 names and addresses, and an expired list of about 125,000; also all original drawings and original manuscripts used in connection with the publication of The Success and National Post Magazine.

At 12 o'clock noon on the same premises will be sold all the office furniture and fixtures, consisting of roll top and flat top desks, about 50 typewriters, tables, cabinets, safes, &c., and hundreds of feet of fine partitions.

On the following day, Wednesday, February 7, at 10:30 A. M., at the Bush Terminal Building, No. 5, 4th floor, Thirty-fifth Street and Second Avenue, South Brooklyn, will be sold all the machinery, consisting of printing presses, cutting machines, plates, cuts, and dies, together with all other mechanical appurtenances used in connection with the publication of The Success Magazine.

ALBERT B. KERR, Receiver.
NATHAN A. SMYTH, Attorney for Receiver, 60 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. FREYER, Bankrupt.—No. 15,851.

To the Creditors of the Above-Named Bankrupt:

Please take notice that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of Henry C. Danciger, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at 85 Walker Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the fifth day of February, 1912, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

Sewing machines, suit case trimmings, raw material, ladies' waists, paper boxes, safe, desk, etc.

The said property will be open for inspection on February 1st and 2d, 1912, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 22d, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of SUESSKIND-SHATZ COMPANY, Bankrupt. Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, February 5th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the court, at 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of outstanding book accounts.

Information regarding the said book accounts may be obtained at the office of the attorneys for the Trustee.

FRANCIS H. GRIFFIN, Trustee.
THOMAS & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 60 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. ROTHMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 5, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of wines, cigars, liquors, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Trustee.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William Street, New York.
MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy, 50 Church Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID ROBBINS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 5th, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 297 E. 134th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of bakery supplies, raisins, sugar, flour, tables, dough mixers, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Trustee.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St.
MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON STERNBERG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 5th, 1912, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 49 E. 9th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, muffs, skins, safe, machine, machine parts, fixture, &c.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Receiver.
WILLIAM J. CAREY, Attorney for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of H. A. BLUMENSON & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Feb. 5, 1912, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of all the outstanding uncollected accounts, notes, judgments, real property, and all assets of every kind, sort, and description not reduced to money by the trustee.

ROY M. ROBINSON, Trustee, 30 Church St., New York City.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SACKETT, Alleged Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Emanuel Eschwege, verified the 12th day of January, 1912, that a petition was filed in this Court on the 13th day of December, 1911, praying that the above-named Frederick Sackett be adjudicated a bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this district, and that the said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged bankrupt is not now within this district so that personal service might be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have since been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged bankrupt, but that he is not now within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now, on motion of Strasbourger, Eschewege & Schallek, attorneys for the petitioning creditors,

Ordered that the above-named alleged bankrupt, plead, answer, or demur on or before the 15th day of February, 1912, to the petition herein, filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 13th day of December, 1911; and in case of his failure to plead, answer, or demur thereto, adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition.

And, it is further Ordered, that this order be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 29th day of January, 1912, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged bankrupt at his last known residence at No. 1,756 Topping Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, City and County of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated New York, January 22d, 1912.
GEO. C. HOLT, D. J.

NO. 15,844.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN LEIBOWITZ, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Nathan Leibowitz, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Nathan Leibowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1912, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, consider an offer of composition, proposed by said bankrupt herein, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3, 1912.

NO. 16,001.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC LEICHTNER, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Isaac Leichtner, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Isaac Leichtner was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3d, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GUSTAV J. BACKES, Bankrupt.—No. 16,123.

To the creditors of Gustav J. Backes of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Gustav J. Backes was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1912, at twelve o'clock, noon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 13,940.—BARNEY COHEN and HENRY COHEN, individually and as copartners, doing business as B. & H. COHEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Barney Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 4th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 13,940.—BARNEY COHEN and HENRY COHEN, individually and as copartners doing business as B. & H. COHEN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Cohen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 14th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 4th, 1912, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 30th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK FROMHAGEN, Bankrupt.—No. 16,099.

To the creditors of Frederick Fromhagen of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1912, the said Frederick Fromhagen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1912, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1912.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANCHOR METAL NOVELTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 15,613.

To the creditors of Anchor Metal Novelty Company, of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1911, the said Anchor Metal Novelty Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1912, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 29th, 1912.

NO. 14,909.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. VAN CAMPEN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of William R. Van Campen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1911, the said William R. Van Campen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1912, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3, 1912.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STRAUSS, NATHAN F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Nathan F. Strauss, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, William Bondy, No. 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.

Dated New York the 9th day of January, 1912. MAURICE S. BONDY, Executor.
WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MANIAC, BESIEGED, FIRES 100 SHOTS

Wounds a Policeman, and When the Door Is Finally Rushed Shoots Himself.

HOLDS OUT FOR 3 HOURS

Edward Fortmann of Jersey City Heights, N. J., Thought He Was Killing Strikers.

The muffled reports of several revolver shots had reached Policeman Martin Murphy and started him on the run down Stagg Street from Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City Heights, N. J., at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when he saw Mrs. Charles Mellin and her 17-year-old daughter Lucy run from the two-family house at 29 Stagg Street, which Mr. Mellin owns. The women, hatless and coatless, and both screaming, rushed toward the policeman when they caught sight of him.

"Some one is shooting a revolver in the lower floor of our house," cried Mrs. Mellin. "It must be Mr. Fortmann, for I heard his wife screaming."

Mother and daughter said they had been in the rear room of their apartments on the second floor when they heard the reports of shots and the cries of Mrs. Fortmann. Then several bullets came up through the floor, almost hitting them, and they ran for the street. As they were telling Murphy what had happened Mrs. Katherine Fortmann, who occupies the lower half of the Mellin home with her husband, Edward, a retired jeweler, rushed screaming into the street. She was in a house gown, with no hat or coat, and seemed out of her mind with fear. Behind her sounded the reports of more shots, which followed one another at intervals of a second or so.

Mrs. Mellin grabbed the woman, who cried out hysterically that her husband was shooting as fast as he could reload his revolver. He had not tried to hit her, she said, but kept exclaiming that he would "kill every striker in existence," while he emptied his revolver again and again into the walls and celings of his rooms. Mrs. Mellin took Mrs. Fortmann into the house of a neighbor, while Murphy, keeping watch on the house to see that Fortmann did not emerge, sent some one to call the reserves from the Third Precinct.

From the house sounded the steady spat of bullets as they struck woodwork and plaster, and now and then Fortmann could be heard yelling. He did not offer to leave the house, however, and presently the patrol wagon from the Sixth Precinct drove up in charge of Policeman Patrick Walton. The reserves from the Third Precinct, where there is no patrol wagon, were coming by trolley car.

Murphy and Walton, hopeful that Fortmann soon must run out of ammunition, attempted to reconnoitre in the rear of the house. Fortmann was back in the kitchen. The policemen slipped quietly into a little alley that runs along the side of the house to the rear yard. As they passed a small window giving into the alley from a room just off the kitchen, a bullet whistled past them. The men dropped to the ground and on hands and knees crept the rest of the way to the rear yard.

Attempt to Rush the Door Fails.

But Fortmann must have followed their movements, for when they emerged into the yard two bullets crashed through the glass of the kitchen door, and once more the policemen flattened themselves on the ground and wiggled out of the danger zone. In a corner, out of range, they took counsel and decided to make an attempt to rush the kitchen door.

They shouted to Fortmann that he might as well give up and that it would go hard with him if he shot a policeman.

"We are coming, whether you shoot or not," Murphy cried, "so you'd better be good."

Fortmann replied with a crazy harangue about strikers whom he must kill and at a word from Murphy, he and Walton rushed forward. They reached the door and Murphy swung his club aloft to smash the glass through which Fortmann's two bullets had made only round holes, when another shot struck his club and splintered it in his hand, wrenching his wrist with the force of the impact.

"Duck back!" shouted Murphy, and Walton, obeying orders, turned to scuttle for cover. Murphy already was on his way to the one safe spot in the yard.

He reached it with a sprawling dive which flung him breathless into the zone of safety when the report of another shot sounded and Walton, staggering forward a pace or two, cried out:

"Catch me. He's shot me."

Murphy sprang up and ran to him. There were no more shots and in silence he picked Walton up and carried him down the alley, ducking past the little window, to the street, where he put him in the patrol wagon and ordered the driver to go to Christ Hospital at full speed.

Reinforcements Arrive.

The shots by this time had brought every resident of the neighborhood into the streets, but none cared to aid the policemen in capturing Fortmann, and the reserves, who came up presently on the run, shoved the crowd back and joined Murphy, who stood on guard outside of the building.

Murphy told of the shooting of Walton, and Lieut. Meehan, who had come in charge of Policemen Vickers, Ennis, and Flannery, gave orders to besiege Fortmann, but not to undertake to drive him out.

It was 6 o'clock by this time, but Fortmann was firing as regularly as he had done at 5 o'clock. Several shots flew from the windows, but every now and then Fortmann would pause in his efforts to shout maledictions on "the strikers," all of whom, he cried, he must kill. Then the shooting would begin again.

Meehan and the men crept through the alley to the rear yard, and the Lieutenant tried to persuade Fortmann to abandon his shooting and give himself up. The man inside, however, seemed trying to aim in the direction of the Lieutenant's voice, and the whizz of his bullets was the only reply he made to Meehan's eloquence.

Once he flung back the kitchen door and advanced into the yard, shooting into the air. At sight of the policemen, however, he scampered back to the shelter of the house, slamming and bolting the door behind him. Its window now was filled with almost as many small round holes as a sieve, but still it held together in its frame. The policemen had heard the bolt shoot home when Fortmann darted back into the house, and they knew that to enter some one must first smash the window and reach inside and draw the bolt.

Meehan, as the man in command, finally determined to try this. It was nearly 8 o'clock, and the continued shooting of Fortmann, after three hours of it, seemed to indicate that he had an inexhaustible supply of ammunition. The Lieutenant first shouted again to Fortmann that he intended to enter the house, and warned him of the danger of shooting a policeman. Then he started, with a last cry:

"I'm coming, Fortmann."

The shooting within the house ceased, and it seemed as though Fortmann might be aiming carefully and awaiting a sure shot at Meehan, but none came until the Lieutenant's club shattered the glass of the door and his gauntleted hand groped through to draw the bolt. Then, in rapid succession, came the reports of two shots.

Meehan and the policemen pushed into the house, revolvers and clubs in their hands. There was no sound from the darkness within, however, except a groan. One of the men struck a match. Its tiny glare showed them Fortmann lying on his back on the floor, his revolver beside him. There was a bullet wound in his left hand and another in his abdomen. He was unconscious. His last two shots had evidently been directed at himself.

Had Fired About 100 Shots.

Fortmann was hurried to Christ Hospital in the patrol wagon, and then the police examined his rooms. They found more than fifty bullet holes in the ceiling, through which bullets had entered the rooms of the Mellins above. The walls were full of holes also, and crockery and pictures were wrecked. On a table were two boxes which had held cartridges. There would be about fifty or sixty to a box, the police estimated, and they were empty. The police believe Fortmann fired about 100 shots.

Mrs. Fortmann was brought home after her husband had been taken to the hospital. She said he had acted queerly for the last day or so, but not sufficiently so to alarm her. While she was seated in the kitchen in the afternoon, however, she heard a shot and jumped up to see her husband enter the room, revolver in hand.

"Don't be alarmed, my dear," he exclaimed to her, at the same time putting his arms around her and kissing her. "I'm only killing a striker."

Then he began to shoot, and she ran. Mrs. Fortmann said she didn't know of any encounter with strikers which her husband might have had, and which might have led him to the mania that evidently possessed him. In the hospital it was said that the man probably would die. Walton is expected to recover, though Fortmann's bullet struck him in the back at about the fifth rib on the left side, and is lodged in his body.

CHIRIS

(Pronounced Sheris)

Olive Oil is very palatable as well as perfectly pure. It can be drunk with enjoyment by those who cannot drink ordinary olive oil, and its beneficial effects are soon demonstrated in increased health.

The Olive Oil Diet

is accepted by physicians as the most satisfactory means of restoring to health and vigor weak and anaemic persons. The use of olive oil has made great advances since the introduction of Chiris Olive Oil.

Send 10c. for a trial bottle and our pamphlet, "The Medicinal Value of Olive Oil."

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
American agents for Antoine Chiris, Grasse, France,
Dept. "E," 18 Platt St.
New York.

OLIVE OIL

285 AT A GOLDEN WEDDING.

All Relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy—Famous Watch Among Presents.

Among the many presents given to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy by their children and members of their family upon the celebration of their golden wedding yesterday at the Herrnstadt, 29 West 115th Street, there was one which recalled some memorable victories of Tammany Hall. This was the diamond-studded gold watch originally presented to "Silver Dollar" Smith at the time of his first election from the old Eighth Assembly District, nearly a quarter of a century ago.

The watch, which had reverted to Timothy Sullivan after the death of "Silver Dollar" Smith, for a second time served the purpose of a presentation gift when it was bestowed on Samuel Levy by Timothy Sullivan in 1902, the former having led successfully the fight for John F. Cowan, who beat Percival Nagel in the Thirty-second Assembly District. The watch is a large size hunting case with a star on the back set with thirty-two diamonds. The inner case bearing the inscription to "Silver Dollar" Smith has been replaced with the following inscription:

> 1862-1912.—Presented to Grand-pa, Golden Wedding, by his grand-sons, Sylvester and Joseph Levy. February 4, 1912.

The chain given with the watch was the present of J. Samuels, an associate of Samuel Levy, who had it made from the first gold nuggets found when he struck gold lands in Modoc County, California, last March.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Levy, who live at 608 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, are 78 and 76 years old, respectively. Mr. Levy's father, Morris Levy, lived to be 104 years old, while his mother reached the age of 102. Mrs. Levy likewise claims an ancestry noted for longevity, and her father lived until his 84th year.

The youngest members of the Levy family to join in the celebration of the golden wedding were Miss Vera M. Rosenthal, aged 5 months, and Miss Ollie W. Lavender, aged 4 months, both great-grandchildren. The direct descendants of the Levy family number four children, nine grandchildren, and two great grandchildren. In addition to these there were nearly 270 relatives who joined in the celebration yesterday.

Following the gathering at the Herrnstadt, which lasted from 3 to 6 o'clock, Mr. and Mrs. Levy were guests at a dinner in the evening given by their daughter, Mrs. Nettie Altschul, 973 Witlock Avenue, the Bronx.

MONKEYS LOOSE IN HOTEL.

Great Excitement When Curious Little Animals Make Investigating Tour.

Two curious marmosets went on a sight-seeing tour yesterday in the Hotel Breslin, and before they were captured they had the place in an uproar. The marmosets are owned by Miss Agatha C. Showalter of St. Louis, who registered at the hotel early in the day. The hotel people did not know that she carried the inquisitive little travelers in a harmless-looking bag. They were perfectly quiet while Miss Showalter registered, and went with her to the room assigned her on the eighth floor.

Miss Showalter ordered milk and champagne wafers for them, and it was while she was feeding No. 1 that No. 2 decided to explore the place. While his mistress was occupied he climbed nimbly to the transom and dropped almost on the head of Mary Hickey, a chambermaid, who was passing. It was at this point that those in the hotel knew the little monkey was a guest, for Miss Hickey let out a yell which was heard on every floor. Doors began to open and inquisitive guests began to inquire what was the matter.

The marmoset was as frightened as the girl. It scampered along the hall, climbed up a curtain at the window, and went out on the stone ledge. The next open window led into a room occupied by two spinsters. More shrieks, more opening of doors, and more hysteria. Through the open door the little animal gained the hall again and next visited another room through a partly open door. More excitement.

While this was going on, marmoset No. 2 also started on an investigating tour. It got out into the hall, but was overtaken by the owner. Capturing its companion was not an easy matter. The animal evidently intended to visit all the guests in the hotel, for it had entered at least eight rooms before it was finally captured.

When quiet was resorted Miss Showalter guaranteed to keep a more watchful eye on her pets.

Pilgrims Elect Officers.

At a meeting held on Saturday at 165 Broadway, William Butler Duncan was re-elected President of the Pilgrims Society of America. Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, J. Pierpont Morgan, Gen. Stewart Woodford, and F. Cunliffe Owen were re-elected Vice Presidents. William Allen Butler, President of the Lawyers' Club, was elected to fill the place on the Executive Committee left vacant by the death of Gen. John J. McCook. George T. Wilson was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, R. A. C. Smith Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, William Curtis Demorest Treasurer, and George W. Burleigh Secretary.

Cash for Kindergarten Work Essays.

Announcement was made here yesterday by the National Kindergarten Association, organized to promote interest in kindergarten work, that the Board of Directors has decided to offer three prizes, of $100, $50, and $25, respectively, for the three best essays on "The Benefits of the Kindergarten." The essays are limited to 1,500 words, and must be received at association headquarters here not later than April 15. The contest is open to all kindergarten and primary teachers, and the winners will be announced on June 1.

MISS PECK RETURNS FROM ANDEAN CLIMB

She Planted a Suffrage Flag on Coropuna Peak, 21,000 Feet Above the Sea.

INDIAN GUIDES WERE AFRAID

Wanted to Go Back Lest They Be Turned to Snow Pillars—Suffragists Meet Her at Pier.

Miss Annie E. Peck, who declares that she has climbed higher on the continents of North and South America than any other man or woman, returned yesterday on the Lamport & Holt liner Vasari from her expedition into the heart of the Andes. She was met at the pier by President Nellie B. Van Slingerland of the Joan of Arc Suffrage League and a number of its members, carrying the yellow and black flags of the society.

The welcome was accorded by the Joan of Arc League because Miss Peck had taken one of the flags with "Joan of Arc" and "Votes for Women" inscribed upon it and planted it upon one of the lofty snow-clad peaks of Mount Coropuna, Peru, at an elevation of 21,000 feet.

In an interview with the reporters on the Vasari Miss Peck, who appeared reticent about talking of her notable climbing exploits, said that she left New York on June 3 for Peru, via the Isthmus of Panama, with the intention of ascending the highest mountain in the Andes, and selected Coropuna because she had been told that it was higher than any other mountain in South America.

"When I reached the summit," she declared, "I discovered that it was not more than 21,000 feet, which was considerably lower than Aconcagua, 22,500 feet, and Huascaran, 21,812 feet, I had climbed before, ascending the latter twice.

Had Six Companions.

"On this trip I took with me a hypsometer for taking observations at the summit to measure the exact height from the base. I found that I could not get the height of Coropuna exactly because no one knew the altitude of the village of Viraco, at its base. I was accompanied in the climb by a German guide, named Carl Volkman, who has returned to his home, a Peruvan scientist, and four half-breed Indian guides.

"Coropuna has five summits all on the same level, and I ascended two of them in a week. We started on a Monday morning, and arrived at the summit on Sunday without any serious falls, as the ascent was not as bad as that of Huascaran, and my former experience had made me more sure footed. The snow was 100 feet deep on the summit, frozen hard, and we reached the snow line two days after leaving the village. This time I discarded my woolen mask, and wore a piece of silk over my face to keep off the intense cold on the mountains and the burning heat on the plains on my trip.

"The guides did not work except when we were climbing, and went to sleep directly we camped for the night, while I had to do the cooking and prepare the meals. I wish I had taken a man with me to take the observations, as it is too much for one lone woman to do it all."

"Did you feel the cold much?" she was asked.

"Yes; sometimes I could not sleep for the cold, and the fumes of sulphur near the summit was trying to the lungs, and gave me the impression that there was a volcano somewhere near. I spent two nights at an altitude of 20,000 feet on this trip, and two nights at 19,800 feet when I ascended Huascaran in 1908."

The Indians Were Afraid.

The only trials she had were with the superstitious half breeds, who wanted to go back when they reached a certain altitude because they were afraid that they would be turned into pillars of snow by the terrible genii of the mountains, and that if they escaped them at that point the monsters would destroy them when they reached the summit.

"I knew by former experiences," said Miss Peck, "that the only way to get the Indians to go on was by flattery, and so I asked them whether the traditions of their brave ancestors showed that four big men had deserted a woman in the snow on the mountains to face the perils of the trip alone. Then I told them that I intended to go on whether they left me or not. I argued that if I was not afraid they ought not to be, and also pointed out that they could pose as heroes among their own people for the remainder of their days, and thus I persuaded them to keep on till the summit was reached."

Miss Peck said that the entire expense of the trip was $3,000. She gave lectures in Spanish in La Paz, Bolivia, and Buenos Aires on the relations between the United States and South America, which were attended by the Presidents of both republics. She is now going to devote her time to writing a book on her trip, and may explore the sources of the River Amazon when she is free again.

WINS FIGHT WITH BURGLAR.

Wrenches Jimmy from Thief and Strikes Him with It.

Abraham Saphir, a manufacturer of clothing, was smoking and reading last evening as he reclined on a couch at his home, 568 Schenck Avenue, East New York, when he heard some one stumble over a chair in the next room. A moment later he was grappling with a slim young burglar, who wielded a jimmy with such telling effect that Saphir came out of the encounter with nine large scalp wounds and bruises innumerable.

But he came out with the jimmy in his own possession, and brandishing it, he pursued the intruder through the house and into the kitchen, where the pursued gave one leap through the window, smashing the glass as he went and dropping down to the yard below. As he dropped Saphir delivered a crushing parting blow, and a trail of blood in the yard sent the detectives out last evening in search of a slim young burglar with a broken head.

Shortly before Saphir's adventure two other homes in the neighborhood were entered, and the police think they see in the crimes the work of a single gang. Max Zaslave's apartment at 580 Hendrix Street was entered while the family was away, and his son Joseph's confirmation presents were all made way with. In the same house the apartment of Mrs. Newledman was entered and valuables were stolen.

BREAD THIEF RELEASED.

Young Harbeson of Woodcliffe, N. J., to be Put in a Sanitarium.

Mrs. Julia Wood Harbeson, mother of Matthew Harbeson of Woodcliffe, N. J., who was arrested last Friday and sentenced to thirty days in jail for stealing bread, went from her home at 41 East Sixty-ninth Street here to the North Bergen Police Station yesterday, and after a consultation with Recorder Medina, who sentenced Harbeson, got her son released in order that she might put him in a sanitarium.

Dr. George I. Youngling of 453 West Thirty-fourth Street accompanied Mrs. Harbeson, and when Harbeson learned their plans for him he said he was quite ready to enter a sanitarium. His wife was present also, and the entire party drove away from the police station in an automobile.

It is understood that Harbeson will be put in a sanitarium in White Plains, but his relatives would not state this positively.

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DENIES TYPHUS FEVER PERIL.

Its Identification with Brill's Disease Wrong, Says Dr. Brill.

Dr. Nathan E. Brill, the Mount Sinai Hospital attending physician who in 1896-7 discovered an acute infectious disease among his hospital patients which has since been termed Brill's disease, expressed surprise yesterday at the report of Director Anderson and Passed Assistant Surgeon Goldberger of the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington to the effect that typhus fever and Brill's disease are identical, and that there is a possibility of a typhus epidemic in this city.

"If Drs. Anderson and Goldberger really have found that typhus fever and Brill's disease are identical they have shown me scant professional courtesy," said Dr. Brill last night to a TIMES reporter. "I myself and several other experimenters have found that one of the radical differences between typhus fever and Brill's disease is that the blood of a human typhus patient if injected into a monkey will produce fever, whereas the blood of a human Brill's patient produces no effect on monkeys. Recently, however, Drs. Anderson and Goldberger came up from Washington and asked me to furnish them with some of the blood of one of my Brill's patients at Mount Sinai to experiment with on monkeys. I furnished them with the blood they desired, and have since heard nothing from them. If they have been able to cause fever in monkeys by inoculating them with the blood of human beings suffering from Brill's disease, and if they have deduced from that that typhus and Brill's disease are the same thing, they might, at least, have informed me.

"Judging from my own experiments and from several years of study of the two ailments, I am still absolutely convinced that typhus fever and Brill's disease are very different each from the other, and that, although there are about twenty-five cases of Brill's disease at Mount Sinai every year and presumably about the same number at other hospitals here, there is not the slightest danger of any epidemic of typhus fever. I know the Federal health officials are wrong. The last case of typhus in this city was in 1893.

"Typhus is one of the most communicable of all the directly contagious diseases. It breaks out almost exclusively in crowded places, like camps and jails. It is almost always given by one member of a family to another. It occurs almost wholly in Winter. It has a distinctive hemorrhagic irruption. It has pronounced nervous symptoms, and from 20 to 60 per cent. of the cases are fatal. In 1896-7 in Mount Sinai Hospital, on the other hand, I noticed for the first time in medical history seventeen cases of an infectious disease somewhat like typhus in some respects, which has since been called by my name. Since that time 281 cases of this second disease have come to my attention in connection with my Mount Sinai work.

"Patients who suffered from this disease didn't have nervous symptoms, rarely had hemorrhagic irruption, never transmitted the disease to other members of their families, rarely died from it, and generally suffered from it in Summer."

TO PUNISH HORSE POISONERS

Mass Meeting Demands That Gang Members Be Hunted Down.

The first of a series of mass meetings which, it is hoped, will stir the District Attorney's office to more determined action and bring about the disbanding of an organized gang of horse poisoners on the east side was held last night at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, under the auspeces of the Mineral Water Workers' Union. Samuel Libowitz, business agent of the union, who declared that a reward of $500 had been offered by certain men for his death, presided. About 300 men, most of them horse owners, came to the meeting, and Libowitz said that not a few of them were risking their lives by doing so.

"There are some horse owners who are paying tribute weekly to this band of poisoners," asserted Libowitz, "and but for the fact that scores have stayed away because they dare not show their faces at a protest meeting of this kind, this hall would not be nearly big enough to hold them all."

The murder of Louis Blumenthal, a horseshoer of Rutgers Slip, in the livery stable of Harris Whitkin, in Division Street, on Jan. 29, the day before he was to appear in court against Charles Vitusky, accused of extortion, was mentioned several times by the speakers. It was declared that $500 had been the price paid for his death. For poisoning a horse the gang received from $35 to $50, it was stated.

A letter written by District Attorney Whitman on Jan. 26 to B. Weinstein, Secretary of the United Hebrew Trades, in which he said that an investigation was being made by Assistant District Attorney Bleier, and urging that witnesses be produced, was read at the meeting. Samuel Goldberg then declared that it was almost impossible to produce witnesses. One of his horses had been poisoned about two weeks ago, he said, and a Mrs. Siskind who lives at 68 Cherry Street and had seen the horse poisoned offered to appear. The following day a representative of the gang was sent to her home, and said that her child would be kidnapped if she did so. There were a number of stories of this kind related.

The members of the union blame the bosses who sell seltzer through agents, who in turn own horses and wagons. If an attempt is made to organize a non-union shop by taking away the trade the horses of the agents are poisoned, it was declared. Libowitz said an effort would be made to have the District Attorney order the books of the bosses produced.

Arsenic was the poison used by the gang, it was said, and the horses were being killed at the rate of about seven a month.

"If the courage of the horse owners does not fail them and I am not killed the next demonstration will be held one week from to-night," said Libowitz at the end of the meeting.

AID FOR HEBREW INSTITUTE.

Directors Give $50,000 and Undertake to Raise $50,000 More.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held yesterday at 36 Stuyvesant Street. Three hundred members attended to hear the report of President Morris Loeb.

In his report the President deplored the fact that several of the Directors had been compelled by business pressure to resign. The loss through death of several members also was lamented. Stress was laid upon the lack of funds, and a large deficit at the beginning of the year.

"It is our duty," said Mr. Loeb, "to present to you the actual conditions of our school. We lack the means for carrying out any extension of its usefulness, and even seriously face plans of curtailment. The institute has only $30,000 income from members, patrons, and donors, and an endowment capable of producing an income for general and restricted purposes of only $7,000. Its regular expenses exceed its regular income by about $4,000 per annum, and we have an accumulated deficit of $16,000 in our maintenance account. This cannot go on indefinitely."

These officers were elected for the present year: President, Morris Loeb; First Vice President, Abraham Steinman; Second Vice President, Joseph L. Buttenweiser; Treasurer, Mortimer L. Schiff; Secretary, Eugene E. Spiegelberg. The Directors for the term to expire February, 1915 elected were S. Morrill Banner, Louis Kahn, Julius A. Lewisohn, Ferdinand G. Loeb, Isaac Rosenfield, Abraham Steinman, Theodore Rosenwald, Moe A. Isaacs, and E. S. Shire.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, following the regular meeting, it was voted to raise a fund of $100,000, half of which was subscribed by the Directors and their friends. In recognition of the excellent work of Dr. Edgar S. Barney, Principal of the school, the Board of Directors presented him with a crisp, new $500 bill.

Campus Concerts for Students.

An innovation in music at New York University is to be introduced in the form of a series of campus concerts in the auditorium on University Heights. This is the first step in the direction of serious musical effort attempted by the university in broadening and developing the scope of its work. The student body is strongly supporting the movement. The first concert will be given on March 5. It will be a song recital by Mr. Reinald Werseurath, baritone, assisted by Helen Wright at the piano.

HOLD-UP MEN ROB A SALOON.

Line Up Bartender and Customers, and Beat One Who Yields Only $2.

Four hold-up men entered the saloon of Harny Basson, 237 Willis Avenue, yesterday morning, emptied the cash register of $19, took $35 in cash and a gold watch and chain from the bartender, Henry Harter of 343 East 139th Street, and $42 from William Rich, the only customer in the saloon at the time.

While the robbers were busy with these victims, John Mooney of 348 East 149th Street stepped in, and was promptly lined up against the wall with the other two. Only $2 and a nickel-plated watch were found on him. The robbers revenged themselves for the poor results from Mooney by knocking out three of his teeth.

GUILTY OF STARVING PATIENT.

SEATTLE, Washington, Feb. 4.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, accused in the Kitsap County Superior Court at Port Orchard of having starved to death Miss Claire Wildamson, a wealthy English patient, at the Hazzard "Starvation Sanitarium," returned a verdict of manslaughter to-night.

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Pleated and Plain Negligee Shirts, $1.95, in desirable fabrics and patterns. Also plain White Madras. Regularly $2.50, 2.75 and 3.50.

Men's Pajamas, $3.50, in Imported Cheviots, Madras, Airtex and Satin Broche materials. Equal to custom made in fit and workmanship. Regularly sold for $4.50.

Men's Pajamas, $1.75, in Mercerized Madras and Crystal Cloth in Lavender, Tan, Blue, Grey and White. Regularly $2.50.

Men's Pure Silk Half-Hose, 85c per pair, $5.00 ½ doz., in Black and solid colors. Regularly $1.00, 1.50 and 1.75 per pair.

French Lisle Half-Hose, 75c per pair or $4.25 per half-dozen—Striped and Fancy Figures. Regularly $1.50 per pair.

Street Waistcoats, $1.95, in Mercerized fabrics and light-weight Flannels. Regularly $5.00.

Light-weight Worsted Bath Robes, $6.50 each, in Stripes and Checks. Regularly $10.50.

Reductions have been made on Blanket Bath Robes, Toweling Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, Smoking Jackets, Angora Sweaters and Waistcoats, also Tuxedo and Dress Waistcoats.

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AROUND THE WORLD
NEXT SUNDAY EVE., Return Concert by KUBELIK Assisted by Walter Damrosch. Orchestra N. Y. Sym. Society. Seats Now on Sale. Knabe Piano.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S | Thea., 39th. bt. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & next Mon. 2:15. A Play of Hawaiian Life. The Bird of Paradise

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Winthrop Ames Presents The Wordless Play. Sumurun Extra Mat. Next Monday.

Broadway Thea., B'way & 41st St. Beg. Thurs. Eve. Seats Now. Weber & Fields' Jubilee Co. of 100 in "Hokey Pokey" & "Bunty Bulls & Strings." First Mat. Sat. Extra Matinee Next Monday.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'wy. Ph. 2628 Bryant. Evs. 8:10. Mats. 2:10
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Matinees THIS WEEK: Wed., Thurs. & Sat.; Lincoln's Birthday, (Mon., Feb. 12;) Wed., Thurs. & Sat.; Washington's Birthday Week, Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat.

William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee To-m'w. 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS Lincoln's Birthday Matinee Mon., Feb. 12.

MANATTAN OP. HO. 34th St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. The One Big Laugh in Little old New York. OVER NIGHT

Carnegie Hall, To-m'w (Tues.) Ev. at 8:30. Concert in Memory of SAMUEL S. SANFORD, (late President of) SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, TO ENDOW A HOSPITAL BED. ORCHESTRA OF THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Soloist Josef HOFMANN Seats 50c. to $2.50, Box Office, Tyson's, & 1 W. 34th.

PHILHARMONIC —Society of New York— JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Carnegie Hall. Thurs. Eve. Fri. Aft. Soloist ERNEST HUTCHESON PIANIST Schubert Rosamunde, Boyle Concerto, Franck Morceau Symphonique, Tschaikowsky 4th Symph. 50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon., Ev., Feb. 12, 8:15. MACDOWELL CHORUS KURT SCHINDLER, Conductor, and the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF N. Y. In a Modern French Programme, including Debussy's "Le Martyre De Saint Sebastien." Soloists: Maggie Teyte, George Harris, Jr. 75c. to $2.50. Managem't Loudon Charlton

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve. Feb. 10, at 8:15 RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor. Soloists, NAMARA TOYE, Soprano. Sun. Aft. Feb. 11 at 3, Soloists NAMARA TOYE, and Countess ALEXANDROWSKAYA, Pianiste.

TO-DAY AT 3 CARNEGIE HALL BURTON HOLMES "ACROSS THE ANDES" | Pop. Prices, 50c. to $1.50. Box Seats $2.

STOJOWSKI—ARGIEWICZ Recital, owing to illness, postponed to Feb. 26. Recitals will be given Feb. 26, Mar. 11, and Mar. 25. Concert Direction M. H. Hanson, 437 5th Av.

CENTURY THEATRE 1 to 5 NEXT FRIDAY STAGE KIDDIES' BENEFIT SEAT SALE OPENS TO-DAY 9 A. M. BY FAR THE MOST AUSPICIOUS OCCASION OF THE DECADE. Mrs. Fiske, Alma Gluck, Pasquale Amato, Mme. Simone, Lewis Waller, Raymond Hitchcock, Geo. M. Cohan, William Collier, Eddie Foy, Arnold Daly, Clifton Crawford, Ina Claire, Otis Harlan, Gertrude Bryan, Fuller Mellish. WATCH FOR ADDITIONAL NAMES TO THIS BRILLIANT ARRAY. 100 Stage Kiddies in the Dainty Ballet "The Doll Fairy." 100 BEST SCENES FROM "THE GARDEN OF ALLAH" "BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS" "BOUGHT AND PAID FOR" "THE QUAKER GIRL" NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA OF 40

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GEO. M. COHAN Thea., B'way & 43d St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Fe. 12 6TH MONTH. 148th Time To-night. Best Specimen of Cohan's Skill. COHAN and his own Company in that uproariously funny musical farce, THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE

ASTOR B'way, 45th. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat & Feb. 12. Wed. Mats. 50c.-$1.50. 14th WEEK.—HERE'S A FUNNY ONE. RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in THE RED WIDOW.

GRAND Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Mat. Wed. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in MACUSHLA.

BELASCO 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. Sat. & Feb. 12. DAVID BELASCO Presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE RETURN OF PETER GRIMM

REPUBLIC 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Feb. 12. DAVID BELASCO presents THE WOMAN

LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY at 3:30. ELIZABETH SHERMAN CLARK Contralto Recital ANDRE BENOIT............At the Piano.

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HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c | Joe Welch, Russian Balalaika Orchestra, Willie Weston, Bedini & Arthur, 10 oth.

5th AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. | Florence Nash, Joseph Jefferson & Co., Mrs. Louis James & Co., 8 others.

OPERA SEATS | Phones 4189-4142 Murray Hill. CHOICE SEATS ALL OPERAS. Subscriptions bought & exchanged Normandie Hotel, B'way, cor. 38.

MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eve. 8:15 THE BIG BANNER SHOW.

LECTURES.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway, at 120th Street. Public Lectures on "UNREST IN INDIA," by Principal A. G. Fraser, M. A., of Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, at 5 o'clock. Monday, Feb. 5: Its Relation to the World Movement; Tuesday, Feb. 6: Its Relation Toward Christ and the Church; Wednesday, Feb. 7: Its Demands on the Higher Education; Thursday, Feb. 8: Its Demands on the Evangelist; Friday, Feb. 9: Its Demands on Faith.

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DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. An Operetta Sweetly Viennese. The Rose of Panama

Lew Fields' Herald Sq. B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. Sat. & next Mon. THE MILLION Last Two Weeks. Last Time Feb. 17. FOURTH MONTH | Entire Orchestra $1.50 Balcony $1 and 50c Wed. Mat. Entire Orch. $1; Entire Balcony 50c

39th ST. Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Next Mon. 2:15. A BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. & Next Mon. 3RD MONTH LITTLE | BALCONY $1.00 FAM. CIRCLE 50c | ORCH. $2. BOY BLUE 100TH PERFORMANCE FEB. 20. SOUVENIRS.

WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. LEW DOCKSTADER And His Own Great MINSTRELS.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Eve. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED. DOUBLE BILL ETHEL BARRYMORE presents —AN ALL STAR CAST— in J. M. BARRIE'S Great NOVELTY A SLICE OF LIFE | ETHEL BARRYMORE, JOHN BARRYMORE, HATTIE WILLIAMS. preceded by ETHEL BARRYMORE in the delightful comedy, COUSIN KATE.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Eve. at 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. Play Strong—Star Superb.—Herald. MARGARET ANGLIN in a new play, by Henry Arthur Jones, LYDIA GILMORE.

FULTON 46th St. & B'way. Eve 8:15. Mat. Wed. Sat. & Feb. 12. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15—First Time. MAKING GOOD A play of American Backbone. WILLIAM COURTENAY, DORIS KEANE, &c.

HARRIS W. 42d Street. Eve. 8:30 Mat. Thurs., Sat. & Feb. 12. LAUGH AND GROW FAT—SEE THE TALKER

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12. "REMARKABLE ACTING."—Telegram. MME. SIMONE playing in English "THE RETURN FROM JERUSALEM."

PARK 59th St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 13. The Quaker Girl with CLIFTON CRAWFORD.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8. OTIS SKINNER in AN ARABIAN NIGHT KISMET Matinees Wed. & Sat. & Feb. 12 TICKETS FOR 8 WEEKS (FEB. 19 TO APRIL 13) GO ON SALE THURS. 9 A. M.

New Amsterdam W. 42 St. Evs. at 8:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. The Trail of the Lonesome Pine WITH Charlotte Walker Xtr. Mats. Lincoln & Washington Birthdays.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Eve. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. OFFICER 666 "Is a Ripping Good Farce with Lots of Excitement."—Eve. Sun. With George Nash & Wallace Eddinger.

LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Eve. 8:15. Matinee Wed. 50c. to $1.50. "Admirable comedy."—Herald. "A legion of laughs."—Alan Dale. LOUIS MANN "ELEVATING A HUSBAND." 300 SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY, $1.00. Moving Next Mon. CRITERION Theatre. Seats at Box Office.

GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Eve. 8:20. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. WEDNESDAY MATINEE POPULAR PRICES. EDDIE FOY in "OVER THE RIVER." WITH THE ONLY CABARET ON THE STAGE. 200 EXTRA BALCONY SEATS AT $1.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT at 8—KOENIGSKINDER. Farrar, Wickham; Jadlowker, Goritz. Cond., Hertz. TUES. EVG. at 8:15—Special Perf'ce RIGOLETTO. Tetrazzini, Homer; Caruso, Renaud, Rothier. WED. EVG. at 8:15—LA BOHEME. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Gilly, Didur, Segurola. Cond., Sturani. THURS. at 1:30—WALKUERE. Gadski, Morena, Matzenauer; Hensel, Weil, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. THURS. at 8—ARMIDE. Fremstad, Homer, Gluck, Rappold; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini. FRI. at 8:15—LOBETANZ. Gadski; Jadlowker, Hinshaw, Witherspoon, Murphy. Conductor, Hertz. SAT. at 2—ORFEO. Homer, Rappold, Gluck, Sparkes. Conductor, Toscanini. SAT. EVG. at 8. Special Perf'ce, Double Bill—HAENSEL und GRETEL. Alten, Mattfeld, Wickham; Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz; foll'd by PAGLIACCI. Destinn; Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Bada. Cond., Sturani. NEXT WEEK: MON. at 8:15—ARIANE. Farrar, Matzenauer; Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. TUES. EVE. at 8—PHILA.-CHICAGO OPERA CO.—CARMEN. Garden, Zeppilli; Dalmores, Renaud, Huberdeau. Gen'l Mus. Dir., Cleofonte Campanini. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Robert Edeson & Co., Gould & Ashlyn, Little Billy, Lola the Mystic, oths.

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Brice & King, "A Romance of the Underworld" "Night in a Turkish Bath," etc.

BRONX 3d Ave. 149th St. Daily Mat. 25c. | Geo. Lashwood, Bond & Benton, Frank Bush, Golden Troupe, others.

MINER'S 8TH AV. THEA. Mat. Daily. TOM MINER'S BOHEMIANS. BOWERY THEA. Mat. Daily. WILLIAMS' IMPERIALS. IN THE BRONX. Mat. Daily. FOLLIES OF THE DAY.

Columbia B'way & 47th Burlesque Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c-$1 | Sam Howe's LOVE MAKERS. | Smoking Matinee To-day 15c. 25c. & 50c.

Hurtig & Seamon's | West 125th St. Matinee Daily. | —CLARK'S— RUNAWAY GIRLS Wrestling Contests To-'w Evg.

OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 708 Stuyvs. Home of High-Class Burlesque. SEATS, 25c. | Morton & Moore in Amateur Night Mat. To-day. | The Merry Whirl. | Every Thurs.

IRVING PL. To-night Link, "One of Us." Tues. & Thurs. "Caruso" & "Have You Nothing to Declare?" Wed. "Glaube & Heimath."

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. ELMO, the Magician. Aft. and Eve.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 10, 20 and 30c. "Alias" JIMMY VALENTINE.

THE CHARITY BALL for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 6, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 35 East 87th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 35 East 87th St., 22 Riverside Drive, 16 West 11th St. The Guaranty Trust Co., 5th Av. and 43d St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

ORPHEUM MATINEE DAILY, 25c. | "THE ANTIQUE GIRL," Cesare Nesi, "The Little Stranger," Kalmar & Brown, Schenck Bros.